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# Organization and Management Of Classes For Farmer-Veterans

## A GENERAL HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS

Prepared by the Agricultural Education Office
College of Education
in cooperation with the
College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
and the
Illinois State Board for Vocational Education
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# I

## Legal and Administrative Provisions

Vocational education in agriculture for farmer-veterans of World War II is conducted in accordance with Public Law 346, the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944" (G. I. Bill of Rights), approved on June 22, 1944, and Public Law 268, approved on December 28, 1945, which amends the original act.

Under these acts, the U. S. Veterans Administration is responsible for certain kinds of financial assistance to veterans and to schools providing veterans' education. In Illinois the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is responsible for approving the educational facilities to be used by the veterans trained under these acts. The Veterans Administration is forbidden "to exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any state educational agency, or state apprenticeship agency, or any education or training agency."[1]

All approved Illinois high schools are eligible to participate in veterans' education. Special approval is required for each type of veterans' training program; for example, the training of farmer-veterans. Any school is free to train veterans under the provisions of the Acts or to refrain from doing so. Any school may carry on its own program of veterans' education, independent of the Veterans Administration.

A school may refuse to accept individual veterans, even though its program is financed by the Veterans Administration, if it is believed that they are "not qualified to undertake or pursue" the training proposed.[1]

The training of a veteran may be discontinued at any time if, "according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, the conduct or progress of such person is unsatisfactory."[1]

A school may carry on several types of veterans' education. A veteran is entitled to training "in any field or branch of knowledge" which an approved institution "finds him qualified to undertake or pursue."[1]

Different parts of the program for veterans are differently administered. Education at the college level clears through the regular administrative officials of the colleges. Education in the usual high school courses clears through the local high school principals. Education in trades and industries and in business takes the form of on-the-job training.

[1] Title II, Chapter IV, Part VIII, Public Law 346.

The program for farmer-veterans is conducted through the local high schools but under the supervision of the Agricultural Education Service of the State Board for Vocational Education which has been designated by the Veterans Administration as the training agency in this field for the State of Illinois.

There will be no attempt in this publication to go into the details of administering the program. These will be handled by the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education and his assistants.[2] This brief statement with respect to the legal and administrative framework is made only to give the general setting in which a training program is to be conducted.

It is clearly the purpose of the Veterans Administration to provide an *educational* program for veterans. Subsistence for veterans is considered by those in charge to be a feature incidental to training and *not a cash bonus to veterans.* Bonuses will be provided in other legislation, if at all.

School people may have wished another kind of legislation or another sort of administrative setup. Both are out of their hands. However, the Veterans Administration is equally helpless with respect to the education the schools will provide. It is within the power of the schools to provide an effective educational program or to make a farce of veterans' education.

The Veterans Administration is eager that a thorough job shall be done. It has adequate funds to finance a thorough program. It asks that the schools employ sufficient personnel to do the job well. It is glad to provide for the schools and the veterans the facilities needed for effective education.

## II

## Adjusting Vocational Education in Agriculture to the Veterans' Program

The program for farmer-veterans is different in some respects from anything we have done before in vocational education in agriculture. In other respects it is similar to our previous programs for adults. In

[2] See "Procedures for Training Veterans in Farming," Illinois State Board for Vocational Education, Springfield. April, 1946, 15 pp., Mimeo.

general, the veterans' program should lead us in the direction we ought to go with our regular program of adult vocational education in agriculture.

A good many people have believed for a long time that out-of-school young men are the group to whom vocational agriculture can be taught most effectively. Yet classes for this group have enrolled fewer persons than classes for high school boys or classes for older adults. Now funds and personnel are available for teaching this age group and we may, as a result of veterans' education, establish young farmer education as an important part of our permanent program.

The veterans' program includes several features which have been rarely found in our programs for adult farmers though we have valued them when we were able to include them. Some of these are:

A. Year-round instruction
B. Many instructor contacts
C. Contacts with students over a period of years in a continuous program
D. Systematic apprenticeship to a successful farmer
E. Small and often homogeneous classes
F. Much individual instruction
G. Regular evaluation of the progress of students, taking into account factors other than class attendance
H. Monthly visits to the farms of trainees by the instructor.

It is entirely possible that we may find the advantages of this type of program so great that we shall extend these features to all kinds of adult education in agriculture and abandon the relatively superficial adult work we have thus far done.

The program for farmer-veterans has been so set up that it is hoped the regular program in vocational agriculture will be safeguarded and improved. It is the intention of those in charge to make it possible for the regular teacher to have the time needed for teaching high school boys, young farmers who are not veterans, and older farmers. If this desirable goal is not attained, it will be because there are not enough special teachers of veterans to go around or because the schools do not hire those who are available. Provision has been made that in a school which has a department of vocational agriculture the special teachers of veterans will work under the regular teacher.

# III

# Organizing Veterans' Education

## A. Numbers to Be Served

There have been about 50,000 Illinois farm boys in the armed forces, almost one from each four Illinois farms. Only a part of those who have served in the armed forces will return to the farms. Not all who will become farmers will take advantage of the training program, but it can be expected that a very high percentage of those farming will enroll in those communities where the training is effective and easily accessible.

Already more than 8,000 farmer-veterans have been enrolled in Illinois. It is expected that enrollments in the state will reach 10,000 in the first year, and that we may enroll 25,000 or more farmer-veterans before the end of the nine years during which the program may run.

## B. Use of Regular Teachers of Vocational Agriculture in the Veterans' Program

Our regular teachers of vocational agriculture presumably had a full load of teaching in 1945-46 even before undertaking veterans' education. The work they have been doing is important and it should be continued with as slight interruptions as possible. The State Board for Vocational Education has provided that a fully employed teacher of vocational agriculture may undertake no more than one class for veterans and that the enrollment in this class may not exceed ten.

A fully employed teacher of vocational agriculture may have a part of his time freed for teaching additional classes of veterans by dropping from his schedule classes other than those in vocational agriculture, or by combining classes in vocational agriculture and thus reducing the number of these classes taught. Plans for 1946-47 are being made in some Illinois communities with provisions such as these which will enable the regular teachers to teach more than one class of veterans.

## C. Use of Special Teachers of Veterans

A large part of the special teachers of veterans will be without experience in, or training for, teaching. It is, therefore, important that the regular teacher have time to devote to their training and supervision. Aids for special teachers will be issued from time to time by the Vocational Agriculture Service and the Agricultural Education Office of the University of Illinois.

A full-time special teacher will teach five classes, holding at least 40 meetings per year of each class. Usually these meetings will be held in the evening. The daytime of the special instructor will be used in:

1. Visiting veterans and farmer-trainers on their farms
2. Preparing class work
3. Traveling from one center to another
4. Receiving instruction in teaching and conferring with the supervising teacher
5. Keeping records and making reports
6. Arranging for the cooperation of other agricultural and agricultural education agencies in the teaching of veterans
7. Working with advisory councils and other organizations interested in veterans' education.
8. Acting as adviser to related organizations of veterans and young farmers

## D. Organization of Classes

No class for farmer-veterans may include more than 15 members. Classes will often be organized in neighborhood centers. There are advantages, however, in organizing classes at high schools. There, facilities for agricultural education are available. If all veterans are gathered at the high school, there may be enough of them to warrant two or more sections so that more homogeneous grouping can be provided.

There are several possible bases for sectioning a large group of veterans:

1. Farming status: operator or laborer
2. Age
3. Previous schooling
4. Previous training in vocational agriculture
5. Type of farming practiced.

Perhaps all of these should be kept in mind in dividing a group into class sections.

It can be expected that veterans will be willing to travel farther to classes than farmers generally will travel. Veterans may be willing to inconvenience themselves somewhat, so far as travel is concerned, if additional travel will give them a materially better program.

## E. Enrollment of Students

As in other school work, there should be a definite time for enrolling students. Enrollees should not be allowed to straggle in week after week. Already some schools have closed their enrollments for the first

period. They may not be reopened until the fall of 1946. The practice to be followed will depend upon the instructional help available. When sufficient instructors are not available, veterans may have to wait. Since they have nine years in which to complete their training, waiting may not be a serious hardship.

## F. Arranging an On-the-Farm Training Situation

The fundamental part of the program for farmer-veterans is on-the-farm training. Class work is supplementary to this training. It is, therefore, essential that a desirable training situation be provided for each veteran.

The farmer-trainer should be capable of directing on-the-farm training, interested in the veteran, willing to help the veteran to derive the most possible from his experience, and cooperative with the school in working out a unified program of farming and schooling. Not every farmer can meet these requirements.

The farming situation must be such that it provides at least 2,000 hours of work per year for the veteran of a type that trains him to do the kind of farming in which he expects to engage. Bearing in mind that each veteran states in his application for training that he is preparing to become a farm operator, the experience provided on the farm should at some stage include experience in sharing in decisions about the management of the farm as well as experience in doing the manipulative jobs of the farm. The farmer-trainer should recognize that a student in training is different from an ordinary farm hand by arranging for him to secure a variety of new experiences instead of keeping him performing over and over again the operations he already knows how to perform.

## G. Class Meetings

Class meetings of the discussion type should probably not exceed two hours in length. Periods of three hours may be used effectively in laboratory, shop, and field work.

Meetings of the class with the instructor may well be supplemented by attendance by the class at extension meetings, soil conservation demonstrations, and the like, which are under other auspices.

When two or more groups of veterans are located close to each other, they may well join in a limited number of meetings to take advantage of special talent and facilities which would not be available to a single class.

It is possible under the regulations to do much of the class work during the slack seasons of the year. Meetings may be held during

the day or in the evening as convenient. It is to be expected that most class meetings will be evening meetings, but some daytime meetings may be desirable.

## H. Farm Visitations by the Teacher

State regulations require a minimum of one monthly visit of two hours in each of the 12 months to the farm on which each student is working. This is a lower requirement than the Veterans Administration recommends and most states are requiring. More than this amount of farm visitation should be carried out if possible.

Farm visits are necessary in carrying out these essential functions:

1. Becoming acquainted with the training situation so that class work may contribute to it
2. Becoming acquainted with the farmer-trainer and securing his cooperation
3. Meeting the veteran individually and informally, showing an interest in him, and gaining his interest and good will
4. Assisting the veteran and the farmer-trainer in carrying into practice ideas gained in the classroom
5. Stimulating and supervising the keeping of records useful in studying the farm situation and in evaluating the veteran's progress in farming.

## I. Councils

Advisory councils will serve the same functions they serve in other forms of adult education. Several types of councils may be used:

### *1. A council for each class of veterans*

This is probably the most essential type of council since the veterans should mainly plan their own education. It may be argued that, since the classes for veterans are to be small, an entire class may make the decisions ordinarily left to a council. However, we already have testimony that councils representative of the membership of a class are useful in veterans' education. There are certain matters which are best discussed with such a council. Class time and interest should not be dissipated in discussions of course planning, class procedures, the planning of trips, and the like, but representatives of the class should be consulted. Rules for the conduct of the class and matters affecting the conduct of individual veterans are often best discussed with a council rather than with an entire class, or they may be discussed with a council before they are put before a class. A council which shares in the teacher's planning can do much to create in the class the atmosphere conducive to the best work.

Members of the class should be consulted in the choice of a class council, but, as in dealing with other councils advisory to the school, it is desirable to have nominations by the teacher and principal and election by the board of education. Veterans' education should be considered an integral part of the school program.

***2. A council made up of representatives of several classes***

When several classes are being conducted by the same teacher, there may be advantage in having a council representative of the several classes which can plan activities in which all classes or representatives from them may engage.

***3. A general advisory council for the school's department of vocational agriculture***

A number of Illinois departments of vocational agriculture already have advisory councils which are interested in the education of veterans and have veterans as members. The entire council or a subcommittee on veterans' education may be used in various ways. In one community a subcommittee of three goes over the applications of veterans with the teacher and is able to give a more accurate appraisal of them than the county agricultural council is able to give because of their more intimate knowledge of the veterans concerned. The use of a local council does not, of course, preclude the use of the county council. The general advisory council may be especially valuable in integrating the program for veterans with the other programs of the vocational agriculture department. It is important that veterans be accepted into the life of the community, not treated as a class apart.

***4. A county agricultural council***

Each Illinois county has a council made up of the representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the county and of other persons, often including teachers of vocational agriculture.

Certain decisions too difficult to make locally can be referred to the county council. Thus far the thought has been that the county council would deal mainly with decisions as to whether a veteran has a training situation which can be recommended, but it may be found desirable to refer other types of decisions to the county council. Of course, all decisions which can be made in a community should be made there.

The county council can also aid in planning the use by students of the various agricultural agencies. One of the important functions of the veterans' program is to acquaint them with these agencies and to start the veterans to using them appropriately.

## J. Relationships of the School With the Farmer-Trainers

There are two types of farmer-trainers:

1. Farmer-employers of veterans
2. Farmers who are neighbors of veterans who are operating their own businesses.

To some extent these two types of farmer-trainers should be dealt with separately.

Farmer-trainers are recommended by the school; however, the school has no real authority over them. The relationship with them must be purely one of cooperation. Here are some suggestions for developing the right relationship with these farmer-trainers:

1. Include representatives of the farmer-trainers in each of the councils or set up a council of farmer-trainers which can meet occasionally with the other councils.
2. Arrange for meetings at regular intervals, perhaps monthly, of the veterans, the farmer-trainers, the teacher, and others.
3. Confer with the farmer-trainer at the time of each farm visit.
4. Use some farmer-trainers to teach in class certain things in which they are especially competent.

## K. Using Class Members as Teachers

Many of the veterans in training have special abilities which can well be used in the teaching of other veterans. Use of these men will improve the program which can be given. It will also create a better attitude among those taught. No one likes to have his abilities ignored or to be taught by someone who knows less than he knows.

## L. Using Farmers and Agricultural Specialists

As in our regular adult classes, we can make good use of farmers, veterinarians, seedmen, farm machinery specialists, and others as "resource persons" and consultants in our classes for veterans.

## M. Students' Organizations

Extra-curricular activities are as desirable in veterans' education as in other forms of education. These activities serve in schools and colleges to throw together students who have different classroom interests. The same purpose may be served in veterans' education.

When possible, student-veterans should be organized with other young people of the community of both sexes for certain social, recrea-

tional, and educational activities. Veterans may have their own organizations, and these organizations may be affiliated with other organizations. Farmer-veterans wish social adjustment quite as much as other groups, and non-veterans wish to become adjusted to the returning veterans.

An appropriate pattern for organizing these groups is provided by the young farmers clubs which have operated for a long time in connection with our part-time classes. Often one night a month has been set aside for club meetings and a part of these meetings have involved young women as well as young men. Too often these meetings have been for farm young people only. When possible joint affairs with town young people should occasionally be arranged.

Time given to club meetings does not, of course, count toward the 120 hours of required organized instruction.

### N. Organizations of Teachers of Veterans

Teachers of veterans are entering a new field. They will need all of the help and inspiration they can obtain. It is to be expected that those who teach farmer-veterans will wish to come together for the sharing of their experiences. The Agricultural Education Office, University of Illinois, will make staff members available to assist with meetings of teachers interested in the education of farmer-veterans. The Vocational Agriculture Service of the University of Illinois will also provide staff members to give such assistance as can be made available from that Service.

## IV
## Guidance for Farmer-Veterans

Perhaps the most critical part of the entire program for farmer-veterans may be the provision of guidance regarding the occupational and educational opportunities.

The program may result in subsidizing these veterans to remain on farms during their training periods only to find that when they are trained they must seek opportunities outside of farming. They may then have to enter these other occupations untrained because they have exhausted the provisions for training which the government has provided.

This danger is particularly great in the marginal agricultural areas which have a surplus of farm population. In some of these areas a

mature farm operator does not earn as much as a veteran draws as subsistence.

One teacher reports that 50 veterans have enrolled for training, only six of whom are operating farms. The chances of the remaining 44 to become established in farming should be thoroughly investigated.

Every effort should be made to enable the veteran to get established in a field in which he expects to make a living. He should not take his training in farming merely because he now lives on a farm.

It is true that we now have a large percentage of overage farmers and that many of them will be retiring during the next five years. There will be many opportunities for veterans. It is also true that we do not need as many farmers as were formerly required. The increased prosperity of farmers in recent years has been due in part to the fact that the income from farms has been divided among fewer people. We do not want to force a return to the situation which prevailed before the war when in some parts of Illinois and the United States there was an excess of farmers, a waste of farm manpower, and a reduction of living standards because of competition for the limited opportunities in farming.

The Veterans Administration is trying to prevent the diversion of veterans into only a few occupations by providing training opportunities for all forms of useful work. Unfortunately the facilities for training in trades and industries and in business have not yet been well developed in many rural communities and in these same communities the habit of attending college may not be established. It appears, therefore, to be a part of the job of the teacher of agriculture to acquaint many farmer-veterans with the opportunities for work and training in occupations other than farming. Much can be done in showing the opportunities in occupations closely related to farming for which a farm background is an advantage. By diverting some young farmers into the agricultural services and professions, the farm people as well as the veterans can be served.

The study of opportunities in farming and related occupations should begin in the local community. Forms usable in making a start upon the study of local agricultural occupations are available from the Agricultural Education Office of the University of Illinois. High school boys, advisory councils, service clubs, farmers' organizations, and others can assist the veterans in making the local study. Along with these local studies there should be studies of the general occupational situation in the country and of the most satisfactory outlets in other communities for surplus local youth.

In setting up the program, an attempt has been made to guard

against the enrollment of young men without farming jobs or farming opportunities by insisting that those enrolled be employed practically full-time in farming. Those who lack opportunities for full employment during the training period should certainly be encouraged to enter other fields. But this is not enough; we must be sure that those in training have an opportunity to proceed toward the goal of their training: farm operation. "It is criminal to train people for jobs which do not exist."

# V

# The Training Program for Farmer-Veterans

The program for farmer-veterans has already been described as one which provides training on the farm supplemented by organized class instruction. Some of the conditions for good on-the-farm training have been stated. The training program itself will now be discussed under three heads: the individual training program, the class program, and activities for farmer-veterans.

## A. The Individual Training Program

Each veteran is to have an individual training program which is planned by the veteran, the farmer-trainer, and the teacher. Such a program might consist of these principal parts:

1. A list of abilities to be acquired
2. A list of ways and means of acquiring these abilities
3. A list of evidences which can be noted when these abilities have been attained or are in process of being attained.

A guiding list of possible abilities to be attained can be found in a publication of the U. S. Office of Education entitled "Educational Objectives in Vocational Agriculture."[1] This publication lists the following major classes of abilities:

1. Ability to make a beginning and to advance in farming
2. Ability to produce farm commodities efficiently
3. Ability to market farm products advantageously
4. Ability to conserve soil and other natural resources
5. Ability to manage a farm business
6. Ability to maintain a favorable environment

Sub-objectives for these general objectives are listed in some detail in the bulletin.

[1] Vocational Division Monograph No. 21, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C., 1940, 14 pp.

The ways and means planned for attaining the abilities of the veteran's choice would include:

1. A well-rounded program of activities on the farm in which he is employed
2. The studies he is to carry on in class; his shop, field, and laboratory work related to his class work
3. The books and bulletins he might read
4. The educational activities in which he is to engage out of class, such as attending educational meetings and demonstrations, listening to educational programs on the radio, engaging in correspondence study, attending short courses.

In the case of the farm operators, evidences of attainment of the chosen objectives would largely be evidences of efficiency in farming of the kind revealed through the analysis of farm-management records.

Since the abilities listed for farm laborers are mainly operative rather than managerial abilities, attainment will largely be judged by their performance of these operative jobs. Usually the farmer-trainer will be able to report progress toward the attainment of these abilities on a form supplied to him by the teacher.

The abilities chosen should not be too narrowly conceived, however. The veteran will need certain abilities in providing the best possible kind of life on his farm, in working with other farmers, and in influencing the nature of the total environment which surrounds him.

## B. The Class Program

Having worked out individual training programs, it will be found that they have elements in common so that some class instruction can be given and some instruction can be given to groups within a class. The veterans' council and the class group can have a share at this point in planning the group work to be done.

Planning a program of class work is complicated by the fact that some veterans will receive only one year of training while others may be in the program for as long as four years.

Instead of concluding that a veteran's training program should be limited by his years of service in the armed forces, we might plan so that all young farmers, veterans and non-veterans, would participate in a four-year program. To do this a class for non-veterans might be started in parallel with a veterans' class with similar programs in the two classes. When a veteran's subsistence allowance lapses, he could then transfer to the class for non-veterans and complete his four-year program. Many activities could be carried on jointly by veterans' and non-veterans' groups.

While demands will differ greatly in the state, we may predict that certain units will be rather commonly taught. The following units may be among these included in the first year of the program.

1. Opportunities in agriculture and how to prepare for them
   Local opportunities in farming and in agricultural services and professions, training needed for agricultural occupations, alternatives open to those not needed in agriculture
2. How to study the home-farm situation
   A basis for planning the individual training programs and for arriving at a means of evaluating progress in farming in the case of each veteran; nature of the home-farm needs of class members
3. Farm records
   The uses of records in diagnosing farming difficulties, in determining progress or lack of progress in farming, in budget making, and in income tax reporting
4. Sources of information and assistance in farming
   Agricultural books, bulletins, and magazines and how to secure them; using the Agricultural Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, the Farm Security Administration; work of the U.S.D.A., the agricultural colleges and experiment stations
5. The agricultural outlook
   Apparent trends in prices, supply of and demand for farm products, effects of world conditions on farming
6. Getting a start in farming
   Determining whether this is a good time to start; appraising land, machinery, and livestock; using credit; leases and partnerships
7. New developments in agriculture
   New crop varieties, new livestock improvement practices, development of soil conservation districts and of new procedures in soil conservation, new farm machinery, new building materials and plans, new methods of controlling pests and diseases, new agricultural agencies and new uses of old agencies, new labor-saving methods
8. Farm machinery
   Selection, operation, care, repair
9. Livestock management
   Selection, care, feeding, improvement
10. Crop management
    Selection of crops to be grown, choice of varieties, tillage methods, harvesting methods, marketing and use of crops; pasture management and improvement
11. Soil management and conservation
    Analysis of soil needs, use of commercial fertilizers, erosion control, best uses of various types of soil

12. Farm organization
    Replanning farm layouts; planning livestock, crops, equipment, and buildings for a farm; planning the use of farm labor; efficiency factors in farming
13. Growing the home food supply
    Getting fruit, vegetables, and other items of food from the farm
14. Farm buildings
    Remodeling old buildings, planning new buildings, constructing small buildings
15. Farmers' organizations
    Policies of the various general organizations and cooperatives; qualifications of a good member, how to participate in farmers' organizations; farmers' organizations as means of influencing public policies toward agriculture
16. Public agricultural policies and agencies
    Relations of government to the farmer; using governmental agencies in farming; participating in local, county, state and national governments

Unit courses may be offered dealing with the principal farming enterprises of the community, such as hogs, dairying, soybeans.

Most of these units are best suited to men already operating farms, but since the goal of all class members is farm operation, an orientation course of this type is of value to all. Special units might be provided for the operators' group in addition to these general units which would go into detail with respect to some of the items mentioned.

In addition to the units of a general or managerial character, there will be need for units devoted to the teaching of farming skills. In general, it would be assumed that only those skills would be taught as a part of class work which should normally be done on an individual farm and which are not readily acquired there. Some of these skills might be:

1. Castrating
2. Contouring
3. Electric wiring
4. Welding
5. Soil testing
6. Milk testing
7. Seed testing
8. Using and conditioning farm tools
9. Pruning fruit trees
10. Pruning grapes and brambles
11. Balancing rations
12. Shearing sheep
13. Culling poultry
14. Judging livestock
15. Sharpening a saw
16. Repairing buildings
17. Building small buildings
18. Repairing and maintaining farm machinery

Some skills taught on class time may best be taught to small groups on farms rather than in the classroom or shop.

## C. Activities for Farmer-Veterans

The veterans in our classes are mature enough to undertake some fairly large projects, some of which may be undertakings of an entire class or of a group within a class. Some promising activities of this type are the following:

### *1. Sow-testing*

In many communities in Illinois boys and farmers are organized for sow-testing. The sows and gilts to be kept are ear-marked. Their pigs are ear-marked at birth and are weighed at 56 days of age. Fifty-six day litter weights are a good indication of the productivity of the dam and of the care and feeding the dam and her litter have received. Comparisons of these weights are always interesting to the members of the organization. The data are valuable in selecting females to keep and in deciding upon new practices which will increase the weights of future litters. More complete information about this project is available from the Agricultural Education Office, University of Illinois.

### *2. Cow-testing*

When the herd on the farm of a veteran is too small for inclusion in a D.H.I.A. association or the owner is unready for participation in such an association, the veteran may be interested in maintaining milk and butterfat records on his herd for one or more years as a part of his training program. Some veterans may keep feed records also. Dairy records are the best possible basis for a program of instruction in dairying. The Agricultural Education Office, University of Illinois, can provide additional information on this project also.

### *3. Case farm*

In addition to utilizing the farms on which veterans live, the class may have the opportunity of working for a year or more with a farmer who has rather complete records on his farm who will permit the class to share in the managerial decisions he makes. Possibly a rather complete reorganization of the farm can be planned.

### *4. Soil conservation demonstration*

Class members may work with a farmer in planning and putting into effect a system of soil conservation and may watch its effects over a period of years. During the same period, they may watch the effects on the soil of ordinary or poor soil conservation practices.

### *5. Planning a set of farm buildings*

With much new building in prospect when labor and materials become available, farmers can be found in most communities who are

thinking seriously about new sets of buildings or the remodeling of their present buildings. A class may work out the plans for these buildings.

***6. Planning the power and machinery for a farm***

An over-all plan for equipping a farm may be worked out, involving the selection of the individual machines and their integration in an efficient and economical arrangement for getting the work of the farm done.

***7. Replanning certain features of the community***

Many adult organizations, anxious to cater to veterans, may be willing to ask classes of veterans to suggest ways in which the community might be improved. Plans for community improvement might be submitted at their request to farm bureaus, chambers of commerce, service clubs, community planning agencies, and others.

## VI
## Evaluating Veterans' Education

Perhaps the greatest weakness of our adult work in agriculture to date has been our tendency to evaluate it on the basis of class attendance alone. We have a good chance to get away from this type of evaluation in conducting the veterans' program.

Class attendance is considered in awarding subsistence to veterans in our colleges and universities, but veterans must also pass their courses in order to continue in the program. Since the program for educating farmer-veterans is generally regarded as "looser" and more likely to be abused than the programs in the colleges, we should be even more cautious than the colleges are in passing upon the work of our students.

Veterans whose conduct and progress are not satisfactory are to be dropped. Since we are giving training leading toward the successful operation of a farm, "progress" should be defined mainly in terms of advancement in farming which is clearly related to the instruction which has been given.

When a person is farming for himself, the records he keeps may be one of the best indications of his progress toward efficiency in farming. It should be expected that a veteran will keep reasonably adequate records because he needs them, because learning to keep and use

records is an important part of his training, and because we need these records for evaluating his progress.

When a veteran is working for another farmer, records should be kept of the new abilities and skills he acquires.

The introduction of new practices on the farm should have consideration in the evaluation of the work of all veterans.

Farmer-employers may be asked to estimate regularly the progress of the veterans they supervise.

Examinations may be given in class. Participation in class discussions may be taken into consideration.

While the ratings of others are important, the veteran should be encouraged to rate his own efforts. If the right relationship exists between the teacher and the veterans, these self-ratings will not be far from correct.

More detailed suggestions for the evaluation of the progress of these students will be given in another monograph.

## VII

## Reference on the Education of Farmer-Veterans

The field is young and the materials on the education of farmer-veterans are scanty, but the following publications may be of use to teachers. Many other publications are being prepared and they will be announced when they are ready.

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Brown, Francis J. A state serves its veterans. Adult Ed. Bul. 10:45-49, December 1945.

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Deyoe, G. P. Supervised farming in vocational agriculture. The Interstate, Danville, Ill. 1944. 502 pp. (Chapters 11 and 12 deal with supervised practice for adult students.)

Eddy, Paul. Development of adult education for veterans in Florida. Adult Ed. Bul. 10:40-45, December 1945.

Educational planning — the returned war veteran. School Executive 63: 37-48, August 1944.

Establishment in farming. Instructional Unit for Young Farmer Classes. Vocational Division, Department of Education, State of Minnesota, State Historical Society Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, January 1946. 19 pp. Mimeo.

Farm mechanics list of skills. Agricultural Education Office, Univ. of Illinois.

FIFE, RAY. Developing young farmer programs in Ohio. Bul. No. 100, Department of Agricultural Education, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. 84 pp. October 1945.

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GOOD, CARTER V. Guide to colleges, universities, and professional schools in the United States. American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

HALL, D. M., and HUDELSON, R. R. The agricultural student: his opportunities and choice of job. Information Office, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Illinois. 36 pp. 1943.

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MCMAHON, BYRON J. Agricultural training programs for returning veterans and war workers. Agr. Ed. Mag. 18:104-105, 118, December 1945.

Occupations for the agriculturally trained. A chart. The Interstate, Danville, Illinois.

PEARSON, J. H. Vocational education in agriculture for returning veterans. Agr. Ed. Mag. 17:173, March 1945.

POLLOM, L. B. They are coming home. Agr. Ed. Mag. 17:38, 93, November 1944.

SASMAN, L. M. Training veterans in vocational agriculture. Agr. Ed. Mag. 17:206, May 1945.

SUTHERLAND, S. S. Handbook for special teachers of food production war training courses. U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., 1944, 50 pp.

WILCOX, CULVER. A study of agricultural opportunities for agriculturally minded veterans. Agr. Ed. Mag.[1] 18:146, February 1946.

[1] The Agricultural Education Magazine to which there are several references will continue to publish many articles on the education of farmer-veterans. It may be secured for $1.00 per year from L. L. Anderson, Meredith Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

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# PROCEDURES IN TEACHING FARMER-VETERANS

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# I

## What Is Involved in Teaching Farmer-Veterans?

### A. Opportunities and Difficulties

The program for farmer-veterans affords special opportunities and difficulties in teaching so that traditional teaching procedures are not entirely satisfactory.

Teachers of agriculture have never had as good opportunities to do good teaching as the veterans' program provides when the local situation is favorable. Some of the factors which contribute to the opportunity for good teaching are the following:

1. The classes are largely made up of men who are mature and serious.

2. The students are engaged, out of class, in securing a foothold in farming, an occupation which will demand their best if they are to succeed.

3. The classes are small, and if sectioning can be carried out, they are relatively homogeneous.

4. Regular attendance is insured.

5. Enough of the time of the students is available to make thorough teaching possible.

6. The program is conducted the year round and continues for one to four years.

7. The instructor systematically visits the home farms of the students.

8. There is a cooperative arrangement with a farmer-trainer for each veteran who works with the school in providing a well-rounded training program, including both theory and practice.

9. The students must make satisfactory progress to continue in the classes and receive subsistence; if progress is satisfactorily defined, realistic evaluations of the students' work can be applied.

Along with these advantages, there are certain difficulties which are often encountered in teaching farmer-veterans. These include the following:

1. Class members often vary widely in many respects:

   a. Farming status
   b. Type of farming followed
   c. Age
   d. Schooling
   e. Training in agriculture
   f. Intelligence

2. Classes are often conducted in schools without departments of vocational agriculture so that satisfactory rooms, shops, equipment, library, and visual aids are not available.

3. Some veterans seem to be undertaking the program with the subsistence to be received as their main motivation, at least at the outset.

It is the purpose of this publication to offer suggestions for using these opportunities and overcoming these difficulties.

B. The Job of the Teacher of Farmer-Veterans

The teaching of farmer-veterans seems to include following principal functions.

1. Setting up and developing on-the-farm teaching situations

On-the-farm training is considered to be the basic part of the program. It is assumed that it will take about nine-tenths of the veterans' time while one-tenth is devoted to class instruction. The Veterans Administration holds that no veteran is entitled to full subsistence unless he has a training program which engages him full-time.

Developing on-the-farm training involves:

a. Providing class instruction which will function on the farms of the veterans
b. Interesting and encouraging the veterans in their farm work
c. Securing the participation of the farmer-trainer in a cooperative program
d. Giving individual help to the students
e. Finding and using the teaching opportunities which each farm affords
f. Working out farming goals and educational goals with each student and his farmer-trainer
g. Developing realistic standards of accomplishment for each student and checking upon his progress toward these standards in cooperation with the student and the farmer-trainer
h. Helping the students to apply their classroom learning

2. Planning the related classroom instruction

The planning of instruction may be the part of the job which our special teachers of veterans who have not been trained for teaching will find most unfamiliar and difficult. Most teachers have participated in well taught classes and have ideas as to how classes should be taught. Many teachers have not participated in the planning of class work and do not realize the amount of preliminary effort that is necessary to produce an effective class meeting.

The planning of class work for farmer-veterans involves:

a. Consolidating the common elements in the training programs of the individual students into a class program in which all will share.
b. Arranging for small-group and individual instruction to cover those phases of the individual training programs which are not of common interest.

c. Planning a four-year program for those veterans who are entitled to four years of subsistence and fitting into this program work for those who have less than four years of training available to them.
d. Planning the individual units of class work
A unit is considered to be the principal subdivision of a course. Typical unit titles might be: Pork Production, Farm Budgeting and Accounting, Preventive Maintenance of Farm Machinery
e. Planning for each meeting of the class
f. Planning the facilities necessary for good teaching

3. Teaching classes

Class meetings provide an opportunity for influencing the development of the students which should be utilized to the fullest. They save time for the teacher by making it possible to cover the phases common to all individual training programs at one time instead of going over them with each student. Some things can be accomplished with a group of students which cannot be accomplished with the individuals comprising the group because a social situation is provided and the individuals participating stimulate and check each other's thinking and action. It is unfortunate that in some of our veterans' classes the opportunities for accomplishment in class meetings is being lost through inadequate planning of these meetings and the use of futile techniques.

Teaching class groups of farmer-veterans usually follows one of two patterns:

a. A study-discussion procedure adapted to developing ability in making managerial decisions and to mastering the science related to operational jobs.
b. A "doing" procedure usable in shop, laboratory, and field work for developing farming skills

The study-discussion procedure involves these principal activities on the part of the teacher:

a. Leading class discussion
b. Supervising study
c. Making assignments

A class meeting devoted to the teaching of a skill involves these teacher activities:

a. Creating a feeling of need for the skill to be taught
b. Determining the degree of skill the students individually have at the outset
c. Demonstrating the skill to be taught
d. Assisting individuals in acquiring the skill
e. Arranging for individuals to demonstrate their procedures as they learn and to teach them to others
f. Checking upon the skillfulness of the students following instruction
g. Planning uses of the skill on the students' farms

4. Appraising the written work which the students do

   Written contributions of several kinds are helpful in the work of a class:

   a. Individual solutions of problems
   b. Individual plans for carrying out projects (reorganizing a farm layout, replanning a dairy barn, budgeting a new farm enterprise)
   c. Farm records and the students' interpretations of them
   d. Long-time farming programs
   e. Unit and term examinations

5. Grading the students' work

## II

## Procedures in Setting Up and Developing an On-The-Farm Training Situation

The first step seems to be the development on the part of the veteran and his farmer-trainer of an understanding of the place and importance of on-the-farm training.

If a veteran is in training, his training is assumed to be more important than his current earnings. Therefore, if necessary, earnings should be sacrificed to secure a better training program. Of course, a trainee should not be paid less than the going wage unless he gains something in training by accepting a lower wage. Veterans who are farming for themselves should similarly expect to sacrifice something in current earnings to gain abilities which will increase their earning power.

To determine a veteran's training program, it is necessary for him to set a farming goal he wishes to attain. If the type of farming in which he wishes to engage is different from that practiced on the farm where he is working, a new training situation should be provided. The instructor should, of course, be as sure as possible that the goal set by the trainee is a feasible one.

Once a farming goal is set, the abilities necessary to attain it can be listed. Since all trainees are assumed to be preparing to become farm managers, managerial as well as manipulative abilities should be listed. Once the list is ready, a schedule can be worked out for acquiring experience contributing to each of the abilities listed. Acquisition of some of the abilities may be undertaken immediately; acquisition of other abilities may be deferred to the later years of the training program.

Care should be taken at this point that the abilities are classified under main headings. A few master abilities which the trainee can keep constantly in mind should stand out in this classification. If this is not done and there is merely a listing of all the jobs a farmer does, the list may grow to include thousands of jobs and there may be no distinction as to their relative importance.

A list of abilities could be developed from the following master list which has been adapted from "Educational Objectives in Vocational Agriculture," a publication of the U. S. Office of Education.[1/]

Ability to:

1. Decide for or against agriculture, choose an agricultural occupation, choose a type of farming
2. Make a start and advance in farming
3. Manage a farm business
4. Produce and market farm commodities
5. Carry on the mechanical phases of farming
6. Use the agricultural information and agencies available
7. Work with others in agricultural affairs and contribute to a desirable environment

The making of a list of this sort helps the trainee to see the breadth and complexity of farming and to realize that there is much about farming which he does not know. He is led to see the need for a prolonged training program and to look forward to meeting the challenges it provides. At the same time, he is provided immediately with opportunities for acquiring abilities which he needs and which he is confident he can acquire. Listing the abilities and arranging them as a guide to a training program also help the farmer-trainer to see his responsibilities and opportunities.

When the veteran and his farmer-trainer see clearly the crucial importance of managerial experience in the training program, increasing opportunities for participation in managerial decisions by the veteran may be opened up, even on those farms where the veteran is considered to be merely a hired laborer. The farmer-trainer may talk over with the veteran some of the managerial problems he faces, giving the veteran a chance to think them through with him even though he does not influence the final decisions. The farmer-trainer may even be willing to open his accounts to the veteran or to ask the veteran to help him in keeping more adequate farm accounts. In some cases, particularly in the later years of the training program, the veteran may be provided a partnership in some part of the farm business or in the entire farm business, so that he can share in making the effective decisions.

Training the veteran in the manipulative skills may necessitate his being changed from job to job so that most of the time, being a learner, he will not be doing any job very well. It will involve sacrifice on the part of the farmer-trainer of some of the choicer jobs on the farm to engage in hard drudgery which he would prefer to leave to his farm hand. The manipulative skills of the farm in which the veteran is trained should not be merely the simpler ones (milking, operating a tractor, greasing a farm implement), but should include the more difficult farm operations (planting corn, maintaining a combine, constructing a small building).

While much can be done on individual farms to develop the training programs veterans need, supplementary devices will be required:

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1/ Vocational Division Monograph No. 21, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1940. 14 pp.

1. Meetings with farmer-trainers, alone or together with their trainees

2. Visits by farmer-trainers and veterans to other farms where effective training programs are in progress

3. Arrangements for veterans to acquire certain skills, which their trainers do not possess, in class, at gatherings under the auspices of other agencies, or on other farms

Regular evaluation of the progress of the veteran in his on-the-farm training program will help much to stimulate him and the farmer-trainer. Recognition by the student that progress is being made is a first essential in maintaining interest and developing confidence.

## III

## Planning Classroom Instruction

### A. Securing Assistance in Planning and Teaching the Classes

Planning the class work for a veterans' class is not a function to be undertaken by the teacher alone. It should be shared with a council of veterans from the class and of farmer-trainers of the class members. If the agriculture department has an advisory council, it can be useful in shaping the course in line with the thinking the members have given to the development of a program of agricultural education for the community. The county agricultural council, the farm adviser, and others can offer useful suggestions.

If the program is the teacher's, class interest is likely to be low and many of the needs of the students are likely to be slighted. A teacher may feel that it is safer for him to confine his teaching to the things he already knows well, but the following of such a principle will narrow the program undesirably. There are other ways of learning than learning from the teacher of agriculture. If instruction of a certain type is needed, it can usually be provided by someone in the community, and sometimes by members of the class itself. One function of a teacher is to assist students in learning from one another. It is not intended that all of the teaching of a class of veterans should be done by one man.

### B. Keeping the Training Program Broad

While the common elements in the on-the-farm training program of individual students may constitute the core of the class program, there are off-the-farm abilities which should also be developed. A farmer's success is no longer determined exclusively by what he can do individually on his farm. He must work with others, often in very large groups, to accomplish some of his desires. These cooperative undertakings call for another set of abilities to be developed through the training program.

It cannot be assumed either that a veteran will derive no general education from his class work. Vocational and general education cannot be and should

not be segregated. In the course of his class work, the veteran will acquire a good many interests, attitudes, appreciations, ideals, and understandings equally valuable to him whether or not he continues in farming. Some consideration should be given to educating the veteran as a human being and as a member of society.

As examples of desirable outcomes of veterans' education which would have the widest utility, we cite the following:

1. Increased ability to work with others

2. Increased interest and participation in government

3. Reading interests which occupy leisure time profitably

4. Improved ability in thinking and problem-solving

5. A better understanding of the relations of their farms and communities with the rest of the world

C. Seasonal Teaching

It will be easy and natural to follow the seasonal operations of the farm in planning the class program of veterans engaged in farming. Lest some go too far in following a seasonal order, some of the limitations of seasonal teaching should perhaps be indicated:

1. If an extreme seasonal arrangement is followed, the course becomes too disorganized. For example, hogs require attention of various kinds at the different seasons of the year. If each job is taken up at the time it is seasonal, it may be necessary once a month or oftener to spend time studying hogs. If such an arrangement is followed with every farm enterprise, the course becomes a hodgepodge, and students do not come to see any enterprise as a whole with all of the interrelations of jobs within the enterprise. It is poor practice educationally to follow the farmer exactly season by season and day by day as he goes about his work. One reason for systematic class work is to enable the veteran to supplement the fragmentary thinking he necessarily must do as a farmer with more unified and systematic thinking needed in planning the total operations of a farm.

2. It should be remembered that the best contribution of class work to the learning of the students may be made at the time a farm operation is <u>planned</u> rather than at the time it is carried out. If a farmer is to make any changes in his cropping system, he must usually begin to plan it months in advance. The slack-season months, which are the principal months for veterans' class work, are the planning months on the farm. Hence, instruction may often be linked seasonally with farm planning.

3. While some deference can be given to seasonal considerations, it is best in the long run to arrange the units in a course according to the psychological needs and interests of the students. The determining factor in

deciding what to teach next is: What is the student ready to learn or what can he be made ready to learn? Without readiness there is no learning. Much of the job of the teacher is to ready his students for learning what they need to learn. If a class is not ready in its first year to undertake a type of study it needs, perhaps it can be made ready by the second or third year. Thus, a veterans' class may at first be preoccupied with questions like these:

a. What has happened to farming while we were away? Can I adjust to these changes?
b. Should I plan to go into farming or should I abandon the idea because of the high cost of land and equipment?
c. How can I make myself a satisfactory farm hand so that I can hold my job?

If thoughts like this predominate, there is little hope of adequate interest in long-range plans for soil conservation or in national plans for supporting farm income. There may come a day, however, if the teacher is skillful, when there will be demand for instruction along these lines.

4. In view of these considerations, it would seem desirable to outline fairly comprehensive units of work in the order in which students are ready for them. Having gone through these units rather systematically, the teacher can revert to phases of them from time to time as they are seasonally important to emphasize these phases and to assist the students in applying them on their farms. This moderate use of the seasonal principle seems to be much more effective than extreme seasonalization or total neglect of seasonal considerations.

D. The Nature of a Course Outline

A course outline is a relatively complete plan for teaching a course. As such it should include:

1. The objectives of the course, stated as abilities to be attained by the student.

2. Evidences of progress toward the desired objectives which are to be noted, i.e., a plan for evaluating the students' progress.

3. The ways and means to be employed in leading students toward the desired objectives.

Objectives should be stated clearly and in as few words as possible. Typical objectives might be:

1. Ability to keep and use farm records
2. Ability to produce eggs
3. Ability to landscape a farm home

Instead of trying to indicate the precise amount of ability expected in each of these cases, it would seem better to state the accomplishments expected under "evidences of progress." There one can be as precise as he

wishes to be. For example, a student undertaking to acquire the ability to produce pork might be expected in time to show these and other evidences of progress:

1. Production of litters averaging 200 lbs. at 56 days
2. Mortality of pigs not higher than 20 percent
3. All steps in a swine sanitation program habitually used
4. Satisfactory hog pastures provided
5. Breeding stock chosen with production as well as appearance in mind
6. Regular study of bulletins and other publications dealing with pork production

The part of a course outline dealing with "ways and means" which seems most practical for a veterans' class is one which lists in order in parallel columns the units to be taught and the related activities in which the students might engage. Subheads may be given for the units to indicate their general nature, but a complete breakdown of the unit can be left for the unit plan. The activities listed may be individual, small-group, or class activities; those in which several veterans' classes might cooperate; and those which might be undertaken by an organization of young farmers which includes the members of veterans' classes. Many of the activities listed may be continuing activities which will go on after the unit is taught.

A portion of a course might be set up as follows:

| Units | Activities |
|---|---|
| 1. Opportunities in Agriculture and How to Prepare for Them | Making a survey of local opportunities for entering farming |
| a. Local opportunities in farming and in other agricultural occupations | Making a survey to determine services farmers would use if there were trained men available to provide them |
| b. Agricultural occupations for which the colleges prepare | Visiting the state agricultural college with enrollment in mind |
| c. Educational requirements for agricultural occupations | Finding out Civil Service requirements for certain agricultural occupations |
| 2. How to Study the Home Farm Situation | Using data available from existing farm records |
| a. What information is essential in diagnosing the needs of a farm? | Taking home-farm surveys<br>Comparing results of home farm surveys |
| b. How much of this information about your farm is available? | Checking results of surveys against recognized standards |
| c. How can you get additional information? | Conferring with farmers who keep and use detailed records |

| | |
|---|---|
| d. What permanent plan for studying your farm should you set up? | Investigating the service of the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Service to farmers |
| | Considering the possibility of D.H.I.A. testing |
| 3. Farm Records | |
| a. What uses can be made of records? | Planning a set of records for the home farm |
| b. What records are essential? | Using the data from a farmer's records in replanning his business |
| c. How can you get farmers to keep records? | Filling out a record book with sample data |

The "ways and means" section should also include a plan for the teaching aids to be used so that these may be ordered and will be at hand when the time to teach the unit arrives.

E. The Nature of a Unit Outline

The units in a course outline may be planned in detail as the course progresses, but they should be planned considerably in advance of the time the units are to be offered. They would differ from the course outline only in the amount of detail they provide. They would include the same headings:

1. Objectives
2. Evidences of progress
3. Ways and means

F. The Nature of the Plan for a Class Meeting

Daily plans are made between class meetings so that the plan for the coming meeting will be based upon the last previous meeting.

The plan for a class meeting will not ordinarily occupy more than one page. It should be kept brief if it is to be usable while teaching the class.

The form of the plan will vary with the type of teaching. If a study-discussion type of meeting is to be held, the following headings are needed:

1. Objective for the meeting or objective of the unit toward which the meeting is intended to contribute

2. Statement of the problem about which the study and discussion are to center

3. Five to ten subproblems of the central problem which can be used as thought questions to guide the discussion

4. Statement of the problem to be assigned for study between meetings and for discussion at the next meeting

5. References usable in studying the assigned problem

If the meeting is to be devoted to teaching a skill, the plan should list in order the activities in which the teacher and the students are to engage, together with the materials and teaching aids to be used.

## IV

## Teaching the Class

### A. Essentials of Good Classroom Teaching

In teaching veterans we seek to effect permanent changes in their behavior, which they voluntarily accept as the goals of their education. The type of learning desired is marked by two characteristics not always noted in the so-called "learning" which results from much classroom "teaching":

1. It is permanent, does not fade out quickly.
2. It is transferable; that is, it is usable and it is used in all appropriate out-of-class situations.

There are three conditions on the part of the student which are essential to securing this kind of learning:

1. Interest must be high, genuine, and lasting.
2. Mastery must be secured by thinking, rather than by memorizing. (Students must develop their own guiding principles and generalizations.)
3. There must be use of what is taught in thinking and in practice.

### B. Securing Interest

We can never have too much class interest of the right kind; often we have far too little interest for effective teaching. The teacher who cannot secure the interest of farmer-veterans would do well to give up trying to teach them.

The interest of our students stems from two sources:

1. Natural interests, desires, drives

   We are born with certain interests, and others develop naturally within us. Because environment begins to mold these interests immediately at birth, it is hard to say to what extent any interest is natural and to what extent it is acquired, but the following characteristics are so widespread among people that we may assume in teaching that almost everyone has them:

   a. Social interests
      Desire for companionship
      Desire for approval
      Desire for prominence
      Curiosity about other people
      Sympathetic interest in others, i.e., a tendency to feel as they feel
      Desire to be useful to others
      Tendency to imitate others
      Desire to master others

b. Individual interests
   Desire for ownership
   Desire to win in competition
   Desire for self-advancement
   Desire for activity
   Desire to create
   Love of nature
   Curiosity about people, animals, and inanimate things

There is, of course, no complete segregation between the social and the individual interests, but there is some value in considering them separately. The social interests tend to be the stronger and to prevail over individual interests in cases of conflict. They are interests very valuable to society and can be used to overcome selfish tendencies.

A teacher who wishes to interest veterans may well consider the opportunities for the expression of these natural desires. Persistent satisfaction of any two or three of them may lead to high satisfaction with the course; persistent thwarting of certain of them may lead to dropping the course.

2. Acquired interests

Men of the age of students in veterans' classes have acquired many lasting interests (and many lasting distastes) which must be considered in teaching them. The teacher's responsibility is to know these and initially to build on the interests and avoid the distastes. In time, interest may be high enough and confidence in the teacher strong enough to make it possible to undertake even the repugnant.

Working with veterans on their home farms, in their organizations, and in advisory councils gives the teacher a splendid opportunity to learn the real interests of those he teaches.

C. Promoting Thinking

Emphasis on student thinking is important in teaching agriculture for two reasons:

1. We are training farm managers. Management is largely the making of decisions, that is, sound thinking.

2. Thinking is necessary to achieve the understanding of principles necessary if these principles are to be used.

The good teacher first gets his students to think and then he induces them to think well. If he cannot take the second step, he had better not take the first one.

Thinking is, by definition, problem-solving. To get thought, therefore, there must be problems to put before the class which are real problems to them. These can be secured directly from the students or they can be found by observing the students out of school. Some good problems for class use are problems which the students do not now face but which they can see that they will face.

Tailor-made problems and imaginary situations can be developed by the teacher; these work about as well as actual problems if they seem to the students to be well within the range of possibilities. The imaginary problem has compensating qualities:

1. It does not involve class members or other local persons.
2. It can be artificially shaped for the purpose it is to serve. Extraneous considerations can be eliminated.

Because class work in agriculture needs so largely to be based on problems, one of the primary functions of the teacher is the leading of class discussion (group thinking and problem-solving).

D. Providing Use

We learn what we do. This principle has been recognized in teaching dull students, but it cannot be overlooked in teaching anyone.

We have stated our objectives as abilities. We can be reasonably sure that these abilities will not be acquired without practice.

We expect to provide practice in the farming skills if we try to teach them at all. We think of the teaching of farm skills as a very practical part of our work, sometimes as the only practical teaching we do. But management abilities are more important in farming than skills, and practice is needed for their acquisition too. How shall we provide it?

The answer seems fairly clear when students are operating their own farms, but only a minority of the veterans are farm operators. Suggestions have been given for inducting the others into a limited share in the management of the farms on which they work. The principal recourse for them, however, seems to be in solving managerial problems in their class work and in their study. If the problems used are to be helpful in their training, they must be actual problems or problems which might actually arise in the management of a farm. The students' solutions of these problems should be checked against the solutions successful farmers suggest and against the tested principles of farm management.

It is just as practical to provide practice in thinking as to provide practice in performing manual operations.

E. Some Teaching Techniques

1. Use of class time

In a study-discussion type of procedure, a class period of 1 1/2 to 2 hours seems to be long enough. Laboratory, shop, and field work may be continued for three or more hours.

Study may be provided in or out of class as conditions warrant. If the facilities of a department of vocational agriculture are available, study in the classroom may be provided as it is in high school classes in vocational agriculture. This arrangement has certain advnatages:

a. Every student has a time and place for at least a limited amount of study.
b. There are references easily available for study.
c. The teacher can work with the men as they study, helping to clarify his assignments and noting and correcting their study habits.

If classroom study is provided, the period may be used approximately as follows:

a. Opening discussion 20 to 40 minutes

This discussion is designed to get a problem before the class, to make the students feel its urgency, to give them a chance to try to solve it on the basis of their current knowledge, and to make clear what remains to be done if the problem is to be satisfactorily solved. At the end of the preliminary discussion, the subproblems should have been discovered and written on the blackboard; these questions may then guide the ensuing study by the class members.

b. Study period 40 to 60 minutes

At the conclusion of the study period each student should have arrived at a tentative, written solution of the problem which the teacher can review before the next class meeting to check the students' progress in thinking things out individually.

c. Closing discussion 20 to 40 minutes

At the opening of this portion of the period, the class may again be allowed to attempt solution of the problem. If good work has been done during the study period and the problem is soluble, fairly satisfactory conclusions can be reached. Care should be taken, however, that all class members understand the solution. Doubts about their proposed solutions can be raised by pitting against each other the groups with different solutions and by questioning of the proposed solutions by the teacher.

2. Using problems as the basis for study and discussion

Reference has already been made to the use of problems in providing practice in thinking. They are also valuable in stimulating interest and curiosity.

A problem, to be valuable for class use, must involve a controversial issue so that the students initially hold different views regarding its solution. A good problem divides the class members into two or more opposing groups. After discussion and study, these differences may be resolved, but they are essential at the outset if the students are to feel that there is any need for study and discussion.

It is not difficult to find matters on which there is disagreement. There are differing points of view on almost every subject in the field of agriculture. Some teachers recognize and point up these differences; other teachers try to escape them and like Dickens' schoolmaster (Gradgrind)

attempt to deal only with facts. No teaching is more dull and unproductive than teaching which consists only of telling the students facts and asking them to repeat the facts to the teacher. Facts are, of course, essential in making plans and in solving problems, but they are useless except as they are related to some present or prospective life activity of the students.

Ideally, each evening's work devoted to study and discussion would center about one problem or one subproblem of a larger problem. Class members would be asked at the outset to give their solutions of it. If the problem is a good one, differing solutions will be forthcoming. As the students compare their proposed solutions, the real issues are brought out so that they can be studied. Care should be taken at this stage to keep the problem open to emphasize the merits and limitations of each proposed solution, and to keep the students from reaching too quickly the conclusion that there is one best solution. An introduction of this kind puts the students in the best possible frame of mind for the ensuing study period. Following study, the teacher can attempt to lead the students toward the most feasible solution, making sure that every step leading to the solution is thoroughly understood and that the thinking involved is sound and careful. Sometimes the class will conclude that there is no best solution or that the solution has not yet been reached and there should be further study at another meeting.

Some examples of problems which might be used with veterans' classes at this time are the following:

a. A veteran has $3,000 in savings. Shall he use it to buy a farm or to buy equipment for renting a farm, or shall he save it and work for wages for a time? (The precise situation of a particular veteran might be used with all relevant details given.)

b. A veteran has $1,000 to invest in foundation stock for a dairy herd. Shall he buy purebreds or grades? What breed? A bull and a few cows or cows only? Mature animals or young stock? Where can he buy foundation animals with safety?

c. A veteran has 80 acres to put into corn, oats, or beans. Which shall he put out? (The general situation on his farm would have to be stated to solve this problem.)

d. A veteran has the choice between four types of leases. Which shall he accept? (Each type of lease together with the conditions on the farm to be leased and the veteran's circumstances would have to be stated in some detail.)

e. Should all subsidies to farmers be abandoned?

f. Should veterans join a general farmers' organization? Which one?

g. Should the community provide an organization for artificial insemination?

3. Questioning

Questioning is one of the oldest of the teaching arts. Many sound practices in questioning have been developed; to ignore them lessens the effiiency of teaching. Some of these practices are the following:

a. Plan the principal questions in advance as guides to follow in conducting the class discussion. Few teachers are able to develop extemporaneously enough good questions to serve their purposes.

b. State the questions clearly and concisely so that they can be answered without restatement.

c. Use mainly questions which call for thought rather than questions which call only for facts.

d. Direct most of the questions to the entire class, giving time for each class member to think toward the answer before choosing the student who is to respond.

e. Ask relatively few questions. The best indication that a teacher is a poor questioner is that he asks a large number of questions.

f. Expect extended responses to each question, giving reasons as well as answers.

g. Expect several persons to discuss each question and encourage students to react to each other's responses.

h. Do not suggest by your question the answer which is expected.

i. Do not call on students in any particular order.

j. In beginning a class period, allow those who are most interested to talk. Their interest may arouse interest in the others.

k. Be courteous in questioning. Recognize the students' responses for all they are worth, or more.

l. Distribute the questions equitably among class members.

m. Do not repeat the answers the students give. Repetition of answers wastes time and interest and leads to students' talking in voices so low that the class cannot hear the individual responses.

n. Stimulate questions by the students.

4. Supervising study

It is always the function of the teacher to make his students independent of him. If they learn to study independently, they have gone far toward general independence.

If the students are to study independently after the course is over, they will, first of all, have to develop an interest in using the aids available for study. It has already been suggested that 20 to 40 minutes at the opening of a class period be used to interest students in the things they are to study and to suggest how they may go about their work. If they have an interesting and fruitful experience in solving problems with the aid of books and other references while they are in our classes, they are predisposed to further use of books and references.

Time may well be spent at the beginning of the veterans' training in familiarizing them with the sources of information available in the school and otherwise. Questions may be given to them to which they can find the answers in the department library. If the questions are well distributed, finding their answers will lead to the use of all the principal references.

An early start may be made also toward encouraging the veterans to develop their own home libraries. Discussion of the agencies which serve agriculture and of the materials available from each may help at this point.

Supervising the study of veterans obviously does not mean standing over them and requiring them to perform certain tasks in certain ways. It means, rather, interesting them in study, stimulating their study by questions before and during the study period, helping them to make their study more profitable, and checking with them the results of their independent study turned in as written work.

Certainly it would be unsafe to assume that all veterans can study well without assistance.

Out-of-class study can be encouraged by making available to the students interesting materials related to the problems opened up at the class meetings and by utilizing in class the results of their out-of-class study. Panels, symposia, debates, and other interesting activities may be set up which will stimulate study outside of class.

5. Using visual aids

Every classroom used in veterans' education should be equipped to use slide films and motion pictures. Help in selecting the particular visual aids to be used is being given by the Vocational Agriculture Service of the College of Agriculture. There are a few important precautions to be observed in using visual aids:

a. While motion pictures may seem more interesting to the students, they may not be so useful in their education as slide films. A motion picture is run continuously, often too fast for the students to glean all the points it makes and always without opportunity for discussion until the film is ended. A class may linger as long as it wishes over a single slide film until every point in it is understood.

b. There may be a tendency to choose motion pictures for their entertainment value and to "kill" class time. If the thought of the class and the teacher is centered upon the farming abilities the veterans are to develop, this can be avoided and pictures can be chosen and used so

that they may make their maximum contribution to the objectives of the course without waste of time.

c. Some films carry undesirable commercial advertising.

6. Providing a comfortable and inviting environment

Comfortable temperature, lighting, and ventilation are requisites to a good teaching situation. Chairs and tables should be arranged with the students' comfort and convenience in mind. It is usually desirable to arrange the chairs in the shape of a "U" to facilitate group discussion. An intermission is desirable if the period is long.

F. Some Characteristics of Good Teachers

While excellent teachers approach their work in different ways and there is always room for the expression of individual personalities in teaching, there are certain characteristics commonly associated with good teachers which a beginning teacher may well try to acquire. Some of them are:

1. A sympathetic interest in every student which leads to fair and friendly treatment of all students

2. The ability to interest other people

3. Self-confidence, which fosters self-confidence in the students

4. Patience

5. Use of appropriate humor

6. Enthusiasm

7. Tact

8. Tendency to show appreciation of the good work done by students

9. Toleration of the discussion of ideas divergent from his own, broadmindedness

10. Ability to think well and the inclination to recognize and encourage good thinking by his students

G. Sources of Help in Becoming a Good Teacher

One of the most useful helps for teachers of adults which has recently been prepared is a "Handbook for Special Teachers of Food Production War Training Classes," prepared by Professor S. S. Sutherland of the University of California, and currently available from the Agricultural Education Office of the University of Illinois.

No general book on teaching methods would be more useful than "Permanent Learning" by Professor W. H. Lancelot of Iowa State College, which is published by John Wiley and Sons, New York.

HMH:bv
8/19/46

on-the-job

# North Carolina College for Negroes
## Durham

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 29, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 23. I am very interested in the whole problem of on-the-job training of veterans of World War II. At the North Carolina Conference which met in Greensboro a few weeks ago, we discussed this very problem and the opinion was expressed by several that such a program was of little benefit to the veteran. There was the feeling that the employer used the veteran to perform various menial tasks and that the veteran received very little in the way of training.

I do not know the extent to which the program is functioning in this community, but even before I received your letter I had decided to look into the matter and see what I could learn concerning practices here. Just as soon as I gather information concerning the extent of the program here, and whether of not it is an effective one, I shall be pleased to pass the information on to you.

Very truly yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

JHF:hec

On-the-job
X

Tennessee A. and I. State College
Division of Liberal Arts
Nashville 8, Tennessee

December 3, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am returning to you herewith some blanks that were left with me sometime ago to have returning veterans fill out. You will notice that some of them have been filled out and others have not been filled out. This is due to the fact that Mr. Paul Jewell has been appointed Director of Veterans Affairs here at our College. By virtue of this I was precluded from doing this work myself. I turned it over to his office and it came back without anything else being done, with the verbal statement "We do not care to have our veterans disturbed". These statements above were made first, because it leads up to the answer of your letter of November 23rd.

I prefer you writing directly to Professor Paul Jewell, and he will give you, I am sure, the necessary information you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

Merl R. Eppse, Chairman
Division of History and
Social Studies

MRE/ssc

Enclosure:

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

X On-the-job

December 3, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 , 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have talked with Mr. Taylor who has charge of our Veterans Administration here and he tells me that the program referred to in your letter has just been approved starting with December and thus far has not gotten started, but will undoubtedly be used by a large number. If and when I have a little lapse in my heavy program of work, I plan to go over and talk further with Mr. Taylor as to progress made and will write you again at that time.

Sincerely yours

Dorothy Dickens

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

Job training

December 5, 1945

Dr. W. W. Alexander
Hope Valley Farm
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

Enclosed is sent for information. But if you have anyone helping you who can find out how job training is going in your area and write me, I would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Job Training

December 5, 1945

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Enclosed is sent for information. But if you have anyone helping you who can find out how job training is going in your area and write me, I would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

# TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

on-the-job

December 11, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reply to your letter of November 23, I shall be glad to comply with your request to collect information dealing with programs of job training of veterans by industries in the local area.

I find that my program is quite full until after the first of the year. I shall do my best to get in to it soon after the holidays.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. H. Daves

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro Relations
Training and Educational
Relations Staff

ark
Job Train.

December 26, 1945

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of December 17th about the on-the-job training program for veterans in Arkansas. Today we received the additional material under separate cover.

Dr. Mitchell, who is out of the city at present, will find this information very helpful, and we appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

ASW:w

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

December 17, 1945.

Doctor George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir,

In regard to the veterans on-the-job training, I have made some study of it and report as follows:

I have discovered that veterans in Arkansas are told of the possibilities when they are released from the armed forces. The veterans administration, the American legion posts, the chamber of commerce, the U.S.E.S., the local selective service boards, and the local papers broadcast this information. The information is given both to Negro and white service men alike. The map indicates the places approved for agricultural training and is marked by races. The Negro stations coincide with the density of Negro population in the State.

So far as training on the job is concerned, if a soldier wants anything but farm work he must be in a city or population center large enough to have some form of industry. The information coming under separate cover will indicate the procedure and , I think, will indicate that they are continually checked upon so they will be making progress and cannot stop in blind alley jobs.

The local urban league has been minus a director for some time and will not get into this for a month or more. I will give them my information and help them any way that I can.

If you desire more information, please indicate what you should like to know.

With every good wish for the Christmas Season, I remain,

Very cordially yours,
John R. Ewbank
John R. Ewbank

On-the-Job

January 10, 1946

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald, President
The North Carolina Education Association
~~Raleigh~~, North Carolina
Hickory

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

I am delighted with what you have done about job training. It is an idea that I will try to get used in other places.

Please write me when your results are in.

We are making some progress. We have four veterans at work in four different states pushing job training.

Perhaps I can get to Hickory sometime to talk with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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SOUTH PIEDMONT DISTRICT

VIRGINIA KIRKPATRICK, Raleigh
NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

HUGH BEAM, Marion
WESTERN DISTRICT

D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
Jan. 3rd, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter of November23 has not been answered, but we have been doing something about it. I hope the information which we send you is not too late to be useful for the purposes of the Council. If it is, I am sorry. I have been so involved with planning in our Association and preparing for the State Convention that I could not do the work myself and carry on my teaching and health education activities in the community and County. The experience of collecting the information has been valuable to our group.

When your letter came I was in Raleigh attending a health conference-a regular part of in-service training for health educators in this State; therefore, it was December before I was able to do anything.

My class- 24 students-in Vocational Guidance decided this would be a real opportunity for them to participate in some valuable work. They are Lenoir Rhyne College juniors and seniors. They are interviewing the heads of firms which have been accredited for on-the-job training for Veterans. We expect to have our data in by January 12 and I shall get it to you as early as possible thereafter.

More firms have been added to the list since the students accepted assignments. We will send a summary of these and if you wish I may be able to get more work done along this line. It is a valuable experience for students.

If we could take the time to copy all the interviews

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

which the students are recording the information might be used loaclly by a committee(which might be set up) to assist veterans in building, as a group, both among themselves and the managers of approved firms, a feeling of responsibility for making the most of this program.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

on the job
a-1 ve

# Washington High School

S. E. DUNCAN, PRINCIPAL

Reidsville, North Carolina

January 27, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of January 23rd has been received. We shall redouble our efforts to see if we can influence establishments to train veterans, and we shall also increase our efforts to interest veterans to take advantage of training if it becomes available.

We have nine veterans in our high school here, and others are applying for admission to trade schools and other institutions of learning.

With best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

SED:h

Virginia
Vet

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

January 11, 1946

On the job

Mr. George Mitchell
Director, Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In connection with your request of November 23 for information concerning developments in this area in On-The-Job training, I have been able to discover the following:

(1) Copy of a memorandum from George Cooper, Director Veterans' Bureau, Hampton Institute

To: Mr. Roscoe Lewis
From: George C. Cooper, Director
Re: Memorandum dated November 30

George Mitchell has a good idea especially for those men who have done less than high school work. They are mature to the point that they cannot adjust themselves easily in any secondary school system. They cannot qualify for admission on a collegiate level, and they want training seldom offered on a high school level.

On-the-job training has vast possibilities and will prove a God-send to many veterans. If the program is conducted efficiently and effectively it is my opinion that it will, or can, aid as many as half of all returning service men.

In this vicinity, the program is off to a good start--except for Negroes. (This is my impression without too much factual information to support it.) Many firms will offer such training to white boys, but not Negroes. Most, if not all, of the Negro men around here are in training as janitors or cooks. None to my knowledge are in business learning auto mechanics, carpentry, bookkeeping, clerking, etc.

This office has arranged to have the school sign a contract to train some few men in this program. I am now trying to get Mr. Sim's name on the list of approved business firms. I know of no Negro firms or farms on this list.

We need Negroes on the various committees, and in the various organizations serving veterans. At least, we should cultivate these organizations to the end that steps be taken to include

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

Negroes in every aspect of the training program. You, of course, see the implications here.

These are my observations after hurriedly reading the enclosed material--not too much help, I am afraid. If, however, you care to discuss this whole program I would be more than interested.

(2)
In connection with a survey of Negro businesses in the town of Hampton, we have come to the following general conclusions:

a. There is little knowledge of and interest in providing "on-the-job" training opportunities for Negro veterans among Negro businessmen.

b. Most businessmen say they are willing to hire experienced veterans, but they "see nothing in it for them" in training them.

c. Except for our Campus Counselor, there's no area Veterans counseling service. There seems to be no Veterans' guidance provided for disabled veterans at The Veterans Facility, Kecoughtan, Virgnia.

d. The Regional Supervisor of County Agents (stationed at Hampton Institute) tells me he has no information concerning "on-the-job" training in agriculture for veterans, although he is very much interested in the program. If there is information available, I suggest that you write to:

John Mitchell
Field Agent, Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Hampton Institute, Virginia

(3)
Hampton Institute, Mr. George Cooper tells me, has been considering the possibility of offering "on-the-job" training for veterans in its Trade School. A number of veterans have applied, I understand, but no school program has been instituted as yet.

I shall be glad to keep you posted concerning developments as they arise. Numberous matters prevent my obliging earlier.

Very truly yours,

Roscoe E. Lewis

Roscoe E. Lewis

REL:PIW

Job training

February 18, 1946

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Department of Sociology
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Many thanks for your letter of November 15th.

You have a thousand things to do, but could you continue to be interested in job training in the Petersburg area?

I assume there are a good many boys who cannot meet the educational requirements for admission to the college, but who have ability and could learn a trade if they had a chance.

Are you in a position to get a few people of leadership in Petersburg to look into the possibilities of expanding job training in the city? Of course it would be a help if they did notmore than get a hundred or two Negro veterans to apply for job training. In this place or that, surveys have been made of all the businesses in town to find training opportunities.

I enjoyed the brief conversation with you in Richmond and hope the future will give us more times to be together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

February 15, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlantic, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my apology for delaying so long in replying to your request for information concerning veterans on-the-job training programs in the Petersburg area.

I have conferred with the Veterans Bureau of the city and with the Director of our trade school on the matter.

The Veterans Bureau had no record of the number of Negro veterans who might be participating in such programs, but reported that there were few. They stated that such opportunities in the city had about exhausted for all veterans. They thought that there were no more than ten Negro veterans at the most in this program and most of these would be with some colored employer. Realizing the difficulty of Negro veterans securing such positions, there was a tendency for the Bureau to direct Negro veterans to the college for training in the trades. There are now about sixty veterans registered in our trade school.

If I can be of further service, please advise.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

On the - Job

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. John W. Morgan
Georgia State College for Women
Milledgeville, Ga.

Mr. G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, La.

Lt. Vernon Wharton, USNR
1617 Poucher Street
New Orelans 15, La.

Dr. W. H. Pipes
Alcorn A. and M. College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Mr. Asa T. Sapulding
North Carolina Life Insurance Company
Durham, N. C.

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 - 12½ St.
Hickory, N. C.

Mr. Allyn Robinson, Jr.
The United Church
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, N. C.

Mr. John F. Potts
Chief Specialist (R) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. J. Howard Koster
Penn School
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. T. H. Daves
409 Bankers' Trust Building
T.V.A.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Merl Eppse
Tennessee A. & T. College
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Va.

Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute, Va.

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Dept.
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

These people were sent on-the-job training letter.

15 R
multilithed

This is another request for help from you as a Fellow of the Southern Regional Council.

Of the various benefits available to veterans of World War II, probably, without question the one which can do the most good is on-the-job training. This has as yet been little used. It will take a major administrative effort and active public interest and inquiry to get it going. I would like to ask you to go to see the right people in your town, find out how on-the-job training is doing, and write me what you find.

On-the-job training is available under the legislation for (a) honorably discharged veterans with a disability (Public Law 16) and (b) any veterans not dishonorably discharged who had over ninety days service after September 16, 1940 (Public Law 346, better known as the G. I. Bill of Rights)

For the disabled veteran the program is administered by the Veterans Administration. He reports to the nearest Veterans Guidance Center and works out a course of training approved by the Veterans Administration and agreed to by the veteran. ~~The sum of his~~ Legal compensation both from his employer and the Veterans Administration ~~may run up to~~. The Veterans Administration approves the private places of business where the disabled veterans get on-the-job training. The training may or may not be linked with formal academic ~~school~~ instruction.

For the non-injured veteran, the arrangements are different. The veteran

makes his own chice of a place to work. If he gets hired for on-the-job training at a factory or business house approved as offering a rounded course of instruction, the veteran then obtains from the Veterans Administration a certificate of eligiblity which enables him to draw the GI pay. Maximum GI pay is currently $50.00 for single persons and $75.00 for persons with dependents. Legislation now approved by both the House and the Senate raise~~s~~ is expected to this maximum to $65.00 and $90.00. ~~The pay from the Veterans Administration will be so regulated that the sum of what the boy gets from his employer and what he gets from the Government will not exceed the pay of a person possessing the skill which the veteran is learning. Put another way, the combined private and public pay of an on-the-job apprentice cannot exceed a journeyman's pay.~~ Bear in mind that the veterans may draw ~~be~~ GI pay plus the compensation paid him for his services by his employer.

~~On this program, for the non-disability veteran, the agency which approves the places of business is a State agency,~~ usually one designated by the State Superintendent of Education.

For apprenticeships lasting two years and more, supervision is usually in the hands of an Apprenticeship Council, set up under state authority and directly or indirectly related to the state or federal Department of Labor or to both. Generally speaking, these two-year-and-more apprenticeship training arrangements are worked out in agreement with employers and trade unions. ¶ The great thing that the men and women coming back from the services want is self-improvement. Some,

of course, will be able to go for it to colleges, straight high schools and full-time vocational schools, and these will draw GI pay. Only a small percentage of the veterans will take advantage of these arrangements. A large percentage of the veterans who want into the service with grammar school education or less and had unskilled jobs, if they ever held a job, could get into skilled or semi-skilled work via on-the-job training.

The South needs skilled men. This benefit seems almost tailor-made to our needs.

The program also has possibilities for agriculture. It seems clear that arrangements could locally be made for on-the-job training on farms. It is already being done in some states for special farm skills such as dairy farming. Probably it could be worked out for quite large numbers of boys returning to farms to train to become farmers. For the moment, these men will have great difficulty in buying farms because of the high prices of land. Farmers are desperate for help, and this would do something to relieve that situation. It would also tide the boys over until they can buy their own places at reasonable prices. Presumably, by the time they will be able to buy, they will understand good farming. Local supervision of the program on the land would have to be arranged. Possibly, the vocational agriculture teachers or County Agents or FSA personnel or others could have this

responsibility.

It is going to take a deal of informing and organizing in each community to get men and women into on-the-job training, not by tens but by hundreds and thousands. At least the following things must be done in each community:

(a) Administrative arrangements must be explored, set, and publicized.

(b) All agencies advising veterans must know the arrangements and must be interested in making them known to veterans.

(c) Every variety of citizen group must be reached.

(d) Painstaking efforts must be made to get employers to make the fullest possible use of the program. This involves widespread willingness by white employers to use apprentices of both races, and it also involves getting Negro employers to take on trainees.

The program has some pitfalls. Precautions have to be taken to prevent its use as a means of underpayment of trainees. Precautions have to be taken to prevent businesses which cannot really teach a trade from getting men for blind-alley jobs. The accrediting agency usually takes care of this by failing to approve business or training programs which are designed to exploit the veteran.

Can you check into this program in your community? It would mean going to see the local school officials, particularly those interested in vocational training; people at the Veterans Information Center, if any; officials of the Veterans Administration and the United States Employment Service; and representative organizations of employers and labor.

If you can do this, and write me the findings, it would be very helpful indeed.

Depending on how the situation looks after you have made your inquiries and I have continued my own inquiries, we contemplate a sizable propaganda ~~step~~ effort to get this opportunity used to the fullest possible advantage by every Southern State.

Fellows who received On-the-Job Training letts.

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. John W. Morgan
Georgia State College for Women
Milledgeville, Ga.

Mr. G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Ky.

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, La.

Lt. Vernon Wharton, USNR
1617 Foucher Street
New Orleans 15, La.

Dr. W. H. Pipes
Alcorn A. and M. College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding
North Carolina Life Insurance Company
Durham, N. C.

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 - 12½ St.
Hickory, N. C.

Miss Eva L. Frazer
121 East South Street
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Allyn Robinson, Jr.
The United Churdh
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, N. C.

Mr. John E. Potts
Chief Specialist (R) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. J. Howard Kester
Penn School
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. T. H. Daves
409 Bankers' Trust Building
T.V.A.
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Merl Eppse
Tennessee A. & T. College
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Mr. Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Va.

Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute, Va.

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Dept.
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

**WEATHER**
ASHEVILLE AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy and cooler.
Full weather report on page 2.

# THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN

"DEDICATED TO THE UPBUILDING OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA"

ESTABLISHED 1870 | ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1945 | 12 PAGES | 5c DAILY 10c SUNDAY

W. N. C. EDITION

# TRUMAN URGES EARLY RATIFICATION OF CHARTER

* * * \

hours today as Australian infantrymen expanded beachheads in their Balikpapan invasion of Borneo and the Tokyo radio proclaimed that the battle for Japan itself was imminent.

Following on the heels of the greatest fire bomb raid of history — nearly 600 Superforts carrying some 4,000 tons of incendiaries — the B-29 command at Guam threw about 50 of the sky giants against another Japanese oil center. The B-29's, flying in before dawn Tuesday, Tokyo time, lashed the Maruzen oil refinery near Shimotsu with demolition bombs — the sixth Superfort strike against the Nippon homeland in eight days.

Meanwhile the Australian invaders of the Balikpapan oil region of southeast Borneo struck inland toward two important air fields. They were expected to meet stiff opposition near the dromes and in the jungles leading northward to the rich oil fields.

**Punch 2,500 Yards Inland**

The MacArthur communique today said Aussies of the seventh division held three miles of beach east of the port and had punched inland 2,500 yards with light losses. Japanese mortar and machine gun positions were knocked out when the Aussies took a hill position.

American land and carrier-based planes hammered road transportation inland. One Yank plane was lost. American warships silenced coastal batteries.

Some American forces also were ashore. Yank sailors manned landing ships. An American amphibian tractor battalion went in with the assault troops. Yank seabees were ready to repair harbor facilities on the waterfront of war-ravaged Balikpapan town.

**Troops Pour Ashore**

Allied airmen hammered the Japanese retreating from the region. Troops and supplies poured ashore from the 300-ship invasion fleet.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in charge of the invasion operations, was the target of Japanese snipers after he went to advanced positions. He stood erect as the bullets whistled by and was unharmed.

American airmen returning to Marianas bases from the fire bomb raid against Japan before dawn Monday, Tokyo time, said they left huge fires flaming in the great naval base at Kure and three other industrial cities—Ube, Shimonoseki and Kumomato.

Two B-29s were lost of the close to 600 in the four-way blow. A score of the fliers aboard the two ill-fated bombers were rescued.

**'Unobserved To Excellent'**

The B-29 crewmen reported bombing results ranging from "unobserved to excellent." The Japanese

—Turn To Page Six

## Today In Asheville

1 p. m.—American Business club to meet in Central Methodist church.

5 p. m.—Personnel committee of Y.M.C.A. to meet at 'Y.'

6:30 p. m.—Men's Garden club to meet at Nik Nar nursery, Biltmore.

8 p. m.—Moose lodge to meet at 44 Grove street.

8 p. m.—Swannanoa Lodge No. 56, I.O.O.F., to meet in Odd Fellows hall on Ravenscroft drive.

**FOR THOSE IN SERVICE**

**8:30 a. m.—Facilities of Y. M. C. A. on Woodfin street open daily to servicemen.**

**2 p. m.—Open house at Community service lounge in parish house of Trinity Episcopal church on Church street.**

**3 p. m.—Open house at Negro USO center on Eagle street.**

**6:30 p. m.—Open house at Laurentine canteen on Flint street.**

**8 p. m.—Party at Y.M.C.A.**

the general passed.

**The natives said when American air raids intensified and invasion became imminent the Japanese forced their countrymen to go to Java, presumably to do forced labor in building defenses.**

# PRESIDENT URGED TO OUTLINE PEACE TERMS FOR JAPAN

### Move Might Bring Quick End To War, Sen. White Asserts

WASHINGTON, June 2. (AP) — Senator White of Maine, minority leader, declared today that the Pacific war might end quickly if President Truman would state specifically just what unconditional surrender means for the Japanese.

In a speech to his colleagues, White called on the president to point out clearly that Japan's choice is either annihilation or a surrender with permission to continue peaceful pursuits.

**'Nothing Could Be Lost'**

"Should such a statement by our president meet indifference or rejection by Japan," the senate minority leader declared, "it will not have increased our losses or otherwise have prejudiced our cause.

"Much might be gained by such a statement. Nothing could be lost."

He said there is now "some evidence, slight though it is, of the beginning of a breach in the morale of the Japanese forces."

"The Japanese authorities and people must now realize the imminence and the extent of the disaster that approaches them," he added.

White emphasized he was speaking only as an individual senator. He declared that Japan's surrender must mean her complete disarmament, relinquishment of conquered lands and punishment of war criminals. But he said surrender would not mean destruction of Japan's home life, religion or peaceful occupations.

**Reiterates Contention**

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) raised the question whether the president could make such a statement without prior consultation with the allies, particularly China and England. However, White said the statement should be made anyway.

At a news conference later, Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) reiterated a contention, previously denied by the state department, that this government has received a peace offer from Japan.

Capehart said his information had come from "someone connected with" the United States government and that the Japanese offer had been made "at least thirty days ago."

and burned.

Four members of the crew of five got to safety before the flames, which started immediately after the crash, swept the fuselage. One man was killed.

Army Air Forces headquarters here said that no names would be released until next of kin of the man who was killed had been notified.

**Four Taken To Hospital**

The four injured men were taken immediately to Moore General hospital for medical attention. Late last night the full extent of their injuries had not been determined.

The cause of the crash will be officially determined by a board of officers set up to investigate the accident, it was indicated.

The plane was on what was described as a routine flight.

Civilian spectators at the field said that the plane came in for the landing and touched about the middle of the 4,000-foot runway. Its momentum was such that it ran the remaining half of the runway and went over the end, jumped the roadway which runs at right angles to the end of the runway, and then went through a field, clipping down small scrub pines, until it came to the large canal ditch.

**Crashes Into Ditch**

There, they reported, a wing tip caught on the far side of the ditch, causing the plane to slew around and crash into the ditch.

The witnesses then said that after a pause of not more than a few seconds fire broke out around one of the motors and spread rapidly into other parts of the plane. Three crew members scrambled to safety, and a fourth was helped out of the ditch by two persons who happened to be near.

The ditch, or canal, in which the plane came to a stop has steep clay sides of some 12 or 15 feet deep and approximately 50 feet wide at the top. It was very muddy in the bottom, with six to 12 inches of water running in it.

Gasoline in the plane, in an undetermined amount, burned for approximately an hour and a half after the crash, sending up dense clouds of smoke. The blaze was finally extinguished by members of the fire department stationed at the field.

# YANKS THROTTLE ENEMY SHIPPING IN YELLOW SEA

OKINAWA, July 2. (AP) — The American aerial blockade of Japan, now extended to the Chinese coast, has throttled enemy shipping in the Yellow sea to a mere trickle, a navy officer declared today.

This sea between the Japanese home islands and China once was the principal enemy artery, but now none of its water is safe.

Comdr. J. M. Chittenden, of Massena, N. Y., commander of the privateer detachment of fleet air wing one, said American attacks had forced the Japanese to take a roundabout route far up the Yellow sea.

The traffic is restricted to small ships, he said, and to reach Japan at all they must follow the small islands off Korea and then slip across the home islands by night.

# 2 WNC Men Are Dead; One Wounded In Action

Three Western North Carolina servicemen were listed as casualties yesterday as two were reported dead and one wounded.

(In all cases of casualties published by The Citizen, next of kin have been previously notified and kept informed by any changes in status through proper military channels.)

The dead:

T. Sgt. Willie H. Edmonds, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fult Edmonds of the Flat Creek section, near Weaverville, and husband of Mrs. Blanche Chambers Edmonds of the Hemphill section; over Formosa, June 6.

Cpl. Baxter McLendon Harris, marine, 23, son of Mrs. E. T. Harris of Morganton; on Okinawa, May 14.

The wounded:

Pfc. Everett A. Evans, son of Mrs. Ina C. Evans of Waynesville, R.F.D. No. 2; in Pacific area.

Sgt. Edmonds entered service in June, 1942, and received training at Keesler field, Miss., Sioux Falls, S. C., and a base in Arizona. He went overseas in November, 1944.

A graduate of Flat Creek high school, he served in New Guinea and on Luzon in the Philippines. He was killed on his 34th mission, the day after he received his promotion from staff sergeant.

Surviving, in addition to the widow and parents, are a baby son, William Henry, Jr.; three sisters, Miss Vistula Edmonds of Stocksville, Mrs. Lonnie Hensley of Sumter, S. C., and Mrs. Cecil Vent of Asheville, and two brothers, John

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**MEDIUM BOMBER CRASHES AND BURNS AT AIRPORT**—This photograph was made at the Asheville-Hendersonville airport last evening a few minutes after a B-25 medium bomber, attempting to land, went off the south end of the runway, ploughed through a field for a distance of 150 to 200 yards, crashed into a canal ditch, and burned. The blazing gasoline, which sent dense clouds of smoke rolling up, can be plainly seen. Four members of the crew managed to get out, but the fifth member was killed. No names were released pending notification of the next of kin of the man killed. The injured airmen were taken to Moore General hospital for treatment. The extent of their injuries had not been determined late last night. (Photo by F. M. [illegible])

# UNPRECEDENTED ACTION INVOKED IN AKRON STRIKE

### Shift Premium, Vacation Provisions Suspended For 16,700 Workers

(By The Associated Press)

Unprecedented disciplinary action was invoked by the War Labor board yesterday against one of the largest groups of strikers among the 54,000 idle over the nation.

With some 33,000 persons away from their jobs in the big rubber capital of Akron, O., the WLB suspended shift premium and vacation provisions of its April 3 directive for 16,700 workers on strike at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company since June 16.

**Ordered To Resume Work**

The board also ordered 17,000 Firestone Tire and Rubber company strikers in Akron to resume production of their vital war output.

Striking deliverymen for 11 New York city newspapers also were ordered to end their crippling walkout, but a union official indicated the WLB directive would be ignored.

A nearly complete return to work was accomplished in the glass industry strike, only two of 11 plants reporting continuance of the strike.

The labor picture by cities and areas:

Akron—The WLB, in suspending shift premium and vacation provisions for striking CIO United Rubber Workers at the Goodyear company, also called on union officials to end a walkout of 17,000 which began Sunday at Firestone Tire and Rubber company over contract negotiations.

**Deferments Cancelled**

Earlier the WLB ordered cancellation of occupational deferments for Goodyear strikers registered for the military draft.

Lincoln, Neb.—One thousand employes of Goodyear Tire and Rubber company were idle because of lack of parts needed to make self-sealing gasoline tanks.

New York—With delivery of 11 New York city newspapers paralyzed since Saturday, the WLB ordered striking deliverymen to return to work this morning or explain to the board tomorrow.

Dominick Alvina, business representative of the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers union, said the men had no intention of returning "under present arrangements."

The strike was limiting circulation to over-the-counter sales at newspaper offices.

At issue are a union demand for a sum equal to three per cent of

—Turn To Page Two

# State Confirms Byrnes Without Debate, Dissent

### Approval Granted Less Than Half Hour After Nomination Arrives

WASHINGTON, July 2. (AP)—The senate today paid James F. Byrnes the tribute of confirmation as secretary of state without hearings without debate and without dissent.

The nomination arrived from the White House at 12 noon, and in less than a half hour approval was granted.

This was the way the senate—Republicans along with Democrats—chose to illustrate their confidence in the South Carolinian who served in the house, in the senate, as associate justice of the supreme court and as war mobilization director.

**Next In Line For Presidency**

The unanimous confirmation made Byrnes next in line of succession for the presidency if Mr. Truman should not complete his term.

Byrnes will take the oath of office tomorrow at 11 a. m. in President Truman's office.

As Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky put it:

"We all know Mr. Byrnes. It doesn't seem to be necessary to refer this nomination to committee."

Therefore, the rules were suspended by unanimous consent. And the senate didn't even wait for the customary one-day layover of an appointment. Minority Leader White of Maine, speaking for the Republicans, declared that Byrnes'

—Turn To Page Two

# EFFECTIVE POWER OF JAP NAVY GONE, ADMIRAL DECLARES

**CORONADO, Calif., July 2. (AP) The Japanese fleet made its final banzai suicide charge soon after Okinawa was invaded, and today has "virtually no effective fighting power left, Rear Adm. George Raymond Henderson, commander of an escort carrier task unit, said in an interview here today.**

**Henderson contended that the Japs have used suicide planes since early in the war. Kamikaze planes contributed to destruction of the Hornet after the Doolittle raid, he said.**

**"The closer we move to enemy shores, the greater will be our naval losses from suicide attacks," he declared. "The proportion of hits, however, is very low."**

# *Gus Leach Succumbs Suddenly*

FRANKLIN — Gust Leach, 75, chairman of the Macon county board of commissioners, died of a heart attack at his room at the Sir Walter hotel in Raleigh Monday morning, according to news received here.

Mr. Leach was attending a hearing before the state board of tax assessments when he complained of feeling ill. He was accompanied to his room at the hotel by R. S. Jones, Franklin attorney, and George Ward, attorney, of Asheville. Shortly after reaching his room, he became unconscious and died before medical aid could reach him.

**Native Of Swain**

He was a native of Swain county and for a number of years was engaged in the construction business at Lake Toxaway and elsewhere. Since coming to Franklin, he had taken an active part in the business and political life of the community.

For a number of years he was manager of the Macon Supply company, and then with his brother, A. L. Leach, formed the firm of Leach Brothers, which dealt in hardware. He was a member of Franklin Presbyterian church.

Mr. Leach served for a number of years as a member of the board of aldermen of Franklin, as a member of the school board, and was serving his third term as chairman of the board of county commissioners at the time of his death.

Funeral services will be held at

—Turn To Page Eight

# HOUSE REBUFFS EFFORTS TO TOSS FEPC LIFELINE

### 16 Home Front Agencies Left On Legislative Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON, July 2. (AP)—The Fair Employment Practices committee furnished a dizzy legislative day on capitol hill today right where it started—moneyless and technically out of business.

Within the space of two hours, two attempts of the agency's backers to toss it a financial lifeline were rebuffed by major house committees.

**Whole Bill Tabled**

First the rules committee, by a tie vote of five to five, refused to approve procedure allowing the house to act on a senate amendment to the house-passed $771,000,000 war agencies supply measure giving FEPC $250,000.

Shortly thereafter the appropriations committee, by a behind-closed-doors vote reported as 20 to 11, tabled the whole war agencies bill as passed by the senate and reported out a new measure without a penny for FEPC.

The committees' action left FEPC and 16 home front war agencies on a legislative merry-go-round that threatened to keep whirling long enough to block house plans for a two-months vacation starting next week.

FEPC's difficulties do not affect the finances of the other 16 agen-

—Turn To Page Two

points down "the only road to enduring peace," urged his former senate colleagues today to give it early ratification.

Formally placing the historic treaty before the chamber, he warned that permanent world peace rests "between this charter and no charter at all."

Mr. Truman, just returned from the final plenary session of the world security conference at San Francisco and a short rest at his home at Independence, Mo., addressed the senate less than 24 hours after arriving here by air.

**To Have Better Luck**

The first president to address the senate in 13 years, his appearance was historic in another respect. It was just 26 years ago, lacking eight days, that the late President Woodrow Wilson came before the upper house to plead unsuccessfully for United States participation in the now defunct League of Nations.

Mr. Truman will have better luck. Both Democratic and Republican leaders concede that not more than 10 votes will be cast against the charter which proposes to outlaw war for all time and provides an armed force to make that promise stick.

Ratification requires a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Truman got a big hand from both Republicans and Democratic sides. When he stood up on

**Text of President Truman's address to the senate on the United Nations charter is on page 10.**

the rostrum and was handed the black leather, loose-leaf notebook containing his speech.

**Says Objectives Clear**

He got his first cheer when he thanked the senate for allowing him to come back and address that body.

"You know, I am sure," he said, "how much it means to one who served so regently in this chamber with you."

The objectives of the charter are clear, he said, emphasizing that:

"It seeks to prevent future wars.

"It seeks to settle international disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice.

"It seeks to promote world-wide progress and better standards of living.

"It seeks to achieve universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all men and women—without distinction as to race, language or religion.

"It seeks to remove the economic and social causes of international conflict and unrest.

**'Product Of Many Hands'**

"It is the product of many hands and many influences. It comes from the reality of experience in a world where one generation has failed twice to keep the peace. The lessons

—Turn To Page Two

# Advance U. S. Occupation Forces Roll Into Berlin

(By The Associated Press)

American trucks rolled into Berlin yesterday carrying the advance units of American veterans of World War two who will enter the rubbled German capital in a triumphal march today, Paris dispatches said.

Communications officers entered the city and set up facilities for the transmission of correspondents' copy and billeting detachments arranged quarters for the U. S. troops who will take over occupation zones in the city.

Along with the Americans, hundreds of British, Canadian and French troops are expected to enter the once-proud capital of Hitler's shattered empire today and the occupation probably will be completed by tomorrow—America's Independence Day.

Russia, the British foreign office disclosed, has asked to be included in French-American-British discussions on reestablishment of Tangier as an international zone. Tangier was occupied by Spain in 1940. Informal discussions by French, British and American delegates on Tangier had been scheduled to start in Paris today.

Further in the diplomatic sphere, Britain notified Italy that although Britain had promised her her "fair share" of aid, huge war and reconstruction needs for various commodities meant that Italy must go short of urgently-needed supplies "for some time."

Belgian's former premier, Paul von Zeeland, left Salzburg, Austria, for Brussels after conferring with King Leopold III, who seeks to return to his throne. The status of the king's negotiations—or whether he may have decided to abdicate—was not clear.

## War News Summarized

(By The Associated Press)

**BORNEO: Australians secured three miles of beach east of Balikpapan and drove 2,500 yards inland against stiffening enemy resistance, striking toward the town's two airfields.**

**JAPAN: Superforts bombed Maruzen oil refinery near Shimotsu in sixth B-29 strike against Japan in eight days. Tokyo acknowledged damage from previous blows, mobilized emergency transportation crews and shipbuilding facilities in Japan, and announced plans to evacuate civilians from Singapore—evidently fearing an early attack there. A British submarine sank a Japanese cruiser of 10,000 tons; U. S. submarines destroyed 10 more enemy ships in Far Eastern waters.**

**CHINA: Chinese, pursuing withdrawing Japanese troops, gained up to 35 miles along China's "invasion" coast, reaching an area 132 miles south of Shanghai.**

**OKINAWA: Tightening their choking blockade on enemy shipping lanes, Okinawa-based aircraft sank or damaged eight more Japanese vessels; Southwest-Pacific planes sank 16 others.**

—Continued From Page One

# HOUSE REBUFFS

cies. Congress took care of their financial needs for the fiscal year that started yesterday by allowing them to spend money in anticipation of the funds they eventually will get when the war agencies measure becomes law.

**House Action Slated Today**

House action on the new war agencies bill — virtually identical with the bill passed by the house on June 8—is slated for tomorrow.

However, FEPC supporters can block its consideration then and have indicated that they will. The bill finances agencies which have not been created by law and any member may, by a single objection, knock out their funds unless the rules committee grants a special rule denying such right.

Anticipating such a move by the FEPC's friends; the appropriations committee has requested a rule which it may not obtain in time for the bill to be considered Tuesday.

Should the committee approve such a bill, FEPC supporters will seek to amend it to permit consideration of money for the agency. The crucial house test will come on that amendment.

Once the bill passes the house, it must be considered anew by the senate and any changes it makes will necessitate a senate-house conference for adjustment. One house objection can block such a conference, and the bill would be back again before the rules committee.

**'On A Merry-Go-Round'**

"This leaves us on a merry-go-round," commented Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.)) of the appropriations committee.

There is a possibility, Cannon admitted, that the bill will bounce back and forth between the senate and the house indefinitely.

"We will stay here all summer if necessary to get funds for the FEPC," said Representative Marcantonio (Amn. Lab., N. Y.)

In view of the adamant position of the powerful rules and appropriations committees, FEPC foes predicted that the deadlock ultimately will be broken by the senate yielding from its past insistence that FEPC be given some money.

The seeds for a possible second fight over the new war agencies measure were planted when the appropriations committee recommended only $18,000,000 for the office of war information.

That was the amount in the bill when the house passed it the first time but is more than $20,000,000 below the figure voted by the senate at the time it put the FEPC funds into the measure.

**WATCH THERMOMETERS GO UP**
—remember, the higher they go the more troublesome is itch of minor skin troubles, chafe, baby's diaper rash. Get Mexsana, soothing medicated powder.

*The Autumn Leaf Shop*
MRS. DAVID B. MORGAN, JR.
157 Charlotte St. Tel. 5183
New Patterns Just Received
**DRAPERY AND SLIP COVER MATERIAL**
BY THE YARD
From $1.25 up
ALSO
Ready-made CURTAINS

## Weather

**ASHEVILLE DATA**
(July 2, 1945)
**Temperature**
Highest today 87. One year ago today 75.
Lowest today 64. One year ago today 64.
Absolute maximum (this day) 93 in 1931.
Absolute minimum (this day) 50 in 1937.
Average temperature for the day 76. Normal 71.
**Precipitation Data For The Month**
Normal 4.30. Greatest amount 11.71 in 1905. Least amount 0.77 in 1925. Amount for the past 24 hours ended at 8:30 p. m. 0.29. Excess for the month +.02. Excess for the year +1.81.
**Hourly Temperatures**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 a. m. | 67 | 3 p. m. | 82 |
| 9 a. m. | 74 | 4 p. m. | 76 |
| 10 a. m. | 77 | 5 p. m. | 74 |
| 11 a. m. | 80 | 6 p. m. | 72 |
| 12 noon | 83 | 7 p. m. | 70 |
| 1 p. m. | 85 | 8 p. m. | 70 |
| 2 p. m. | 84 | | |

Sunrise 6:17 a. m.; sunset 8:31 p. m.

**FORECASTS**
North Carolina—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday, scattered thundershowers along coast Tuesday forenoon. Wednesday fair with moderate temperatures.
South Carolina—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Scattered thundershowers extreme south and east portions. Wednesday fair with moderate temperatures.

**DATA FROM OTHER CITIES**
WASHINGTON, July 2. (AP)—Weather bureau report of temperature and rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 p. m. in the principal cotton growing areas and elsewhere:

| Station | High | Low | Prec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 89 | 73 | .05 |
| Atlantic City | 88 | 79 | .51 |
| Birmingham | 88 | 71 | .00 |
| Boston | 86 | 75 | .08 |
| Burlington | 79 | 68 | .00 |
| Dallas | 86 | 68 | .00 |
| Chicago | 69 | 58 | .00 |
| Cincinnati | 75 | 62 | .16 |
| Denver | 83 | — | .00 |
| Detroit | 70 | 63 | .00 |
| Fort Worth | 86 | 68 | .00 |
| Galveston | 89 | 73 | .59 |
| Jacksonville | 94 | 74 | .00 |
| Kansas City | 79 | 60 | .00 |
| Key West | 85 | 70 | .92 |
| Little Rock | 80 | 69 | .00 |
| Los Angeles | 71 | 59 | .00 |
| Louisville | 77 | 64 | .88 |
| Memphis | 83 | 69 | .00 |
| Meridian | 88 | 70 | .04 |
| Miami | 82 | 74 | .00 |
| Minn.-St. Paul | 73 | 54 | .00 |
| Mobile | 89 | 74 | .07 |
| New Orleans | 88 | 73 | .49 |
| New York | 91 | 78 | .14 |
| Norfolk | 97 | 77 | .00 |
| Phoenix | 109 | 75 | .00 |
| Pittsburgh | 79 | 60 | 1.00 |
| Portland, Me. | 87 | 51 | .00 |
| Raleigh | 98 | 75 | .00 |
| Richmond | 99 | 73 | .01 |
| St. Louis | 79 | 60 | .00 |
| San Antonio | 90 | 71 | .05 |
| San Francisco | 71 | 54 | .00 |
| Savannah | 95 | 74 | .00 |
| Seattle | 81 | 54 | .00 |
| Tampa | 88 | 74 | .46 |
| Washington | 93 | 74 | 1.27 |
| Wilmington | 87 | 75 | .00 |

# NAZI PRISONERS HAVE FOOD CUT, KANSAN CHARGES

HAYES, Kas., July 2. (AP)—L. C. Aicher, Fort Hays experiment station superintendent, declared today that food allotments to Germans in labor camps had been so sharply reduced following disclosure of prisoner of war atrocities in Germany that prisoners had lost 10 to 12 pounds and no longer were able to do a full day's hard work.

Aicher mamde his assertion in a letter to Rep. Frank Carlson, (R., Kas.)

"If they army desires to punish German prisoners for what happened in Germany that, of course, is the army's business," Aicher wrote.

"However, I do say that such treatment of the prisoners is very unfair to all of us who hire them as laborers and pay good wages for their use. If the army wishes to punish them it would seem that the logical procedure would be to withdraw them from labor camps."

For the past two years from 60 to 125 prisoners have been at the Fort Hays experiment station compound, being taken out to farms in the mornings and returned at night.

Archer said any farmer knows an underfed horse cannot "turn out a good day's work and biologically human beings react the same way."

# ARGENTINE GROUP ASKS FOR GENERAL ELECTION AT ONCE

BUENOS AIRES, July 2. (AP)—The Socialist party's national committee asked tonight that Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's military regime convoke a general election without delay and called for a union of democratic forces within the country to "bury the remains of wicked fascism."

"We believe the time has come when the entire country should seize upon the suggestion of the universities for a symbolic strike," the committee said, referring to a recent 24-hour students' strike in protest against Farrell's government.

# OTEEN EXPANSION PLAN FAVORED BY CHAPTER OF DAV

Members of Buncombe county chapter No. 2, Disabled American Veterans, in a meeting last night in the American Legion clubhouse, unanimously voted that the four-point expansion program at the Oteen Veterans' hospital be included in the DAV's Hospital Expansion program.

Plans for the state convention, which will be held July 4 in Gastonia, were discussed. Attending from the local chapter will be Thomas Hair, the Rev. John E. Rowell, Mark W. Worley, Sam A. Manning, Louis Glasser, and William M. Miller.

**WOUNDED**—Seaman Second Class David Paul Harkins, above, son of Mrs. Blanche Harkins and the late Lloyd Harkins of Canton, has been seriously wounded in action in the Pacific area.

**T. SGT. WILLIE H. EDMONDS**
**Killed**

—Continued From Page One

# Two WNC

of Stocksville and James F. Edmonds, serving in Germany.

Cpl. Harris has two brothers in service: Mack C., recently released prisoner of war, and Ellis, serving in the navy.

Cpl. Harris entered service in 1942 and previously was employed by the Drexel Furniture company. Another brother, Clyde of Portsmouth, Va., and three sisters, Mrs. Ed Lackey, Morganton, Mrs. Rex Watts, Hickory, and Miss Cecile Harris, Morganton, also survive.

# County Board Postpones Action On New Budget

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—Continued From Page One

# UNPRECEDENTED

the delivery workers' payroll, to be used as a welfare fund; severance pay, overtime and holidays.

**U. S. Operating Refinery**

Port Arthur, Tex.—The federal government was operating a Texas company refinery to keep up its production of 56,000 barrels daily for direct military needs in the face of a strike of 530 Negro employes.

CIO union members struck after 22 Negro employes were suspended Wednesday. A union official blamed "racial discrimination as to pay," but a company offiical said certain employes had violated contract obligations.

Ford City, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va.—Glass production was resumed in all but two of the 11 plants of Pittsburgh Plate Glass company and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass company where 15,000 had been on strike.

Still idle were a Pittsburgh plant in Ford City, Pa., and a Libbey-Owens factory in Charleston, W. Va., with several thousand employes.

CIO union officials said production would be resumed tomorrow in Ford City and possibly after a conference at Charleston today.

New Jersey - Pennsylvania — The New York reginoal War Labor board took jurisdiction of an automotive parts industry strike that has idled 7,900 persons since last week.

**2,500 Leave Jobs**

A strike of 2,500 workers started at the New Brunswick, N. J., plant of Mack Manufacturing Corp., apparently after a seniority dispute.

Sympathy strikes also closed Mack plants in Lainfield, N. J., and Allentown, Pa., with 1,000 and 3,000 employes, respectively, and the International-Plainfield plant in Plainfield with 1,400.

Detroit—The last traces of the big AFL-CIO jurisdictional fight over reconversion work in the automobile industry faded today as 22,000 retured to the Packard Motor Car company plant.

A strike of 700 AFL members at 12 yards operated by five lumber companies continued.

Memphis, Tenn.—Half the Dixie Greyhound Bus company's service in eight states was tied up by a strike of 150 AFL mechanics and a sympathy walkout of 300 drivers. The AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach employes demanded removal of employes whom the union said were attempting to organize another union.

Waukesha, Wis.—Fifteen hundred AFL machinists remained away from their posts at the Waukesha Motor company despite a WLB directive to return. The men have been out since June 27.

**CABINET CALLED**

MADRID, July 2. (AP) — Gen. Franco has called a meeting of the Spanish cabinet tomorrow with the session expected to last through the British elections Thursday.

**JAMES F. BYRNES**

# MOUNTAIN BURLEY TOBACCO FIRM IS GIVEN CHARTER

A certificate of incorporation was issued yesterday by the secretary of state, Raleigh, to the Mountain Burley Tobacco company of Asheville, to buy and sell tobacco, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Raleigh. Authorized capital stock is set at $200,000, with $7,000 paid in, it was stated.

Members of the company are listed as Louis E. Hall of Wilmington, George Van Dyne of Alexandria, Va., and Harry W. Love, Verne Rhoades, Clarence E. Morgan, C. Fred Brown, and James G. K. McClure, all of Asheville.

## DEATHS AND FUNERALS

**MRS. W. H. COATES**

Funeral services for Mrs. W. H. Coates, 61, of the Newbridge section, who died Sunday night in an Asheville hospital, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Newbridge Baptist church.

The Rev. O. H. McGinnis, the Rev. Troy Israel, and the Rev. Earl Sturgeon will officiate.

Pallbearers, all nephews of Mrs. Coates, will be Harold Laster, Joe West, Fred Ray, L. G. Hensley, Robert Miller, and Fred Coates.

Nieces will be flowerbearers, and friends of the family honorary pallbearers.

She is survived by her husband; two daughters, Mrs. E. M. Rhymer and Mrs. Velma Clark of Newbridge; five sisters, Miss Dora Mae West, Miss Molly West, Mrs. Cora Ray and Mrs. Jane Edwards, all of Mars Hill, and Mrs. W. F. Laster of Asheville; three brothers, W. C. and L. C. West of Asheville and M. C. West of Detroit, Mich.; and two granddaughters, Barbara Jane Rhymer and Dorothy Ann Clark.

Funeral arrangements are under the direction of West funeral home, Weaverville.

*Morris-Gearing*
FUNERAL HOME
FINEST FACILITIES AT MODERATE COST
140 MERRIMON AVENUE TELEPHONE 120

—Continued From Page One

# Senate

service "leaves no doubt" of his qualifications.

**Succeeds Stettinius**

Byrnes succeeds Edward R. Stettinius, former U. S. steel executive, who is to serve as U. S. delegate on the postwar security machinery.

Stettinius took the major cabinet job over from Cordell Hull when the aging Tennessee "father" of the United Nations charter became ill.

Bantam in size, Byrnes has been a giant in political matters in the capital for more than a decade. He was the principal trouble shooter in the last several years of the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Harry S. Truman had hardly taken the oath of presidential office when it became apparent that Byrnes would be a key in his administration as well.

Announcement of Byrnes' appointment was made by Mr. Truman on Saturday. First major chore of the new secretary will be to accompany Mr. Truman to the Big Three meeting in Berlin.

Belisarius, famous general of the late Roman empire, smeared hogs with oil, ignited them, and drove the blazing porkers into the ranks of the enemy.

# NEGRO ORDERED HELD FOR U. S. DISTRICT COURT

John Byrd, Negro, 45 McDowell street, was held for the November term of U. S. district court after a hearing yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Eugene Taylor on charges of illegal wearing of a Navy uniform. Bond was fixed at $500 for his appearance.

He was walking on Biltmore avenue, according to his own admission, wearing gray navy trousers, a grap shirt which resembled a navy shirt, and a navy cap.

He was discharged from the navy June 12 and furnished with civilian clothes, an F.B.I. agent said.

**Ease Neuralgia With Quick-Acting "BC"**

Use quick-acting "BC" Headache Powders when you want prompt relief from neuralgic pain. "BC" also relieves headaches, muscular aches and functional periodic pains. 10c & 25c sizes. Use only as directed. Consult a physician when pains persist.

Do You Know
**HOW TO SHAVE?**

MANY MEN shave all their lives, yet never learn how! They simply smear a little lather or brushless cream on their face, grab a razor, and shave. Result: scratch, scrape, pull—an irritated skin—an unsatisfactory shave—and much unflattering comment about blade, razor, soap or whatever!

TO SHAVE PROPERLY, the first requirement is adequate preparation. Wash your face thoroughly with hot water and ordinary soap to remove the grit, oil and perspiration that ordinarily coats the face, and to soften the hair. Use good hot water—the time required for proper softening decreases rapidly, the hotter your water is. Then rinse the face thoroughly.

Now apply a good shaving soap (rubbing the lather in well with fingertips) or, if you prefer, a brushless cream. These preparations further emulsify the natural oil of the skin and permit the hairs to be wet more thoroughly. *Allow from two to three minutes*, or even longer for these simple tasks, and your shave will be quicker, easier, and more satisfactory.

AND NOW, the last requirement of a good shave—the blade you use. There are many satisfactory blades on the market, but one is quite unique and offers a great advantage over usual blades. This blade is hollow ground. Usual blades are ground like a jackknife, like this . The hollow ground blade is ground like a barber's razor like this . Due to hollow grinding, this blade is not held rigid by the razor guard. The slight "play" at the flexible edge permits the blade to follow facial contours effortlessly without "bearing down". And it's "bearing down" that irritates tender skins and wears out delicate blade edges prematurely.

So men, prepare your face properly, use plenty of time and water, get yourself some of those hollow ground blades and—learn to make shaving a pleasanter, easier task.

Published in the interest of BETTER SHAVING by the PAL BLADE CO.
595 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 22, N. Y., Manufacturers of Pal Hollow Ground Razor Blades

**The Autumn Leaf Shop**

MRS. DAVID B. MORGAN, JR.

157 Charlotte St. Tel. 5183

New Patterns Just Received

**DRAPERY**

AND

**SLIP COVER MATERIAL**

BY THE YARD

From $1.25 up

ALSO

Ready-made CURTAINS


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savannah | 93 | 74 | .00 |
| Seattle | 81 | 54 | .00 |
| Tampa | 88 | 74 | .48 |
| Washington | 93 | 74 | 1.27 |
| Wilmington | 87 | 75 | .00 |

and the house indefinitely.

"We will stay here all summer if necessary to get funds for the FEPC," said Representative Marcantonio (Amn. Lab., N. Y.)

In view of the adamant position of the powerful rules and appropriations committees, FEPC foes predicted that the deadlock ultimately will be broken by the senate yielding from its past insistence that FEPC be given some money.

The seeds for a possible second fight over the new war agencies measure were planted when the appropriations committee recommended only $18,000,000 for the office of war information.

That was the amount in the bill when the house passed it the first time but is more than $20,000,000 below the figure voted by the senate at the time it put the FEPC funds into the measure.


**WATCH THERMOMETERS GO UP** —remember, the higher they go the more troublesome is itch of minor skin troubles, chafe, baby's diaper rash. Get Mexsana, soothing medicated powder.


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Mrs. Sara Middlemont

# For a Glorious Fourth...

## *Whether You Spend It At "Rec" Park Or At Your Favorite North Carolina Beach*

Uncle Sam says STAY AT HOME, but, fortunately, we can do that and still spend a glorious Fourth, for we have parks that offer practically every form of amusement and recreation that we would get at distant resorts. And, right here in North Carolina, are some of the most alluring beaches to be found anywhere in the United States. Wherever you go for the Fourth, remember that

## Belk's Has the Very Things You Will Want to Wear!

**PRINTED RAYON SQUARES—$1.00 and $1.98**
Fascinating designs in colorful prints . . . the kind that you will be proud to "sport" on the Fourth.

**"NUWEAVE" ANKLETS—35c**
They are English rib anklets, in every color the heart could wish for.

**VENIDA LIQUID TINT HOSIERY—50c and $1.00**
The kind you can wear in swimming and won't come off. Magic Black Hair Remover free with each bottle.

**DOROTHY PERKINS LILAC COLOGNE—$1.00**
It's the ideal and delightful freshener after the swim, and for that Fourth of July evening "heavy" date.

**FIVE-DAY UNDERARM PADS—55c**
Stops perspiration worry. Not a cream . . . not a lotion . . . but keeps you sweet and fresh and odorless.

**MEXICAN PAMPAS GRASS BAGS—$1.00 to $1.79**
A very colorful bag for picnics, outings and shopping . . . in three popular sizes.

**Belk's Will Be Closed All Day Wednesday, July 4th**

**SLACK SANDALS—A Clearance!**
Two decided styles . . . were $2.98, now $1.79! One is next to nothing on top (Roman style) in red, white and brown; and the other has closed vamp and open heel, in red and brown.

**GLAMOROUS SWIM SUITS—$2.95 to $10.95**
One and two-piece styles for women and girls who want to impress with a glamorous, colorful swim suit . . . in a full range of sizes.

**BEAUTIFUL PLAY SUITS—$2.98 to $10.95**
Designed by Lampl, Pan-American of California and Personality Twosome . . . in rayons, cottons and lovely pastels . . . one, two and three pieces.

**SPORTS SHORTS—$1.59 to $2.98**
All sizes and colors, with colorful T-Shirts to match at $1.19 to $2.98, making a sports outfit you'll love.

**MEN'S RUGBY KNIT SWIM TRUNKS—$1.29**
Nationally advertised . . . knit of cotton and rayon . . . jockey type . . . in blue, tan and maroon . . . all sizes.

**MEN'S GANTNER "WIKIES" TRUNKS—$2.98**
They have elastic waist, built-in trunks, and belt pocket . . . made of gabardine, in light tan . . . sizes 30 to 38.

**GABARDINE BOXER TRUNKS FOR MEN—$1.79**
"Weather-sealed" shower proof gabardine in white with elastic waist and belt pocket . . . all sizes.

**MEN'S ALL-WOOL KNIT TRUNKS—$3.98**
They are the jockey type in light tan, and have elastic waist . . . sizes 30 through 42.

**BOYS' BATHING TRUNKS—$1.00 to $2.98**
Nice range of colors . . . in gabardines and 100% wool . . . in sizes 4 to 16.

**BOYS' SPORT SHIRTS—$1.48 to $2.98**
Broadcloth, cotton flannel, sharkskin and other popular sports shirt fabrics . . . solids, small checks, plaids, stripes and novelty designs. Sizes 6 to 16.

**GET YOUR OUTING APPAREL AT BELK'S**

Belk's has kept in mind every member of the family in the accumulation of out-door wear for the summer, and whether vacationer at home or at nearby resorts, you'll find the outing togs you'll want to wear . . . smart clothes at prices that represent smart thriftiness.

**BELK'S**

★ *Remember you always save at Belk's*

# FRIDY IS HEARD BY MINISTERS AT LAKE JUNALUSKA

## Curry Will Be Heard On Program Tonight At Assembly Center

LAKE JUNALUSKA—Delivering the first week night sermon of the Young Ministers' conference in session here, July 1-7, the Rev. Wallace Fridy, of Lyman and Spartanburg, S. C., speaking in the Lake Junaluska outdoor auditorium, Monday night, chose for his subject "Treasuring the Things of Heaven."

Too long, he said, the modern world has judged the value of a man by his ability to do the job. This over-emphasis on efficiency and competence, he said, has resulted in an amazing civilization, which is being revealed today as largely pseudo-progress, for man's spiritual advance has not kept pace with his skills.

**Curry To Speak**

The Rev. James S. Curry, of Hardinsburg, Ky., will be the Tuesday night preacher. The Tuesday morning seminar will be conducted by the Rev. John E. Myers, of Norfolk, Va., and the Rev. Dr. Albert P. Shirkey, guest preacher for the conference, will be the noonday preacher.

The Rev. Mr. Fridy's evening sermon was preceded by a forenoon program in the auditorium comprising a seminar on "Modern Evangelism," led by the Rev. Arthur Kale, of Hickory, and the noon sermon by Dr. Shirkey, of San Antonio, Tex.

Speaking from the auditorium platform, Dr. Shirkey took as his theme the saying of Jesus "Ye are the salt of the Earth." He commented upon the habit of Jesus Christ to take the homely things of the world to teach eternal truths. He commented upon the formation of salt into individual crystals to illustrate the truth which Jesus taught in the value of human personality. "Not one of us is lost in the crowd," he said. "We are individuals with our own work to do and each individual counts for something in this world. In the building of the city of God each mind and soul has its contribution to make."

**Present Problems**

The conference which opened Sunday is made up of younger ministers of the Methodist denomination here to discuss present day problems and the task of the ministers in the postwar world.

Among the vacationers who have just arrived are Bishop and Mrs. Hoyt M. Dobbs, of Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. C. C. Norton, dean of Wofford college in Spartanburg, S. C., and family are here for a limited stay.

The Junaluska Woman's club will

# *MRS. SPAULDING FORMER ASHEVILLE RESIDENT, DIES*

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE—Mrs. Hewitt R. Spaulding, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Talmage Abernethy, died Sunday morning at Rutherford College.

Mrs. Spaulding was a member of the First Christian church of Asheville for many years, and since the war, had been engaged in war work at the bases where her husband, Pfc. Spaulding of the army air force, photographic division, has been assigned.

Funeral services are incomplete awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Spaulding's husband from Salina, Kas., base unit. She was 32 years old.

# DR. OSBORNE, 50, OF CLYDE, DIES

## Funeral Services For Veterinarian To Be Held Wednesday

CLYDE—Dr. Henry Blount Osborne, 50, well-known Haywood county veterinarian, died at an Asheville hospital Monday. He had been in declining health for several months.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. T. H. Parris and the Rev. R. P. McCracken officiating. Burial will follow in Bon-a-Venture cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Homer West, Lush H. Bramlett, R. V. Welch, Troy Leatherwood, J. R. Hipps, and Claude Church.

Dr. Osborne was a graduate of Haywood institute at Clyde, North Carolina State college, Raleigh, the University of Ohio, and did special work in animal husbandry at the University of Pennsylvania. He had practiced in Haywood county since 1922.

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Maude Nelson of Culpepper, Va.; three sons, W. F. Blount and Massie Osborne; two daughters, Ernestine and Lou Anne, both of Clyde; a brother, Carter P. Osborne of Clyde; and two sisters, Miss Catherine Osborne of Clyde and Mrs. James Boney of High Springs, Fla.

Crawford funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

# *TRYON OFFICER FREED OF BLAME IN DEATH CASE*

TRYON—A Polk county coroner's jury Sunday found that Chief of Police W. L. Roach of Tryon acted in self-defense in line of duty when he shot Lacy Wilson, Negro, to death here Saturday afternoon.

According to evidence introduced

# BEECH RESIDENTS PLANNING ANNUAL FOURTH PROGRAM

## Caskey Will Be Speaker On Program Set For Wednesday

WEAVERVILLE—The community of Beech will have its 61st patriotic observance of the Fourth of July with a program at the Beech school beginning at 11 a. m., and including a picnic dinner in the old beech grove, and baseball games in the afternoon.

Herbert K. Caskey, head of the Buncombe county chapter of the American Red Cross, will be the main speaker. Mr. Caskey will deliver a patriotic address, and will be introduced by Francis A. Penland, life-long resident of Beech. Horace E. Sawyer will preside, and the Rev. W. M. Hyde, pastor of Beech Presbyterian church, will give the opening devotional. Special music will be presented by the Camp Sequoyah band and by the Brown's Chapel church quartet.

The custom of having a patriotic program July 4th at Beech began in 1884 and has continued each year since that time, with the exception of one year when there was a quarantine in force because of infantile paralysis. The custom originated with Rev. A. N. Penland, an early missionary of the Northern Presbyterian church, and father of Francis A. Penland, who has helped keep the observance going on for the past 61 years. The Rev. A. N. Penland first invited the whole community to come to his home for an all day program, and to be his guests for dinner. People drove for miles in their wagons, buggies and hacks to attend the patriotic program, all "having dinner with the preacher."

With the advent of good roads and automobiles, the size of the crowd increased so that one man could no longer feed the entire group, so people began bringing their picnic lunches, and making an annual family reunion and community get together of the day.

## W. N. C. Deaths

**JO ANN GALLOWAY**

ROSMAN—Funeral services for Jo Ann Galloway, nine-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cephas Galloway of Rosman, were conducted Sunday morning at Cathey Creek Baptist church at Selica, the Rev. N. H. Chapman officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. The child died in a Brevard hospital Friday.

In addition to the parents, she is survived by two sisters, Hazel and Virginia; and her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Galloway of Ros-

# *NELSON GARRETT OF POLK KILLED IN ROAD CRASH*

TRYON — Nelson Garrett, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Garrett of the Mill Spring section of Polk county, was fatally injured Sunday afternoon when the truck on which he was riding left the highway and struck an embankment. Martha and Virginia Walker, eleven and seven years of age respectively, also occupants of the truck, were treated for injuries at St. Luke's hospital here.

Leroy Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Walker, who recently returned to this country from overseas, was listed by officers as the driver of the truck, and they said he was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

Funeral services will be held at Silver Creek church Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the Rev. Robert Early officiating. Petty funeral home of Landrum is in charge of arrangements.

The child is survived by his parents; three brothers, Joe, William and Arthur, all of Mill Spring; five sisters, Mrs. Ruth Said, and Misses Catherine, Eunice, Ruby and Jane, all of Mill Spring.

# 2 NEGROES HELD IN BREAKING AND ENTERING CASE

## J. B. Brown, Negro, Gets Suspended Term On Lottery Charge

Two Negroes, Norman F. Adams, of 30 Hill street, and Robert B. Smith, of 42 Short street, were bound over to superior court yesterday after they had waived preliminary hearing in police court on a charge of breaking and entering.

They are alleged to have entered the rear of the Orton hotel and to have taken several watches from a storeroom where baggage being held by the hotel was kept in the basement. Bond for their appearance in superior court was set at $1,000 each.

**Some Property Recovered**

The complaint was made some days ago by the hotel and the Negroes were arrested Sunday. Some of the property was recovered, Chief of Police C. W. Dermid said yesterday.

J. B. Brown, Negro, of 144 Eagle street, arrested by members of the police department in Wilson Alley, was convicted of operating a baseball lottery and sentenced to serve four months on the roads, the sentence to be suspended on payment of $50 and costs.

Alfred Felder, Negro, of 90 Broad street, arrested by members of the police department Sunday on a

—Continued From Page One

# *Gus Leach*

Franklin Presbyterian church Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. C. B. McCubbins, the Rev. W. Jackson Honeycutt, the Rev. J. F. Marchman, and the Rev. A. Rufus Morgan officiating. Burial will follow in Franklin cemetery.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Althea Collins; three children, Mrs. Sam D. Alexander of Knoxville, Franklin Boone Leach in the navy on sea duty, and Pvt. John A. Leach of Camp George G. Meade, Md.; two grandchildren, David Alexander and Rebecca Leach; one brother, John Leach of Andrews; five sisters, Mrs. Lee Waldroop of Macon county, Mrs. John Wright and the Misses Nora, Laura and Ida Leach of Franklin.

Potts funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

**JUDGE BRYSON ILL**

BRYSON CITY—Judge Thad D. Bryson, of Durham, who was to reach Bryson City Tuesday for a visit is a patient in Duke hospital suffering from pneumonia. His condition is reported as favorable.

**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO MEET**

TRYON — The Woman's auxiliary of the Tryon Presbyterian church will meet at the church Tuesday at 3:45 o'clock with Mrs. Elwood Martin as program chairman.

The Dallas Morning News claims the title of "Oldest Business Institution in Texas." The paper — founded in Galveston and later moved to Dallas — printed its first edition April 11, 1842.

# *GENERAL DEVERS WELCOMED TO FAYETTEVILLE*

FAYETTEVILLE, July 2. (AP) — Fayetteville was in festive mood today as thousands welcomed General Jacob L. Devers back to the city and to Fort Bragg, his former command.

The distinguished four-star general, who is making a flying trip to Fayetteville and Fort Bragg before going to Washington to assume command of the army's ground forces, was accorded one of the greatest ovations in the history of Fayetteville.

Gen. and Mrs. Devers arrived at Fort Bragg this afternoon accompanied by the general's aide, 1st Lt. Thoms E. Drum.

They were met by a local welcoming committee and a group of high ranking officers of Fort Bragg, including Major Gen. Donald T. Cubbinston, commanding officer of the field artillery replacement training center, and Brig. Gens. Henry Coburn, Ellerbe Carter and Robert Cannon.

A great home coming parade for the general and his wife was staged in Fayetteville, followed by an official welcome.

At the speakers' stand where the parade ended, Mayor J. Scott MacFayden officially welcomed General Devers, then introduced former Governor J. M. Broughton, who spoke briefly, and Lt. Gov. L. Y. Ballentine, who introduced Gen. Devers.

Gen. Devers spoke feelingly and expressed his deep appreciation for the cordial welcome accorded to him and Mrs. Devers.

Tonight the general and Mrs. Devers were guests at a banquet arranged by Fayetteville citizens.

Gen. and Mrs. Devers will leave tomorrow morning for Washington, where he will assume command of the army ground forces, succeeding Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell.

# *BUNDLES' BOARD ASKS VOLUNTEERS TO AID IN WORK*

Members of the board of directors of the Bundles for America group, at a meeting yesterday in Bundles' headquarters in Penney's department store, issued an appeal for additional workers to assist in the alteration of uniforms of returning overseas veterans.

A large portion of these men, it was pointed out, are former prisoners of war and are still wearing overseas issued garments. During the past month, 1,000 garments were altered for these men. Women desiring to help relieve the situation are asked to contact Bundles' headquarters between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Those experienced in sewing are needed especially.

Mrs. Joseph Adams was named chairman of the July birthday party at the meeting yesterday. Plans for the annual bazaar, which will be held August 17, also were discussed.

# *ANNUAL PICNIC OF FEDERATION SET IN YANCEY*

BURNSVILLE — The first in the series of Farmers Federation picnics will be held at the Burnsville school Wednesday, it has been announced by James G. K. McClure, president.

A new feature of the program this year will be the awarding of a prize to the largest family reunion present, and the other usual races and features will take place.

Entertainers will include Nell Ann Allen, acrobatic dancer, Jean Kennickle, accordionist, and the Federation string band. Quartets, choirs and other musical organizations are invited to take part.

The Federation will furnish watermelons as usual, but the lemonade barrels this year will contain only water, due to the sugar shortage.

Hitlerian aryanism actually originated with Darius the Great of Persia. Like Hitler, he wanted to be remembered for being an Aryan, but, unlike the Fuehrer, he was lenient with conquered peoples.


**Now She's Walking On Air**

Every day, people who really suffer from tired, burning feet are learning the quick, thrilling comfort that lies in a jar of Ice-Mint. Under the touch of this frosty-white cream, you can actually feel tired muscles relax, as your feet respond almost instantly to its refreshing coolness. To help soften corns and callouses, there's nothing better than medicinal Ice-Mint. So get a jar today and enjoy the blissful feeling that comes with all-day foot comfort. At all druggists.

NONE BETTER St. Joseph ASPIRIN WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢

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platform, Dr. Shirkey took as his theme the saying of Jesus "Ye are the salt of the Earth." He commented upon the habit of Jesus Christ to take the homely things of the world to teach eternal truths. He commented upon the formation of salt into individual crystals to illustrate the truth which Jesus taught in the value of human personality. "Not one of us is lost in the crowd," he said. "We are individuals with our own work to do and each individual counts for something in this world. In the building of the city of God each mind and soul has its contribution to make."

**Present Problems**

The conference which opened Sunday is made up of younger ministers of the Methodist denomination here to discuss present day problems and the task of the ministers in the postwar world.

Among the vacationers who have just arrived are Bishop and Mrs. Hoyt M. Dobbs, of Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. C. C. Norton, dean of Wofford college in Spartanburg, S. C., and family are here for a limited stay.

The Junaluska Woman's club will hold its first meeting of the season at 4 p. m. Tuesday under the presidency of Mrs. Elmer T. Clark, of New York and Nashville, Tenn.

## DISTRICT MEET OF ROTARY HELD IN HENDERSON

HENDERSONVILLE—Group one of the 190th district of Rotary International met here Monday with Governor Syanley W. Black of Bryson City presiding.

Twenty-four of the twenty-seven clubs in the group were represented by the presidents or secretaries or both of each club. Following a brief talk by Governor Black, Warren Lathan of Bryson City spoke to the club presidents and Mabry W. Vannerson of Spartanburg to the club secretaries in their sessions and in the general session following I. B. Hudson of Andrews spoke on "Club Service;" Dr. H. T. Hunter of W.C.T.C. on "Vocational Service" and Governor Black on the possibility of establishing new clubs in the district.

In the afternoon session after luncheon with the local club, Dr. Walter McFall of Asheville, spoke on "Club Service," Charles G. Tennent of Asheville on "International Service" and J. R. Sandifer of Hendersonville on "Youth Service."

## *All Weaverville Stores To Be Closed Wednesday*

WEAVERVILLE—All stores in Weaverville will be closed Wednesday, July 4th, and the local drug store will close at noon for a half holiday.

The local cafe will be open all day, a change from procedure of closing all day each Wednesday. From now on, they will be open from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m. Wednesdays.

The holiday will not affect the filling stations, which will be open as usual.

Controversy exists as to whether the first gasoline filling station was established, about 1908, at Vancouver, B. C., at Houston, or at Dallas, Texas.


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**WALTER J. REID, Lessee**


Haywood Institute at Clyde, North Carolina State college, Raleigh, the University of Ohio, and did special work in animal husbandry at the University of Pennsylvania. He had practiced in Haywood county since 1922.

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Maude Nelson of Culpepper, Va.; three sons, W. F. Blount and Massie Osborne; two daughters, Ernestine and Lou Anne, both of Clyde; a brother, Carter P. Osborne of Clyde; and two sisters, Miss Catherine Osborne of Clyde and Mrs. James Boney of High Springs, Fla.

Crawford funeral home is in charge of arrangements.

## *TRYON OFFICER FREED OF BLAME IN DEATH CASE*

TRYON—A Polk county coroner's jury Sunday found that Chief of Police W. L. Roach of Tryon acted in self-defense in line of duty when he shot Lacy Wilson, Negro, to death here Saturday afternoon.

According to evidence introduced at the inquest, Chief Roach and Policeman C. R. Bradley were taking Wilson and his wife to jail following a disturbance at a Negro cafe on Howard street. The woman, according to testimony, was giving trouble in the automobile, and Wilson grabbed Bradley's gun from his holster and drew in on him.

Chief Roach is reported to have kicked the man from the car and then Wilson, according to the testimony, started firing at the chief. The woman was lodged in the Polk county jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. About 10 persons were arrested on various charges for allegedly taking part in the disturbance.

## *QUIET FOURTH BEING PLANNED FOR HENDERSON*

HENDERSONVILLE — Residents of Hendersonville and Henderson county will observe Independence day, July 4, quietly, and all stores, with the exception of a few drug stores, will be closed during the entire day, A. S. Rubenstein, chairman of the merchants' division of the chamber of commerce, announced Monday.

City and county offices will be closed on this day and no mail will be delivered either in the city or the county. Windows at the post office will be open from 8 until 10 a. m. Financial institutions will, likewise, be closed for the day.

Among events planned for the day are a big war bond rally and a parade sponsored by the American Legion in which veterans of both World wars will participate. The Moore hospital band wagon will take on the program.

## *WIFE IS OMITTED FROM SURVIVORS OF WAR CASUALTY*

BRYSON CITY — In reporting that Cpl. Abe Candler Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Webb of Bryson City, had been killed in Germany, the name of his wife and two children were inadvertently omitted from the list of survivors in The Citizen June 29.

In addition to his parents, Cpl. Webb is survived by his wife, of Canton, two daughters, Patricia and Christine, seven brothers and three sisters, Hasting, Clyde, Charlie, Wade, Lincoln, Huey, and Amos Webb, Mrs. Charles Fisk, Mrs. William Cline, and Mrs. Charlie Randall.


**Eye Don'ts for War Workers**

1. Don't use eyes unnecessarily. 2. Don't read in poor light. 3. Don't neglect eyes exposed to dust, wind or overwork. Bathe them with Lavoptik. Quickly soothes inflamed, sore, burning, itching and granulated eyelids or money refunded. Thousands praise it. 30 years success. Get Lavoptik today. At all drug stores.—Adv.

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"FOR the INDIVIDUAL"


Rev. A. N. Penland first invited the whole community to come to his home for an all day program, and to be his guests for dinner. People drove for miles in their wagons, buggies and hacks to attend the patriotic program, all "having dinner with the preacher."

With the advent of good roads and automobiles, the size of the crowd increased so that one man could no longer feed the entire group, so people began bringing their picnic lunches, and making an annual family reunion and community get together of the day.

## W. N. C. Deaths

**JO ANN GALLOWAY**

ROSMAN—Funeral services for Jo Ann Galloway, nine-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cephas Galloway of Rosman, were conducted Sunday morning at Cathey Creek Baptist church at Selica, the Rev. N. H. Chapman officiating. Burial was in the church cemetery. The child died in a Brevard hospital Friday.

In addition to the parents, she is survived by two sisters, Hazel and Virginia; and her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Galloway of Rosman and Mrs. Osie Stamey of Selica.

**DR. W. G. MCLEOD**

ROSMAN—Funeral services for Dr. W. G. McLeod, who died at Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher, June 23, were conducted at Maxton June 25, it has been learned here. He had practiced medicine in Rosman for four years.

Surviving are his widow; two sons, Robert and Alex of Southern Pines; his mother, Mrs. R. L. McLeod and a number of brothers and sisters at Maxton.

**MRS. ZENA HOWARD**

HENDERSONVILLE — Mrs. Zena Belle Howard, 56, wife of L. H. Howard, Sr., died at her home here Sunday night. The deceased was a native of Buncombe county, the daughter of William and Hauld Jones Gallamore.

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Thomas Shepherd Memorial chapel by the Rev. L. T. Wilds, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the Rev. O. M. Seigler, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist church. Burial will be in the Sardis cemetery in Buncombe county. Nephews will be active pallbearers.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Howard is survived by two children, Mrs. A. L. Glanakos of St. Augustine, Fla., and L. H. Howard, Jr., U.S.N., now in the Philippines; three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Huggins of Birmingham, Ala., Mrs. Estelle Hairston of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Pauline Meece of Arden; and two brothers, Ben Gallamore of Biltmore and Tom Gallamore of West Asheville.

**JACK W. CHAPMAN**

WAYNESVILLE—Funeral services for Jack W. Chapman, 41, an employe of the Norfolk Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., who was killed in an accident at the yard last Friday, will be held at Buff Creek Baptist church, Addie, Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Nando Stevens will officiate and burial will follow in the Addie cemetery.

Mr. Chapman is reported to have been killed when he fell from the rigging on which he was working.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Bonnie Heatherly; one son, Jack, Jr.; three daughters, Nancy Jane, Katherine and Caroline, all of the home; his mother, Mrs. Mae Penley Chapman of Addie; and one sister, Mrs. Robert Shuler of Addie.

Garrett funeral home of Waynesville is in charge of arrangements.

**JOHN E. LEEMAN**

BLACK MOUNTAIN—John Edward Leeman, 80, died at an Asheville nursing home Monday following an illness of several months.

Funeral services will be held at Harrison funeral home, Black Mountain, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Styles officiating. Burial will follow in Black Mountain.

A native of St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada, Mr. Leeman, who retired several years ago, had been making his home in Black Mountain since 1933.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Laura Leeman; a son, Otty E. Leeman of Black Mountain; and a brother, Walter Leeman of St. Johns.

**G. H. LAWING**

MARION—George Harmon Lawing, McDowell county farmer, died at a Winston-Salem hospital Sunday.

Funeral services will be held at Bethel Baptist church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. W. F. McMahan officiating.

Surviving are the widow; three children, Pvt. Baxter, with the army air forces overseas, and Vernon and Vergie of the home; four brothers, John of Cowpens, S. C., Sam of Akron, Ohio, Arthur of Knoxville, Tenn., and Alonzo of Gaffney, S. C.; and two sisters, Mrs. Bertie Hawkins of Avondale and Mrs. Sara Martin of Shelby.

**Lottery Charge**

Two Negroes, Norman F. Adams, of 30 Hill street, and Robert B. Smith, of 42 Short street, were bound over to superior court yesterday after they had waived preliminary hearing in police court on a charge of breaking and entering.

They are alleged to have entered the rear of the Orton hotel and to have taken several watches from a storeroom where baggage being held by the hotel was kept in the basement. Bond for their appearance in superior court was set at $1,000 each.

**Some Property Recovered**

The complaint was made some days ago by the hotel and the Negroes were arrested Sunday. Some of the property was recovered, Chief of Police C. W. Dermid said yesterday.

J. B. Brown, Negro, of 144 Eagle street, arrested by members of the police department in Wilson Alley, was convicted of operating a baseball lottery and sentenced to serve four months on the roads, the sentence to be suspended on payment of $50 and costs.

Alfred Felder, Negro, of 90 Broad street, arrested by members of the police department Sunday on a charge of unlawful possession of liquor and keeping liquor for sale, was convicted and given six months on the roads, the sentence to be suspended for two years on certain conditions.

Dora McKinney, Negro, of 97 McDowell street, charged with unlawful possession of whiskey and keeping liquor for sale, was convicted and sentenced to serve four months in jail.

Thelma Broadus, Negro woman, of 60 Phifer street, arrested on a liquor charge, had her case continued until Thursday.

**Granted Continuance**

Slone Coleman, Negro, of 37 Water street, arrested Sunday on a charge of unlawful possession of whiskey and keeping liquor for sale, was granted a continuance until July 10.

The cases in which I. H. Bullock, of 62 Walton street, and Sebe Massey, of 60 Green row, Negroes, arrested Sunday on charges of operating a lottery, were continued until Thursday.

Fred Fore, 232 Patton avenue, arrested Saturday on charges of assault on a female, was convicted and given 18 months on the roads, the sentences to be suspended on court conditions for two years. One of the conditions was that the defendant leave Buncombe county immediately.

Thirty-seven defendants were on the docket charged with public drunkenness. Most of them were given 30-day sentences, suspended on payment of costs.

Caplases were ordered issued in a number of cases where the defendants did not appear for trial.

The case in which Lawrence Trexler was charged with assault with a deadly weapon was transferred to Domestic Relations court.

Red Archey, 66 Connestee street, convicted of assault with a deadly weapon, was given 90 days on the roads, the sentence to be suspended under certain conditions.

## *BLACK MOUNTAIN INSTITUTES ARE ATTENDED BY 100*

BLACK MOUNTAIN — Approximately 100 students had arrived at Black Mountain college Monday night for the opening of the second annual art and music institutes at the college.

The institutes officially opened Tuesday and will continue through September 8. A number of persons prominent in their field will be members of the faculty in addition to the regular staff members.


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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 5, 1945

Editor
Asheville Citizen
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

I picked up at Black Mountain yesterday the enclosed copy of the Citizen.

I have marked the stories on pages two and eight.

You will see that both these stories refer in the headlines to the race of the arrested persons.

Increasingly, as you and your central staff of course know, southern newspapers are coming around to the view that it is a person's act that is news and not his race. I don't remember seeing in southern papers headlines that say, "White Man Held for Murder", etc.

In these times of heavy turnover of personnel, it must be difficult to have all headline writers instructed on this point.

In summer visits for many years to the Black Mountain area, I have come to have a high regard for the Asheville Citizen. I hope you will not object to this friendly suggestion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

July 16, 1945

Mr. Perry J. Thompson
Religious Editor
Washington Afro-American
1800 Eleventh St., NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Many thanks for your interesting letter of July 12.

I shall be in Washington in about two week's time and shall certainly look you up when I am there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

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THE CAPITAL'S HOME NEWSPAPER

# Washington Afro—American

AND ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS

BALTIMORE - RICHMOND - PHILADELPHIA - NEWARK

PERRY J. THOMPSON
RELIGIOUS EDITOR

1800 11TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

16-20-11

124 Carroll St. S.E.
Washington, D.C.
July 12, 1945

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
A tlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

For your favorable consideration I herewith give you a brief outline of my education and experience that I believe will qualify me for the position of Field Director in your organization.

I am 33 years of age, married and a native of this city where I received my education in the public schools, Armstrong Technical High and Frelinghysen University where I studied Anatomy and Physiology, finishing as a student of Sanitary Science. For several years I served in one of our largest funeral establishments.

After which I went to Baltimore, Md. I went into my first business venture in 1934 becoming a member of a partnership in the Filing and Business Institute, which I also helped to organize.

This organization was a school set up to teach business machines and offered coaching in all the types of Civil Service examinations and other related courses. I served in the capacity of business manager and public relations officer.

During my stay in Baltimore, I also engaged in publications, namely the Movie News, an organ for a chain of theaters, of which I was one of the editors and the Ames Progressive, a church publication which I founded and served as editor.

The latter being the official organ for a non-partisan youth group who interested themselves in community welfare from a political point of view. It was my pleasure to organize this group.

[illegible] was at this time that I became deeply interested [illegible] economic problems of the south, and have ever [illegible]ad the burning desire to find an opportunity [illegible] myself to work in this field.

[illegible]bout five years in Baltimore, I returned to

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

Washington, and entered in the service of the Federal Government, St. Elizabeths Hospital, where I was recognized as one of the outstanding Psychiatric Attendants because of my interest in giving individual attention, when and where there was an opportunity to do a direct service for the rehabilitation of patients.

In October 1943, I was drafted in the Navy, from which I received an honorable discharge, March 1944. Prior to this I was an engineering draftsman for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Retuning from the service, I went back to the newspaper field, a paper (now not in circulation) which was devoted to the interests of government workers.

Shortly there after I accepted the position which I now hold, Religious Editor, Washington Afro-American Newspaper.

I understand from Mr. Pinder, that you are frequently in Washington, and that you reside in Richmond. I would be more than happy to meet you on one of your visits here, or would be delighted, if you deemed it advisable, to come to Richmond, at your designation, that we both might become more informed.

I am a member of the American Newspaper Guild, the Capitol Press Club, The American Legion and the F.A.A. Masons.

Enclosed please find my card where I might be reached by phone.

Respectfully,

Perry J. Thompson

Perry J. Thompson

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

8-18, 1945

TO: George S. Mitchell

FROM: 913 J

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☒
2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐
4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply ☐
6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Clay | ☐ | Dr. Reid | ☐ |
| Miss Fisher | ☐ | Dr. Johnson | ☐ |
| _____ | ☐ | _____ | ☐ |

8. Please return to this office. ☐
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

Rec'd. 8-17-45

X

Clearing House Releases, Nos. 10 and 11
American Council on Race Relations

August 13, 1945

TO Correspondents of the Clearing House:

Release No. 10: Information on Veterans Programs. While the enclosed paper by William Caudill is concerned solely with the problems of Negro veterans, returning G. I.'s of other minority groups will meet many of the same problems.

It is the responsibility of the community to see that information and guidance are available to veterans; and it is the responsibility of race relations groups to see that G. I.'s attain their full rights and benefits through the counselling machinery set up by the community.

The necessity for establishing local information centers in every community for all veterans is discussed and procedures for setting up such centers are outlined in an excellent preliminary article by Orin F. Nolting, "Veterans Information Centers", in the June 1945 issue of Public Management. (Available from the International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, at 50¢.) A comprehensive survey of central information and referral centers is in press and should be available from the Public Administration Service (same address) in about a month. This survey gives detailed information about centers in all cities with populations over 25,000 and includes lists of the officials responsible for policies and activities in each of the centers. Local race relations groups and agencies can work with the responsible authorities where facilities already exist; or they can press for creation of centers where none have been provided.

Groups working in the South will want to get in touch with Dr. George S. Mitchell who has recently joined the staff of the Southern Regional Council to direct a special program for veterans, with emphasis upon a square deal for Negro veterans. (63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta 3, Georgia.)

The Clearing House has on hand selected reading lists for and about veterans, which will be sent on request. Extra copies of Mr. Caudill's paper are available at 10¢ each.

Release No. 11: "Seniority and the Negro Worker." Robert C. Weaver, Director of Community Services for the Council, discusses the problems of seniority as they affect Negro workers in the automobile, meatpacking, iron and steel, and other industries, and their implications in the reconversion period. Extra copies may be secured from the Council at 10¢ each.

Mary-Jane Grunsfeld
Director, Clearing House

Enclosures - 2

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then to go back to the truer and ... that liberty was the supreme political end-peri... that this is a more spiritual and valid concep... idea that freedom is pragmatically justified by its ... spite the most obvious clashes of interest, ordinar... he writes, "believe that freedom of action will lea...


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# THE NEW VETERAN

REYNAL & HITCHCOCK


Ordered 12-14-45

Public

May 28, 1946

The Honorable Helen Gahagan Douglas
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Douglas:

The mail brought me in a copy of your remarks of Feb. 1, 1946, in the House on the Negro soldier, as reprinted. The Southern Regional Council employs seven or eight Negro veterans who are traveling in the South, trying to open education and training opportunities for veterans, and particularly for Negro veterans. The Council also has a mailing list of an influential group of Southern citizens.

As you can understand, in our work we have encountered the ill-effects of the speeches of Senators Eastland and Bilbo. Therefore, your pamphlet is the more welcome.

I should like to get five hundred copies for distribution in the South.

I would be delighted to pay for them. If it involves any reprint, I would be glad to cover whatever might be the reasonable cost.

The pamphlet is good and will help a lot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Books

## HELPFUL MATERIAL TO TAKE HOME

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| #105 | "There Can Be Jobs For All" | Maxwell S. Stewart |
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"Church Literature on Post-War Planning
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PUBLISHER- Richard C. Smith:

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* * * * * * *

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| "SOLDIER TO CIVILIAN" | George K. Pratt | $2.50 |
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* * * * * * *

## FREE MATERIAL

An assortment of material for the asking is also on display. We shall be pleased for you to take that which you can use.

Thy help
and guidance that we
may do our utmost to
help make this a better world
grow up
unafraid

*"... a world in which there shall be justice and right dealing between men of all races, and in which the Christian Law of Brotherhood shall be fulfilled."*

shall be justice and
right dealing between
men of all races
fulfilled

*"... and we ask Thy help and guidance that we may do our utmost to help make this a better world, a world in which children may grow up unafraid."*

Our first Christmas after victory bids us to re-think the message, "Peace on earth, good will toward men," in terms of today's world. This we have tried to do with our new Christmas greeting card which is enclosed.

The cards with envelopes are $5.00 per hundred. The cards are not folded in order that those who want to have their names engraved on them by some local printer may be able to do so. We do no engraving.

Send your order and check to:

Mrs. Edmonia W. Grant, Director of Education
Race Relations Division, American Missionary Association
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Please make the check payable to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Director

MEMORANDUM

The Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Negro YMCA is named Cochrane. He is a friend of Dick Boddie, whom I met at Bridgeport Center.

— Bridgeport Center.

Among other things, they were concerned with loans (for which they had to pursuade the bankers who were reluctant because of the red tape), medical (the Center takes care of all red tape for the doctors), insurance, pensions to widows of World War I, job counselling, recreation, OPA, arrested veterans (for medical care as referrals of social work cases arise therefrom), selective service, Veterans Administration, USES. They have a variety of professionals on call, such as accountants, lawyers, etc. They stress the importance of a receptionist properly trained. They were also concerned with law, education, in-migrants, state liaison, and religion. Hamrick spoke of the opportunity to train leadership. At Separation Centers the veterans are hurried and worried and anxious to get home. They learn enough to know they need to know more when they get home, but everything done at the Separation Center has to be done again. Mention of an unwinding period for veterans. If there were no veterans, straightening things out after the war would provide a job to do. YMCA provides a good place for physiotherapy and community education. The road begins after the veteran gets his GI rights. They spoke of boys who had forgotten how to dance and wanted to learn again, and boys who had been out of conversation for five years and don't know how to start again.

Further information is in an article in the Education Journal recently, and Yank for May 25th.

Look up in Atlanta that PHD in psychology, William Hinrichs. He is a good research man. At Remington Arms he trained Mrs. Helen McHugh who is a job consultant at the Bridgeport Center.

Tables Concerning the Plans of Negro GI's

Table A

Expected Post-War Migration Status of Negro Enlisted Men Classified by Region of Pre-War Residence.

(percentage distribution)

| | North East | West North Central | South | Far West | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post-war migration plans to: | | | | | |
| Return to Same Region | 86.4 | 60.1 | 62.0 | 86.5 | 70.6 |
| Same state | 80.3 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 83.9 | 65.7 |
| Different state | 6.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 4.6 |
| Return to Different Region | 3.2 | 18.9 | 16.4 | 4.2 | 11.8 |
| Undecided | 10.4 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 9.3 | 17.6 |

Source: B-128, p. 13.

Table B

Post-War Educational Plans of Negro Enlisted Men

| | Percent | Total Negro EM (1.2 million)[a] | Negro EM Returning to South (694,000)[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plans for Full-Time School[b] | | | |
| Definite | 4.6 | 55,000 | 31.000 |
| Tentative | 7.2 | 86,000 | 50,000 |
| Plans for Part-Time School | | | |
| Would prefer full-time shool but planning par-time | 9.4 | 113,000 | 65,000 |
| Want part-time school only | 22.3 | 268,000 | 155,000 |
| S ub-total of Above Groups Who Have Some Plans | 43.5 | 522,000 | 302,000 |
| No Plans for Further Education | 56.5 | 678,000 | 392,000 |

Source: B-133 and Table I of this discussion

[a]See Table I

[b]The distinctions between the groups in Table B were made by the Army Service Forces as follows: "...Only those men who consistently indicated an intention to return to full-time school on all of the relevant questions and who had no job plans for immediately after their separation which would interfere with returning to full-time shool are classified as definitely planning to return to full-time school. The men who are described as tentatively considering full-time school differ from the definite group in having post-war job plans incompatible with their otherwise consistently expressed intention to return to full-time school."

"This method of checking the consistency of men's answers was not available in the case of men who say they will attend part-time school, since such plans are at least theoretically compatible with almost any job plan...."[1]

[1]B-133, p. 2

Table C

Characteristics of the 4.6 Percent of All Negro Enlisted Men

Who are Definitely Planning to Return to Full-Time School

| | Percent | Total Negro EM (55,000)[a] | Total Southern Negro EM (32,000)[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 25 years of age | 88 | 49,000 | 28,000 |
| Single marital status | 85 | 47,000 | 27,000 |
| Previous education below high school graduation | 31 | 17,000 | 10,000 |
| Previous education: high school graduation or more | 69 | 38,000 | 22,000 |

Source: B-133 and Table I of this discussion

[a]See Table B

Table D

Post-War Employment Plans of Negro Enlisted Men

For Owning Businesses, Farming, and Government Jobs

| | Percent | Total Negro EM[a] (1.2 million) | Negro EM Returning to South (694,000)[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plans for Owning Businesses | | | |
| Definite | 7 | 84,000 | 49,000 |
| Tentative | 5 | 60,000 | 35,000 |
| Plans for Full-Time Farming | | | |
| Definite | 7 | 84,000 | 71,000[b] |
| Tentative | 3 | 36,000 | 31,000[b] |
| Plans for Government Jobs | | | |
| Definite | 9 | 108,000 | 62,000 |
| Tentative | 12 | 144,000 | 83,000 |

Source: B-130. B-131, B-132, and Table I of this discussion.

[a]See Table I

[b]Army Service Forces Headquarters estimates that more than 85 percent of all Negro enlisted men who plan to farm entered the army from the South, most os the remaining 15 percent came from the North Central states.

Table E

Characteristics of the Plans of the 7 Percent of All Negro

Enlisted Men who are Definitely Planning to Own a Business

| | Percent | Total Negro EM (84,000)[a] | Negro EM Returning to South (49,000)[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Have now, or had a business before the war | 13 | 11,000 | 6,000 |
| Have plans for retail and service establishments[b] | 72 | 60,000 | 35,000 |
| Plan investment of $4,000 or less | 76 | 64,000 | 37,000 |
| Will have all needed capital | 13 | 11,000 | 6,000 |
| Will have at least one-half needed capital | 45 | 38,000 | 22,000 |

Source: B-130 and Table I of this discussion

[a]See Table D

[b]Under retail establishments are filling stations, garages, good stores, restaurants, small clothing stores, etc. Service establishments include personal services such as barber shops, business services, repair services, etc.

Table F

Characteristics of the 7 Percent of all Negro Enlisted

Definitely Planning to Farm Full-Time

| | Percent | Total Negro EM (84,000)a | Negro EM Returning to South(71,000)a |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previous experience | | | |
| Owned or rented farm | 26 | 22,000 | 18,000 |
| Worked for share of crop | 13 | 11,000 | 9,000 |
| Worked on Family's farm | 37 | 31,000 | 26,000 |
| Was hired hand | 20 | 17,000 | 14,000 |
| Plan for obtaining a farm | | | |
| Know which farm they will own or rent b | 41 | 34,000 | 29,000 |
| Expect to work on family's farm | 26 | 22,000 | 18,000 |
| Expect to work for wages | 11 | 9,000 | 8,000 |

Source: B-131 and Table I of this discussion.

[a]See Table D.

[b]Included are those 15 percent of the men with definite plans for farming who still own their own farms although unable to work them because of being in the armed forces at present.

78th Congress
2d Session } COMMITTEE PRINT

# A GRAPHIC GUIDE TO DECENTRALIZATION

AND

# SOME SIMPLE FACTS ON RECONVERSION

---

United States Senate

**SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS**

**SECOND SESSION**

PURSUANT TO

**S. Res. 190**

A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT UPON THE COUNTRY OF THE CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

***OCTOBER 7, 1944***

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

WAR AND RECONVERSION TRENDS -- WHat Has Happened to and is Happening to Southern Negroes and White People in War Work and Reconversion?

Herewith is proposed an approach, or plan to formulate and implement a systematic and comprehensive observation of trends in the South that can answer, at least within the limits of exploration, the questions outlined above.

War work must be considered in its broader meaning, and include the military service of both men and women.

An approach can be made to take a quick inventory, and to keep this inventory current in a manner somewhat as follows:

1. Select and establish sample points or observation points from which to judge what has happened and is happening to Southern farming people, and at the same time appraise physical agricultural trends particularly as the war closes (1) in Europe,and (2) in the Pacific area.

2. Select and establish sample points in typical cotton mill towns with the same objectives--people and industrial trends.

3. Select and establish a sample point or points in heavy industry area or areas--probably Birmingham.

4. Select and establish sample points in heavy coastal ship-building areas--probably Mobile, Pascagoula, Brunswick.

5. Select and establish at least one important war plant area--probably Childersburg-Talladega area.

PROCEDURE:

1. Visit the sample points regularly, at least once each two months, and oftener if necessary, and interview a representative group of people to determine their attitudes and plans for what is happening to them at any given moment, or what they feel is likely to happen to them--according to to what they hear and judge. Both white and Negroes who are representative shall be interviewed. Negroes by both white and Negro interviewers, and white by white interviewers.

2. Representative business people shall be interviewed, sometimes repeating interviews, to get the psychology from time to time of entrepreneurs having to do with various financial and governmental controls that affect economic welfare of all the people generally, thus to detect, early if possible, any conspiracy, local or general, or agitation that would or could be worked up to upheaval proportions, such as exploitation of groups, or racial tensions, and individual and group discriminations.

3. Maintain reading and clipping service of newspapers, daily and weekly, white and Negro to intensify judgment between interview data and interviewers summarizing reports.

4. Make any other survey or small scientific study of acute situations, as warranted, in any other Southern areas.

5. Make sample reports on each sample point at the conclusion of the survey of each sample point and preserve interview data for further processing, if such further processing should be desired, watching what is happening to war workers at the place of war work, or as they come home.

6. Make monthly reports on rural observation that will include what is happening to the war workers and veterans as they return to rural or city communities. This report shall appraise racial and economic tension and shall include, also, reports on what can be heard from interviewees on specific individuals who are veterans and war workers who don't return to their original home communities.

7. Make special reports on dietary habits, housing situations, school facilities, delinguiences, etc., as they shall be necessary. Special emphasis on discrimination in job programs, school and school lunch programs, work relief programs, and housing programs in the sample point areas.

This could be accomplished with at least some fair degree of validity and soundness with the full time work of two white interviewers and two part-time Negro interviewers.

The expenses would be the salaries and travelling expense of these four people, plus cost of paper, and other materials.

The concerns from which the above proposal arose were based on the assumption that as the cut backs are put into effect and the labor shortage voids were filled that unemployment in the South will become rampant. It is our belief that this situation can quickly reach the hysterical stages and that as the social and economic forces become sufficiently chaotic, bewildering demands will be made on the well known and reliable researchers. Such a proposed running survey as is outlined above would find its chief use in rendering these researchers piloting services and providing the basis for timely announcements of the Southern Regional Council.

A. C. Robinson

May 1, 1945

# RACIAL ASPECTS

# of

# RECONVERSION

*A Memorandum Prepared for the*

*President of the United States*

by the

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

New York City

August 27, 1945

Second Draft 11/17/45

Research Project Number One

Survey of Reconversion as it affects War Workers and Veterans

## Introduction

On September 6, 1945, a spot survey was made of the Central Negro residential section of Jackson, Mississippi to measure the effects of Reconversion upon War Workers Families and those of Veterans. The Survey was carried on at the request of the Southern Regional Council with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

On September 1 and 3, preliminary studies were made of the Cities of Vicksburg, Natchez, and Jackson which involved consultation with Negro business men and Negro organizations to determine whether or not these cities would be representative in terms of the survey's perspective. These preliminary studies resulted in the selection of Jackson, Mississippi. This city was found to have had several plants engaged in war production within its immediate environs, which it was learned employed Negro workers. This factor weighted the selection in favor of Jackson as the interview site.

## Scope

The study undertook to determine the effects of reconversion upon war worker families by comparing the family status of 1940, with the pre-war family, with the family as of the date of the survey. With regard to Veterans problems and opportunities, the determination of 1940 occupation, and the occupation when inducted, are viewed in the light of the occupation or professional training received while in service, occupational or professional training received since discharged, job placement sought; the results of the attempt at placement, business or farm purchase and sought,

the results obtained from the attempt to obtain aid; whether restored to pre-induction job and finally the present occupation of the Veteran.

Procedure

The ecological pattern of the city of Jackson is an interesting one. There are three more or less distinct Negro settlements referred to as the Northern, the Central, and the Western sections. In the Central section is to be found the major concentration of Negro bussinesses, insurance companies, eating establishments, funeral homes, shoe repairs, bakers, movie houses, groceries, and the like. Here too is to be found the largest concentration of the Negro population.

The Negro population in the two other settlements function almost independently of the Central section having their own businesses and community organizations.

An allocation of interviews by population was made. The manager of the leading Negro Insurance Company was consulted regarding distribution of the population.

The approximate number of blocks along the principal residential street in the neighborhood was determined. Then going away from the heart of the Negro section of the city, a right turn was made at the street that crossed and led off to the right at a point nearest the half-way mark of the principal street at it went through the Negro community.

A count was started on the right side of this street. Each seventh house was selected as a sample house. The count was repeated after every seventh house. All persons living in the sample houses were interviewed.

No apartment houses occurred in the sample.

When a side street or residential alley led off from the street on the side from which the sample houses were taken, a change of direction for the sampling was determined in the following way:

(1) Where a side street or an alley was encountered between the last sample and next seventh houses in the count, and a change in direction occurred, a turn was made along the left side in the new block.

(2) When the count from the last sample house to the last house before the side street was an odd number, and where the sample house was the last house in the block encountered in the turn off. But when there was a case where the sample house was the last in the block, the sampling on the new street or alley-way was limited to one sample house, i.e., the seventh house from the last sample house to the street from which the turn was made, then the count was renewed on the street from which the turn was made on the same side of the street and in the same direction as before making the turn. However, when the count from the last sample house to the last house as the street was encountered was an even number, no turn was made but the counting was continued on the same side of the street with the first house in the new block.

When the end of a block was reached caused by a complete crossing of either street by another street, the other street extending in both right and left directions, a change in direction was determined as follows:

(1) When the count from the last sample house to the last house in the block was an odd number and was not divisible by three, a turn was made to the left on the crossing street and the count renewed with the first house on the left side of the new street.

(2) When the count at the cross street was an even number not divisible by three, a right turn was made on the crossing street and the count resumed in the new block on the right side of the new street.

(3) When the sample house was the last house in the block, the counting was resumed with the first house straight ahead in the new block, on the same side of the street.

(4) When the count at the cross street was either odd or even divisible by three, sampling continued on the same street with the first house on the opposite side of the new block.

When dead-end streets were encountered, a reversion was made to the street from which a turn was made in order. Counting was resumed from one continuing on this last street in the same direction and in the same way, on the same side of the street as if no turn off had been made.

When the principal residential street from which the starting point was determined envolved the dead-end, the sampling was continued after a right hand turn was made and thr first house on the right hand side of the street was reached as the turn was made.

Findings

The following observations were made from ninteen completed interviews:

Out of the ninteen completed interviews the heads of only two families were found to be engaged in occupations which might be termed war work, while the seventeen remaining family heads' occupations were distributed in occupations ranging from, predominantly, service to single proprietorships in mortician, grocers, etc.

Ten individuals in the sample were married between 1940 and 1945 while only one indicated separation and divorce.

None of the families interviewed showed any skilled training with the exception of one Veteran who received training in mechanics while in the service.

The sample indicated that there was practically no migration, as only one family moved within a radius of 13 miles; and that was into the city from a share-cropper situation.

The lack of migration indicated in the sample find some substantion in the fact that only three families in the sample considered their position as temporary.

The sample does not show the high rate of immigration that seems to be indicated from the observations of public case workers and the congested housing conditions. There is, apparently, no way to account for the absence of data in the sample which would indicate this large immigration.

Only one family in the ninteen interviews indicated that it had any firm plans for the post-war period.

The over-all information of the sample seems to bear this point out inas much as the pre-war patte ns were little disturbed by the war in this area and the same drift in the same direction seemed to the interviewer to be apparent.

Two observations should be made with regards to G. I.'s. Seven males from the families interviewed were in the army and as indicated, there was only one Veteran in the whole sample. The rate of discharge apparently has something to do with the absence of Veterans in the samples. In discussing this absence of Veterans in the sample with public health workers and welfare workers, they indicated that from their experience that the Veterans who did return to the city remained only for a brief period. This observation does not explain the absence from the sample however, for they would have shown up on the interview even if they did not remain in the city.

This observation of these workers does indicate that some program needs to be undertaken in counselling certain Veterans.

The single Veteran occurring in the sample received training in auto-mechanics and entered a service occupation as taxi-cab driver. This Veteran sought no job placement in the WSES, Selective Service, or any other agency; he did not seek to establish himself in any business nor did he seek Farm Purchase Aid, rather, he entered the occupation as indicated.

If he be typical of the Veterans who have returned, some counselling in these particulars for the returning Veterans need to be undertaken.

# The Reconversion Study

# A SURVEY OF RECONVERSION

(As It Affects War Workers And The Family):

1940-1945

## I. DESCRIPTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE POPULATION IN TERMS OF SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1945, RACE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE.

The sample population was drawn from areas classified as follows: large cities, population 100,000 or more; medium cities, population 50,000 to 100,000; small cities and towns, population under 50,000 and over 2,500; and rural areas, open country neighborhoods, and communities under 2,500 population. A third of the sample was drawn from large cities and a third from small cities. Medium cities supplied 18.4% of the sample and rural areas, 16.0%. Among the white sample, 35.2% were from large cities, 18.7% from medium cities, 31.8% from small towns and cities, and 14.3% from rural areas. This follows closely the distribution of the total sample. The Negro sample varies somewhat, however, with a greater concentration in rural areas and small towns: 27.5% of the Negro sample ~~was~~ were drawn from large cities, 17.2% from medium cities, 34.1% from small towns, and 21.2% from rural areas.

Seventy-four per cent of the sample were white persons, and 26% were colored persons; 48.1% were male and 51.9% were female. Sex, by color, is 35.6% white male, 38.5% white female, 12.6% Negro male, and 13.3% Negro female. Put in other terms, 48.6% of the Negro sample were male and 51.4% were female; 48% of the white sample were male and 52% were female.

By far the largest per cent of the total sample were married in 1945 - 63.8%. Those who were single in 1945 composed the next largest group - 27.5%. The widowed composed 5.2% of the sample, the separated, 1.9%, and the divorced, 1.6%. The distribution of the white sample closely follows that of the total, but the Negro sample varies somewhat from the total: 55.9% were married, 31.7% were single, 7.2% were widowed, 4.2%, separated, and 0.9% divorced.

The age groupings used in the study are not uniform; i.e., the number of years included in the groupings ranges from two to ten. The ages of the total

sample population ranges from under 14 (1.1%) to 65 and over (5.9%). 5.9% were from 14 to 16 years of age, as were 5.3% of the white group and 7.8% of the colored group. The greatest concentration of the population is in the 5 year span of 21-26, in which 19.1% of the total population ~~is~~ are found, and 19.5% of the white group and 18.1% of the colored group. The next highest concentration is in the 10 year span of 45-55, in which 14.7% of the total population, ~~49%~~ 14.0% of the white population, and 16.6% of the colored population, are found. The 5 year span of 33-38 was third highest in concentration among the total population — 13.0%; This group ranked second in a tie ~~for 2nd place~~ with the 45-55 group among the white population, with 14.0%; and fourth among the colored group — 9.9%. Among the colored population, the grouping 17-20 ranked third in concentration — 13.9%. This grouping was fourth for the total population, 12.3%, and for the white population, 11.6%.

The colored population is concentrated more heavily in the younger age group than in the white population. 18.0% of the white population ~~is~~ are under 20, while 22.0% of the colored population ~~is~~ are in this group; 40.1% of the colored population ~~is~~ are under 26, and 37.5% of the white population ~~is~~ are under 26. In the grouping 21-44, the white population is more heavily concentrated than is the colored — 54.2% as compared with 48.4%. The colored population is more heavily concentrated in the age group over 45 than is the white - 29.6% as compared with 27.8%.

## II. DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY 1945 OCCUPATION

Table 3 shows the distribution of the total population by 1945 occupational classes, by sex and race. By far the largest per cent of the total population fell into the "unemployed" classification, which included housewives, dependents, students, etc. 36.6% of the sample fell into this group; the next highest per cent was the armed service classification, with 14.3% of the total sample.

9.3 per cent of the total sample were classified as semi-skilled workers -- mill workers and skilled helpers. 8.6% were classified as clerks and kindred workers; i.e., stenographers, clerks, post office clerks, railway clerks, policemen, mail carriers, salesmen, collectors, etc., while 5.4% fell into the skilled workers and foremen class -- machinists, engineers, miners, steelmakers, carpenters, bricklayers. The classification "laborers" (except farm and servants) took in 7.7% of the sample. 5.1% of the sample were farm owners and tenants, 2.3% farm laborers, 2.8% professional persons, 1.4% wholesale and retail dealers, 2.5% proprietors, managers, and officials, 3.8% servants, and 0.3% were classified as unknown.

The "unemployed" classification contained the largest percentage of the sample population for both white and colored groups -- 38.1% for whites and 32.6% for colored.

Females composed a larger percentage of the unemployed class than did males - 83.8% as contrasted with 16.2%. Of the total number of unemployed persons, 64.9% were white females, 18.9% were colored females, 12.1% were white male, and 4.0% were colored male.

The next highest percent for each race was armed services. Of the total number of white persons in the sample, 14.7% were in the armed services, while

12.7% of the colored persons were in this group. Clerks and kindred workers ranked third highest as the classification in which the white population was found -- 10.8%. Only 2.1% of the colored population fell into this group. The third highest group for colored persons was semi-skilled laborers, in which 10.0% of the group fell. Nine per cent of the white population came within this classification -- fourth highest for whites. The classifications of laborers and servants ranked fourth highest for Negroes, with 9.7% of the colored sample population in each classification. Seven per cent of the white population were classified as laborers, and 1.8% as servants.

In the farm owner and tenant class there were 7.5% of the total Negro sample, and 4.2% of the total white sample. Seven per cent of the Negro sample were farm laborers, but only 0.6% of the white sample fell in this group.

Skilled workers and foremen composed a larger percentage of the total white sample than they did of the total colored sample -- 6.4% for white persons and 2.4% for colored persons.

Three per cent of the white sample were classified in 1945 as proprietors, managers, and officials, while only 0.9% of the colored sample were so classified. Wholesale and retail dealers composed 1.7% of the total white sample, and 0.6% of the colored sample.

Professional persons formed a larger percentage of the colored sample than of the white sample -- 4.5% as contrasted with 2.2%.

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## III. OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES: 1940-1945

Almost 50 per cent (603) of the 1281 persons on whom information was gathered were unemployed in 1940. (It should be pointed out that this class included many housewives and persons of school age.) The percentage in this class had dropped to 36.6 or 470 persons by 1945. With increasing demand for labor during the war years such a decrease in the unemployed class should be expected.

The unemployed class is one of the thirteen occupational classes used in the analysis of data covering occupations. (See attached sheet for occupational classification.

There were seven occupational classes in which the per cent of the 1281 persons decreased during the five year period, 1940-1945; in five of the classes there was an increase in the number (and per cent) of persons for the same period; the remaining class had the same per cent of persons in 1945 as it had in 1940.

Except for the occupational class designated as Armed services and the aforementioned unemployed class, the change in occupational status of the 1281 persons between 1940 and 1945 was not significant. The 47.1 per cent of the sample of persons who were unemployed in 1940 had been reduced to 36.6, a difference of 10.5 per cent, by 1945, while during the same period (for obvious reasons) the persons in armed services constituted only .5 per cent of the total in 1940 accounted for 14.3 per cent of the total in 1945, an increase of 13.8.

It has been noted that there was a significant decrease in the number of unemployed during the five years the data covered. The next highest decreases were for farm laborers and farm owners and tenants. The percentage of farm laborers which was 6.1 in 1940 dropped to 2.3 in 1945, a difference of 3.8. There were 2.3 per cent less farm owners and tenants in 1945 than there were in 1940, the difference between 5.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent.

The percentage changes for the four remaining occupational classes where decreases occurred were all less than 1 per cent each. These four classes were: professional persons; other proprietors, managers, and officials; skilled workers and foremen; laborers (except farm and servants).

It will be recalled that the highest increase between 1940 and 1945 was in the armed services category. There is a considerable gap between this 13.8 per cent increase in the armed services and the two next highest increases. 1.4 per cent more persons were in the class of clerks and kindred workers in 1945 than there were in 1940. For the same period there was an increase of 1.3 per cent in the semi-skilled occupational class. The increases for five years in the occupational classes of wholesale and retail dealers and for servants was .5 per cent for each.

## IV. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES AND MOBILITY

### A. Occupational Class in 1940 and Mobility, White Sample

Among the white group who made no moves between 1940 and 1945, 51.0% were listed as unemployed in 1940, while 47.1% of those who had moved once or twice were unemployed in 1940, and 46.3% of those who had moved three or more times were unemployed in 1940. From Table 9 it is readily seen that these percentages far outrank percentages for other occupational classes. This is understandable, since the 1940 unemployed compose almost 50% of the total sample.

The six occupational classes which rank highest in percentage of those who made no moves from 1940 to 1945 are also the six ~~who~~ which rank highest in percentage moving once or twice: the unemployed, semi-skilled workers, clerks and kindred workers, laborers (except farm and ~~domestic~~ servants), farm owners and tenants, and skilled workers and foremen. Except for farm owners and tenants and semi-skilled workers, the same six rank highest in percentage of those who moved three or more times. Farm laborers and other proprietors, managers, and officials rank among the first six of the high mobility group (those moving three or more times).

In other words, the occupational classes which have the highest percentages in the no move group also have the highest percentages in the one or two move group, and in general, the same rank number by percentages, and, with a few exceptions, these classes also have the highest percentages in the 3 or more group. The fact is that the occupational classes ranking highest in each mobility group are those having the highest number of individuals in the sample.

It is thus invalid to state that one occupational class has a higher degree of mobility or immobility than another by comparing percentages in one mobility group. Rather, correlation between mobility and occupation is indicated by comparing the percentage one occupational class is of one mobility

group with the percentage the same class is of another mobility group. If there is a difference of 2% or more, it is assumed that there is some degree of correlation.

There is little concentration of any occupational class in any one mobility group in the 1940 white sample, however.

Clerks and kindred workers composed 8.8% of the group who did not move, 9.3% of the group who moved once or twice, and 11.1% of the group who moved three or more times. The differences in percentages do not seem to be great enough to conclude that there is a great amount of correlation between this occupational class and mobility.

There is little difference between the percentage of skilled workers and foreman of each mobility group; however, the percentage is highest for the one or two move group — 8.8, second highest for the three or more group — 7.4, and third highest for the no move group — 6.3. It would seem that skilled workers and foremen had a somewhat greater tendency to move than not to move, but more of a tendency to make one or two moves and then become settled than to keep moving; however, the differences in percentages are so small as to indicate only a low degree of correlation between skill and mobility.

Laborers rank 4 in the no move group, compose 7.5% of that group, 6.3% of the one or two move group (rank 5), and 11.1% of the three or more move group (rank 2.5). There is greater difference between the percentage laborers compose of the first and second mobility groups and the percentage they compose of the third group than was true for clerks and kindred workers. The difference between the percentage for the first mobility group and the third is 3.6, and the difference for the second and third is 4.8. There would thus seem to be some grounds for concluding that there is correlation between the occupation of laborer and mobility. If laborers moved at all during the period 1940-1945, they had a greater tendency to move a great number of times than to move only

once or twice.

Semi-skilled workers composed 9.5% of the group who made no moves and 10.3% of those who moved once or twice, but only 1.8% of those who moved three or more times. As in the case of skilled workers and foremen, semi-skilled workers seemed to have remained where they were living in 1940 or to have moved only once or twice to become settled. Correlation seems to be high between semi-skilled occupations and little or no mobility.

Much the same picture is true for farm owners and tenants, although the differences in percentages among the mobility groups ~~is~~ are less than those for semi-skilled workers.

Other proprietors, managers, and officials have a higher percentage of the high mobility group than they do of the non-mobility or low mobility groups — 5.5%, 3.3%, and 2.5%, respectively. It would seem from these figures that members of this occupational group either "stayed put" or moved several times to a greater extent than they moved only once or twice, but again differences are not ~~high~~ great enough to warrant absolute conclusions.

Professional persons had a higher degree of mobility than non-mobility, but a higher degree of low mobility than high mobility.

Farm laborers are clearly more mobile than non-mobile, since only 1.7% of those who made no moves were of this occupational class, while 2.9% of those who moved once or twice were farm laborers and 5.5% of those who moved three or more times were of this class.

Wholesale and retail dealers were exclusively non-mobile, according to this sample, but this class constituted only 1.2% of the non-mobile class.

.9% of the non-mobile group were servants, while 2.0% of the low mobility group were servants. No servants are found in the high mobility group.

Only 0.2% of the non-mobile group were in the armed services in 1940, while 1.0% of the low mobility group and 1.8% of the high mobility group were

so classed.

B. Occupational Class in 1945 and Mobility, White Sample.

Those listed as unemployed in 1945 had a greater degree of immobility than mobility — 40.6% of those who did not move at all were unemployed, while 31.3% of those who moved once or twice were unemployed, and 31.6% of those who moved three or more times were listed as unemployed.

Clerks and kindred workers had a greater tendency to move than not to move, but a rather pronounced tendency to move only once or twice rather than three or more times. Semi-skilled workers and skilled workers and foremen also reflect this tendency, though not to as pronounced a degree as do clerks and kindred workers.

Laborers, also, were mobile, but in this case, the tendency was toward high mobility rather than low; that is, 6.3% of the no-move group were laborers, while 8.3% of the one or two move group were laborers, and 13.0% of the three or more move group were laborers.

Proprietors, managers, and officials were pronouncedly highly mobile; that is, they composed 9.3% of the three or more moves group, but only 2.7% and 2.5% of the no-move and one or two moves groups. Servants, also, were highly mobile. Professional persons had approximately the same percentage in the non-mobile and highly mobile classes — 1.4% and 1.8%, with a higher percentage in the low mobility group — 4.9. In other words, professional persons tended to move once or twice to a greater extent than they remained ~~mobile~~ stable or moved a great number of times.

Farm owners and tenants tended to remain in one place, as did wholesale and retail dealers. There were no farm laborers among those who moved three or more times. This group composed 0.6% of the non-mobile group, and 1.0% of the low mobility group.

The armed services group composed 16.8% of the non-mobile group, 9.8% of the low mobility group, and 7.4% of the high mobility group.

C. Occupational Class in 1940 and Mobility, Negro Sample.

In only three occupational classes -- skilled workers and foremen, other proprietors, managers, and officials, and wholesale and retail dealers -- did the percentage of the no-move group exceed the percentages for the other two mobility groups. In these cases, no member of the three occupational classes was found in the low and high mobility groups.

Farm owners and tenants, servants, and the unemployed had higher percentages in the non-~~white~~ mobile group than in the low mobility group, but a lower percentage in the non-mobile group than in the high mobility group. In the case of servants, the difference in percentages is great enough to conclude that the occupational class has a direct relationship to high mobility -- 19% of the high mobility class is contributed by servants, while 10% and 5% of the no mobility and low mobility groups, respectively, are contributed by this class.

There is a difference of 4.3 between the percentage the farm owner and tenant class is of the non-mobile and highly mobile group, and a difference of 2.7% in the case of the unemployed group. The conclusion may be drawn that there seems to be a greater tendency of farm owners and tenants, servants, and the unemployed to move a great number of times than not to move at all, but on the other hand there is a greater tendency for these groups not to move than to move only once or twice.

Farm laborers, laborers, semi-skilled workers, clerks and kindred workers, and members of the armed forces had a greater tendency to move once or twice than not to move at all or to move three or more times, but a greater tendency not to move at all than to move three or more times. The most pronounced difference in percentages is found in the case of farm laborers, who composed 31.6% of

the low mobility group, and 14.8% and 9.5% of the non-mobile and highly mobile groups, respectively.

The only occupational group having the greater percentage in both high and low mobility groups, 9.5% or 5.0% respectively, than in the non-mobile group, 3.6%, is professional persons.

D. Occupational Class in 1945 and Mobility, Negro Sample

The unemployed, farm owners and tenants, servants, and farm laborers had almost equal tendency either not to move at all or to move a great number of times. Except in the case of the unemployed where the difference in percentage of those who did not move at all and those who moved three or more times was 1.5 in favor of no-moves, the percentages were slightly higher for the three or more move group than for the no-move group.

Semi-skilled workers had a pronounced tendency toward low mobility, with a greater tendency toward no mobility than high mobility. Professional persons also moved once or twice rather than not at all or a great number of times, although the tendency is not as pronounced as in the case of semi-skilled workers.

No person listed as in the armed services in 1945 or as skilled workers and foremen was in the high mobility group. There is a difference of only 0.3% between members of the armed services in the non-mobile and low mobility groups, and a difference of 1.1% for skilled workers and foremen.

Laborers had a far greater rate of mobility than immobility. Clerks and kindred workers display the same tendency, although not to as pronounced a degree. There is little difference in per cent both classes are of the low and high mobility groups.

Other proprietors, managers, and officials, and wholesale and retail dealers are found only in the non-mobile group.

## V. MOBILITY AND MARITAL STATUS.

When marital status was related to the number of moves made by families between 1940 and 1945, it was found that 942 of the 1281 persons, or 73.5 per cent, including every marital class, made no change during this period. Slightly more than one-fifth, or 20.6 per cent, of all marital classes made 1 to 2 moves, and 5.9 per cent of these classes made moves of 3 and over.

It can be seen from the foregoing paragraph that the large majority of persons, for whom and from whom information was obtained, maintained "permanent" residences during the five year period under observation.

More than 60 per cent, both races, of the 942 persons who did not move from 1940 to 1945 were married, while, roughly, 26 per cent of these 942 persons were single. Approximately 10 per cent of the persons who did not move were classified as separated, divorced, or widowed. A little less than one-third of the persons who were married and did not move during the five year period were colored, and more than one-third of the single persons who did not move were colored.

When the number of moves (none, 1-2, 3, and over) was viewed as a total of all moves (100 per cent) for each marital class, it became evident that widowed persons, colored and white, though constituting a small number of the total who did not change residence exceeded 85 per cent. No moves had the highest frequency for the widowed class for both races with the average for both races coming second and third respectively for the married and the separated. There is only three-tenths of one per cent difference between the married and separated classes.

When the marital status data for both races were combined for 1 to 2 moves, the order of frequency appeared as follows: divorced (highest), single, married, separated, and widowed.

The reader should be informed, however, that in the preceding frequency order only 15 persons comprised three of the marital classes, separated, divorced,

widowed.

Of the total of 75 persons who made 3 or more moves between 1940 and 1945, 53 of them were married and 17 were single. No divorced persons changed residence, and only 2 separated, and 3 widowed persons moved three or more times.

The percentage of married Negroes who moved three or more times was approximately the same as the percentage of Negroes in the total sample population. In actual number, however, nearly as many single Negroes as whites were included in the maximum number of moves classification.

When all moves, including the "none" classification, were totaled, we found 63.9 per cent of the sample in the class of married persons, and 27.5 per cent in the class of single persons. These two groups, married and single, represented 91.4 per cent of the total sample for all moves, while the remaining 8.6 per cent included the other classes of separated, divorced, and widowed. It should be borne in mind that with such a small percentage of the total sample representing three marital status classes that some of the foregoing analysis may be lacking in validity; that is to say, that the order of frequencies of marital status classes might change significantly if we had had a larger percentage of our total sample in the categories which included less than ten per cent.

## VI. FAMILY MOBILITY: 1940-1945

In the schedule used in the study of reconversion, interviewers sought information relative to the places (cities, towns, and states) the families had lived in since 1940.

In attempting to analyze the information gathered on the above question, 285 schedules of family facts of the sample were used.

Information on the number of moves made by families is presented elsewhere.

The large majority of the families did not take residence in other places between 1940 and 1945; i.e., they were living in the places in 1945 where they maintained residence five years before.

While a negligible number of families during the five year period moved to places of similar size, 24 families were in locations of larger size in 1945 than the cities or towns where they lived in 1940; and 30 families were in smaller cities or towns in 1945 than the places where they resided in 1940.

No race was given for three of the fifty-four families which had moved to larger or smaller cities since 1940. Of the 24 families whose 1945 residences were in larger towns or cities than the 1940 places of residence, 18 families were white and 4 were colored. 25 white families lived in smaller places in 1945 than they lived in 1940, as compared with only 4 colored families in such places.

The above figures show that moves to both classes of places were made predominantly by white families.

Ten white families and 1 Negro family of the 54 families lived in locations outside the Southern Region between 1940 and 1945.

From the above figures it was determined that almost 20 per cent of the 285 families lived in cities or towns of larger or smaller size than their residences of 1940 during the five year period; 8.4, in larger places; 10.5, in smaller

places. The more than 80 per cent of the remaining portion of the 285 families who did not reside in larger or smaller cities or towns between 1940 and 1945 includes the aforementioned small number of families who moved to and from places of comparable size.

# A SURVEY OF RECONVERSION

(As It Affects War Workers And The Family):

1940-1945

## II. DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY 1945 OCCUPATION

Table 3 shows the distribution of the total population by 1945 occupational classes, by sex and race. By far the largest per cent of the total population fell into the "unemployed" classification, which included housewives, dependents, students, etc. 36.6% of the sample fell into this group; the next highest per cent was the armed service classification, with 14.3% of the total sample.

9.3 per cent of the total sample were classified as semi-skilled workers -- mill workers and skilled helpers. 8.6% were classified as clerks and kindred workers; i.e., stenographers, clerks, post office clerks, railway clerks, policemen, mail carriers, salesmen, collectors, etc., while 5.4% fell into the skilled workers and foremen class -- machinists, engineers, miners, steelmakers, carpenters, bricklayers. The classification "laborers" (except farm and servants) took in 7.7% of the sample. 5.1% of the sample were farm owners and tenants, 2.3% farm laborers, 2.8% professional persons, 1.4% wholesale and retail dealers, 2.5% proprietors, managers, and officials, 3.8% servants, and 0.2% were classified as unknown.

The "unemployed" classification contained the largest percentage of the sample population for both white and colored groups -- 38.1% for whites and 32.6% for colored.

Females composed a larger percentage of the unemployed class than did males - 83.8% as contrasted with 16.2%. Of the total number of unemployed persons, 64.9% were white females, 18.9% were colored females, 12.1% were white male, and 4.0% were colored male.

The next highest percent for each race was armed services. Of the total number of white persons in the sample, 14.7% were in the armed services, while

12.7% of the colored persons were in this group. Clerks and kindred workers ranked third highest as the classification in which the white population was found -- 10.8%. Only 2.1% of the colored population fell into this group. The third highest group for colored persons was semi-skilled laborers, in which 10.0% of the group fell. Nine per cent of the white population came within this classification — fourth highest for whites. The classifications of laborers and servants ranked fourth highest for Negroes, with 9.7% of the colored sample population in each classification. Seven per cent of the white population were classified as laborers, and 1.8% as servants.

In the farm owner and tenant class there were 7.5% of the total Negro sample, and 4.2% of the total white sample. Seven per cent of the Negro sample were farm laborers, but only 0.6% of the white sample fell in this group.

Skilled workers and foremen composed a larger percentage of the total white sample than they did of the total colored sample — 6.4% for white persons and 2.4% for colored persons.

Three per cent of the white sample were classified in 1945 as proprietors, managers, and officials, while only 0.9% of the colored sample were so classified. Wholesale and retail dealers composed 1.7% of the total white sample, and 0.6% of the colored sample.

Professional persons formed a larger percentage of the colored sample than of the white sample — 4.5% as contrasted with 2.2%.

## III. OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES: 1940-1945

Almost 50 per cent (603) of the 1281 persons on whom information was gathered were unemployed in 1940. (It should be pointed out that this class included many housewives and persons of school age.) The percentage in this class had dropped to 36.6 or 470 persons by 1945. With increasing demand for labor during the war years such a decrease in the unemployed class should be expected.

The unemployed class is one of the thirteen occupational classes used in the analysis of data covering occupations. (See attached sheet for occupational classification.

There were seven occupational classes in which the per cent of the 1281 persons decreased during the five year period, 1940-1945; in five of the classes there was an increase in the number (and per cent) of persons for the same period; the remaining class had the same per cent of persons in 1945 as it had in 1940.

Except for the occupational class designated as armed services and the aforementioned unemployed class, the change in occupational status of the 1281 persons between 1940 and 1945 was not significant. The 47.1 per cent of the sample of persons who were unemployed in 1940 had been reduced to 36.6, a difference of 10.5 per cent, by 1945, while during the same period (for obvious reasons) the persons in armed services constituted only .5 per cent of the total in 1940 accounted for 14.3 per cent of the total in 1945, an increase of 13.8.

It has been noted that there was a significant decrease in the number of unemployed during the five years the data covered. The next highest decreases were for farm laborers and farm owners and tenants. The percentage of farm laborers which was 6.1 in 1940 dropped to 2.3 in 1945, a difference of 3.8. There were 2.3 per cent less farm owners and tenants in 1945 than there were in 1940, the difference between 5.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent.

The percentage changes for the four remaining occupational classes where decreases occurred were all less than 1 per cent each. These four classes were: professional persons; other proprietors, managers, and officials; skilled workers and foremen; laborers (except farm and servants).

It will be recalled that the highest incfease between 1940 and 1945 was in the armed services category. There is a considerable gap between this 13.8 per cent increase in the armed services and the two next highest increases. 1.4 per cent more persons were in the class of clerks and kindred workers in 1945 than there were in 1940. For the same period there was an increase of 1.3 per cent in the semi-skilled occupational class. The increases for five years in the occupational classes of wholesale and retail dealers and for servants was .5 per cent for each.

## VI. FAMILY MOBILITY: 1940-1945

In the schedule used in the study of reconversion, interviewers sought information relative to the places (cities, towns, and states) the families had lived in since 1940.

In attempting to analyze the information gathered on the above question, 285 schedules of family facts of the sample were used.

Information on the number of moves made by families is presented elsewhere.

The large majority of the families did not take residence in other places between 1940 and 1945; i.e., they were living in the places in 1945 where they maintained residence five years before.

While a negligible number of families during the five year period moved to places of similar size, 24 families were in locations of larger size in 1945 than the cities or towns where they lived in 1940; and 30 families were in smaller cities or towns in 1945 than the places where they resided in 1940.

No race was given for three of the fifty-four families which had moved to larger or smaller cities since 1940. Of the 24 families whose 1945 residences were in larger towns or cities than the 1940 places of residence, 18 families were white and 4 were colored. 25 white families lived in smaller places in 1945 than they lived in 1940, as compared with only 4 colored families in such places.

The above figures show that moves to both classes of places were made predominantly by white families.

Ten white families and 1 Negro family of the 54 families lived in locations outside the Southern Region between 1940 and 1945.

From the above figures it was determined that almost 20 per cent of the 285 families lived in cities or towns of larger or smaller size than their residences of 1940 during the five year period; 8.4, in larger places; 10.5, in smaller

places. The more than 80 per cent of the remaining portion of the 285 families who did not reside in larger or smaller cities or towns between 1940 and 1945 includes the aforementioned small number of families who moved to and from places of comparable size.

## IV. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES AND MOBILITY

### A. Occupational Class in 1940 and Mobility, White Sample

Among the white group who made no moves between 1940 and 1945, 51.0% were listed as unemployed in 1940, while 47.1% of those who had moved once or twice were unemployed in 1940, and 46.3% of those who had moved three or more times were unemployed in 1940. From Table 9 it is readily seen that these percentages far outrank percentages for other occupational classes. This is understandable, since the 1940 unemployed compose almost 50% of the total sample.

The six occupational classes which rank highest in percentage of those who made no moves from 1940 to 1945 are also the six ~~who~~ which rank highest in percentage moving once or twice: the unemployed, semi-skilled workers, clerks and kindred workers, laborers (except farm and ~~domestic~~ servants), farm owners and tenants, and skilled workers and foremen. Except for farm owners and tenants and semi-skilled workers, the same six rank highest in percentage of those who moved three or more times. Farm laborers and other proprietors, managers, and officials rank among the first six of the high mobility group (those moving three or more times).

In other words, the occupational classes which have the highest percentages in the no move group also have the highest percentages in the one or two move group, and in general, the same rank number by percentages, and, with a few exceptions, these classes also have the highest percentages in the 3 or more group. The fact is that the occupational classes ranking highest in each mobility group are those having the highest number of individuals in the sample.

It is thus invalid to state that one occupational class has a higher degree of mobility or immobility than another by comparing percentages in one mobility group. Rather, correlation between mobility and occupation is indicated by comparing the percentage one occupational class is of one mobility

group with the percentage the same class is of another mobility group. If there is a difference of 2% or more, it is assumed that there is some degree of correlation.

There is little concentration of any occupational class in any one mobility group in the 1940 white sample, however.

Clerks and kindred workers composed 8.8% of the group who did not move, 9.3% of the group who moved once or twice, and 11.1% of the group who moved three or more times. The differences in percentages do not seem to be great enough to conclude that there is a great amount of correlation between this occupational class and mobility.

There is little difference between the percentage of skilled workers and foreman of each mobility group; however, the percentage is highest for the one or two move group — 8.8, second highest for the three or more group — 7.4, and third highest for the no move group — 6.3. It would seem that skilled workers and foremen had a somewhat greater tendency to move than not to move, but more of a tendency to make one or two moves and then become settled than to keep moving; however, the differences in percentages are so small as to indicate only a low degree of correlation between skill and mobility.

Laborers rank 4 in the no move group, compose 7.5% of that group, 6.3% of the one or two move group (rank 5), and 11.1% of the three or more move group (rank 2.5). There is greater difference between the percentage laborers compose of the first and second mobility groups and the percentage they compose of the third group than was true for clerks and kindred workers. The difference between the percentage for the first mobility group and the third is 3.6, and the difference for the second and third is 4.8. There would thus seem to be some grounds for concluding that there is correlation between the occupation of laborer and mobility. If laborers moved at all during the period 1940-1945, they had a greater tendency to move a great number of times than to move only

once or twice.

Semi-skilled workers composed 9.5% of the group who made no moves and 10.3% of those who moved once or twice, but only 1.8% of those who moved three or more times. As in the case of skilled workers and foremen, semi-skilled workers seemed to have remained where they were living in 1940 or to have moved only once or twice to become settled. Correlation seems to be high between semi-skilled occupations and little or no mobility.

Much the same picture is true for farm owners and tenants, although the differences in percentages among the mobility groups ~~is~~ are less than those for semi-skilled workers.

Other proprietors, managers, and officials have a higher percentage of the high mobility group than they do of the non-mobility or low mobility groups — 5.5%, 3.3%, and 2.5%, respectively. It would seem from these figures that members of this occupational group either "stayed put" or moved several times to a greater extent than they moved only once or twice, but again differences are not ~~high~~ great enough to warrant absolute conclusions.

Professional persons had a higher degree of mobility ~~than~~ than non-mobility, but a higher degree of low mobility than high mobility.

Farm laborers are clearly more mobile than non-mobile, since only 1.7% of those who made no moves were of this occupational class, while 2.9% of those who moved once or twice were farm laborers and 5.5% of those who moved three or more times were of this class.

Wholesale and retail dealers were exclusively non-mobile, according to this sample, but this class constituted only 1.2% of the non-mobile class.

.9% of the non-mobile group were servants, while 2.0% of the low mobility group were servants. No servants are found in the high mobility group.

Only 0.2% of the non-mobile group were in the armed services in 1940, while 1.0% of the low mobility group and 1.8% of the high mobility group were

so classed.

B. Occupational Class in 1945 and Mobility, White Sample.

Those listed as unemployed in 1945 had a greater degree of immobility than mobility — 40.6% of those who did not move at all were unemployed, while 31.3% of those who moved once or twice were unemployed, and 31.6% of those who moved three or more times were listed as unemployed.

Clerks and kindred workers had a greater tendency to move than not to move, but a rather pronounced tendency to move only once or twice rather than three or more times. Semi-skilled workers and skilled workers and foremen also reflect this tendency, though not to as pronounced a degree as do clerks and kindred workers.

Laborers, also, were mobile, but in this case, the tendency was toward high mobility rather than low; that is, 6.3% of the no-move group were laborers, while 8.3% of the one or two move group were laborers, and 13.0% of the three or more move group were laborers.

Proprietors, managers, and officials were pronouncedly highly mobile; that is, they composed 9.3% of the three or more moves group, but only 2.7% and 2.5% of the no-move and one or two moves group. Servants, also, were highly mobile. Professional persons had approximately the same percentage in the non-mobile and highly mobile classes — 1.4% and 1.8%, with a higher percentage in the low mobility group — 4.9. In other words, professional persons tended to move once or twice to a greater extent than they remained ~~mobile~~ stable or moved a great number of times.

Farm owners and tenants tended to remain in one place, as did wholesale and retail dealers. There were no farm laborers among those who moved three or more times. This group composed 0.6% of the non-mobile group, and 1.0% of the low mobility group.

The armed services group composed 16.8% of the non-mobile group, 9.8% of the low mobility group, and 7.4% of the high mobility group.

C. Occupational Class in 1940 and Mobility, Negro Sample.

In only three occupational classes — skilled workers and foremen, other proprietors, managers, and officials, and wholesale and retail dealers — did the percentage of the no-move group exceed the percentages for the other two mobility groups. In these cases, no member of the three occupational classes was found in the low and high mobility groups.

Farm owners and tenants, servants, and the unemployed had higher percentages in the non-~~white~~ mobile group than in the low mobility group, but a lower percentage in the non-mobile group than in the high mobility group. In the case of servants, the difference in percentages is great enough to conclude that the occupational class has a direct relationship to high mobility — 19% of the high mobility class is contributed by servants, while 10% and 5% of the no mobility and low mobility groups, respectively, are contributed by this class.

There is a difference of 4.3 between the percentage the farm owner and tenant class is of the non-mobile and highly mobile group, and a difference of 2.7% in the case of the unemployed group. The conclusion may be drawn that there seems to be a greater tendency of farm owners and tenants, servants, and the unemployed to move a great number of times than not to move at all, but on the other hand there is a greater tendency for these groups not to move than to move only once or twice.

Farm laborers, laborers, semi-skilled workers, clerks and kindred workers, and members of the armed forces had a greater tendency to move once or twice than not to move at all or to move three or more times, but a greater tendency not to move at all than to move three or more times. The most pronounced difference in percentages is found in the case of farm laborers, who composed 31.6% of

the low mobility group, and 14.8% and 9.5% of the non-mobile and highly mobile groups, respectively.

The only occupational group having the greater percentage in both high and low mobility groups, 9.5% or 5.0% respectively, than in the non-mobile group, 3.6%, is professional persons.

D. Occupational Class in 1945 and Mobility, Negro Sample

The unemployed, farm owners and tenants, servants, and farm laborers had almost equal tendency either not to move at all or to move a great number of times. Except in the case of the unemployed where the difference in percentage of those who did not move at all and those who moved three or more times was 1.5 in favor of no-moves, the percentages were slightly higher for the three or more move group than for the no-move group.

Semi-skilled workers had a pronounced tendency toward low mobility, with a greater tendency toward no mobility than high mobility. Professional persons also moved once or twice rather than not at all or a great number of times, although the tendency is not as pronounced as in the case of semi-skilled workers.

No person listed as in the armed services in 1945 or as skilled workers and foremen was in the high mobility group. There is a difference of only o.3% between members of the armed services in the non-mobile and low mobility groups, and a difference of 1.1% for skilled workers and foremen.

Laborers had a far greater rate of mobility than immobility. Clerks and kindred workers display the same tendency, although not to as pronounced a degree. There is little difference in per cent both classes are of the low and high mobility groups.

Other proprietors, managers, and officials, and wholesale and retail dealers are found only in the non-mobile group.

## V. MOBILITY AND MARITAL STATUS.

When marital status was related to the number of moves made by families between 1940 and 1945, it was found that 942 of the 1281 persons, or 73.5 per cent, including every marital class, made no change during this period. Slightly more than one-fifth, or 20.6 per cent, of all marital classes made 1 to 2 moves, and 5.9 per cent of these classes made moves of 3 and over.

It can be seen from the foregoing paragraph that the large majority of persons, for whom and from whom information was obtained, maintained "permanent" residences during the five year period under observation.

More than 60 per cent, both races, of the 942 persons who did not move from 1940 to 1945 were married, while, roughly, 26 per cent of these 942 persons were single. Approximately 10 per cent of the persons who did not move were classified as separated, divorced, or widowed. A little less than one-third of the persons who were married and did not move during the five year period were colored, and more than one-third of the single persons who did not move were colored.

When the number of moves (none, 1-2, 3, and over) was viewed as a total of all moves (100 per cent) for each marital class, it became evident that widowed persons, colored and white, though constituting a small number of the total who did not change residence exceeded 85 per cent. No moves had the highest frequency for the widowed class for both races with the average for both races coming second and third respectively for the married and the separated. There is only three-tenths of one per cent difference between the married and separated classes.

When the marital status data for both races were combined for 1 to 2 moves, the order of frequency appeared as follows: divorced (highest), single, married, separated, and widowed.

The reader should be informed, however, that in the preceding frequency order only 15 persons comprised three of the marital classes, separated, divorced,

widowed.

Of the total of 75 persons who made 3 or more moves between 1940 and 1945, 53 of them were married and 17 were single. No divorced persons changed residence, and only 2 separated, and 3 widowed persons moved three or more times.

The percentage of married Negroes who moved three or more times was approximately the same as the percentage of Negroes in the total sample population. In actual number, however, nearly as many single Negroes as whites were included in the maximum number of moves classification.

When all moves, including the "none" classification, were totaled, we found 63.9 per cent of the sample in the class of married persons, and 27.5 per cent in the class of single persons. These two groups, married and single, represented 91.4 per cent of the total sample for all moves, while the remaining 8.6 per cent included the other classes of separated, divorced, and widowed. It should be borne in mind that with such a small percentage of the total sample representing three marital status classes that some of the foregoing analysis may be lacking in validity; that is to say, that the order of frequencies of marital status classes might change significantly if we had had a larger percentage of our total sample in the categories which included less than ten per cent.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE AFTERMATH OF WAR

Excerpts from Studies in the Seminar
In Current Economics and Social Problems

South Hadley, Massachusetts
May, 1946

## I. DESCRIPTION OF TOTAL SAMPLE POPULATION IN TERMS OF SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1945, RACE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE.

The sample population was drawn from areas classified as follows: large cities, population 100,000 or more; medium cities, population 50,000 to 100,000; small cities and towns, population under 50,000 and over 2,500; and rural areas, open country neighborhoods, and communities under 2,500 population. A third of the sample was drawn from large cities and a third from small cities. Medium cities supplied 18.4% of the sample and rural areas, 16.0%. Among the white sample, 35.2% were from large cities, 18.7% from medium cities, 31.8% from small towns and cities, and 14.3% from rural areas. This follows closely the distribution of the total sample. The Negro sample varies somewhat, however, with a greater concentration in rural areas and small towns: 27.5% of the Negro sample ~~was~~ were drawn from large cities, 17.2% from medium cities, 34.1% from small towns, and 21.2% from rural areas.

Seventy-four per cent of the sample were white persons, and 26% were colored persons; 48.1% were male and 51.9% were female. Sex, by color, is 35.6% white male, 38.5% white female, 12.6% Negro male, and 13.3% Negro female. Put in other terms, 48.6% of the Negro sample were male and 51.4% were female; 48% of the white sample were male and 52% were female.

By far the largest per cent of the total sample were married in 1945 - 63.8%. Those who were single in 1945 composed the next largest group - 27.5%. The widowed composed 5.2% of the sample, the separated, 1.9%, and the divorced, 1.6%. The distribution of the white sample closely follows that of the total, but the Negro sample varies somewhat from the total: 55.9% were married, 31.7% were single, 7.2% were widowed, 4.2%, separated, and 0.9% divorced.

The age groupings used in the study are not uniform; i.e., the number of years included in the groupings ranges from two to ten. The ages of the total

sample population range~~s~~ from under 14 (1.1%) to 65 and over (5.9%). 5.9% were from 14 to 16 years of age, as were 5.3% of the white group and 7.8% of the colored group. The greatest concentration of the population is in the 5 year span of 21-26, in which 19.1% of the total population ~~is~~ are found, and 19.5% of the white group and 18.1% of the colored group. The next highest concentration is in the 10 year span of 45-55, in which 14.7% of the total population, ~~14.0%~~ 14.0% of the white population, and 16.6% of the colored population, are found. The 5 year span of 33-38 was third highest in concentration among the total population — 13.0%; this group ranked second in a tie ~~for 2nd place~~ with the 45-55 group among the white population, with 14.0%; and fourth among the colored group — 9.9%. Among the colored population, the grouping 17-20 ranked third in concentration — 13.9%. This grouping was fourth for the total population, 12.3%, and for the white population, 11.6%.

The colored population is concentrated more heavily in the younger age group than in the white population. 18.0% of the white population ~~is~~ are under 20, while 22.0% of the colored population ~~is~~ are in this group; 40.1% of the colored population ~~is~~ are under 26, and 37.5% of the white population ~~is~~ are under 26. In the grouping 21-44, the white population is more heavily concentrated than is the colored — 54.2% as compared with 48.4%. The colored population is more heavily concentrated in the age group over 45 than is the white - 29.6% as compared with 27.8%.

A MANUAL OF EXPLANATIONS

AND INSTRUCTIONS ON

A STUDY OF RECONVERSION
As it Affects War Workers and Veterans

BY

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta (3), Georgia

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## INTRODUCTION

The Southern Regional Council is making a fact-gathering study of what has happened and is happening to war workers and veterans. With the network of able people associated with it as Fellows, the Council feels that it is in a position to make such a study. The Fellows of the Council live scattered about all over the area in which the Council is interested. Each Fellow now has a real opportunity to help the Council. If you, as a Fellow, cooperate, and if the other Fellows cooperate, by doing the work required to take some case histories on a sample basis, the Council feels that it can present a picture that will be representative of the South.

## THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE --- FAMILY AND VETERAN DATA

The Family and Veteran Interview Schedule form is set up with the family data on the front or first page, and with the veteran data on the back page. The questions you will attempt to gather answers on from the families you interview are set up in ledger form in order to give a graphic view, in one or two glances at the page, of the whole family and the veteran or group of veterans in one family.

We hope, by reducing the area of things we are inquiring about to such catagories as can be laid out in ledger form, that we have achieved as much simplicity as possible, simplicity and ease in running the interview, in working out methods of analysis, and in doing the actual analysis work. We

Question 2.

| MAIN CAUSE OF TROUBLE BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF THE CITY | NUMBER TIMES CITED |
|---|---|
| Whites' fear and dislike of progress of Negro | 52 |
| White supremacy idea | 54 |
| Race prejudice, hatred, and fear | 44 |
| War and its aftermath (Negroes treated better elsewhere; resentment of servicemen over way Negroes treated, etc.) | 28 |
| Mutual fear, prejudice, and misunderstanding | 24 |
| Election of Talmadge and hatred stirred up during campaign | 20 |
| Ignorance | 17 |
| Lack of justice and equal rights | 17 |
| Whites' fear and misunderstanding of social equality | 16 |
| Treatment of Negroes on street cars and busses | 16 |
| Segregation | 15 |
| Economic conditions | 13 |
| Poor police protection and police brutality | 7 |
| Negroes bring trouble on themselves | 7 |
| Desire of whites to keep Negro down | 6 |
| Political rights | 6 |
| Housing | 5 |
| Race discrimination | 5 |
| Whites' failure to understand Negro | 5 |
| Low class of whites and Negroes, too, responsible for trouble | 5 |
| Lack of education on part of both races | 3 |
| Sexual relationships | 3 |
| Lack of cooperation between races | 3 |
| The Negro problem | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Some white people are just mean | 2 |
| Fear of whites of what Negroes are thinking and planning | 2 |
| Shifting population within city | 1 |
| White and colored relations in business places | 1 |
| Whites still say "nigger this, nigger that" | 1 |
| Fear on part of older whites that young ones will let down the bars | 1 |
| Denial of Negroes to express their opinions as should be | 1 |
| Cause just as bad on one side as another | 1 |
| Too many colored telling whites what Negroes thinking and planning | 1 |
| The white man | 1 |
| S ecurity of Negroes; insecurity of whites | 1 |
| Race agitation | 1 |
| Whites seem to think Negroes want to hold public office | 1 |
| Whites want to take too much advantage of colored | 1 |
| Way colored people are treated | 1 |
| Negroes say <u>yes</u> or <u>no</u> to white people | 1 |
| Power | 1 |
| Negroes trying to force too much on white man when must work for them | 1 |
| Tradition | 1 |
| White man's doing all right by one Negro but doesn't want other whites to know how he feels by one Negro | 1 |
| Negro's color | 1 |
| Unjust city laws | 1 |
| Leaders in state | 1 |
| Whites want possession of everything | 1 |
| Friction | 1 |

Question 3.

| WHAT DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT IT? | NUMBER TIMES ANSWER GIVEN |
|---|---|
| Interracial meetings and chances for association so that whites and Negroes may know each other | 68 |
| Equal rights and equal justice | 62 |
| Education (including non-segregated schools | 56 |
| Christianity (including brotherhood) | 29 |
| Better government officials (including a governor) | 27 |
| Organization and cooperation among Negroes | 15 |
| Decrease in segregation | 11 |
| More cooperation between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| Avoidance of contact between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| Whites should seek to understand Negro and what he wants, particularly what social equality means | 9 |
| Better economic conditions among Negroes | 9 |
| Colored policemen in colored neighborhoods | 7 |
| Better policemen and police protection | 6 |
| Get rid of the whites | 6 |
| Federal laws and action and more strict enforcement of laws we already have | 5 |
| Interracial good-will radio broadcasts and propaganda for good race relations | 5 |
| Colored should speak to whites in such a way as not to cause trouble | 5 |
| Cut out race prejudice | 5 |
| Whites should be made to feel they are not supermen | 3 |
| Select only broad and tolerant leadership | 3 |
| Integration of minority groups into government and public service | 3 |
| Nothing can be done right now | 2 |
| White businessmen should see that their employees deal fairly with Negroes | 2 |
| No answer | 2 |
| Action by City Council to correct trouble | 2 |
| Mass owjersjip of property | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Provide more recreation for Negroes (including music and art center | 2 |
| Treat whites as they treat Negroes | 2 |
| Discard word "Nigger" | 2 |
| Negroes should continue to try to get what they want | 2 |
| Housing and living conditions | 2 |
| Better understanding between the races | 2 |
| Boycotting of business enterprises by Negroes when businesses give unsatisfactory service | 1 |
| Discourage jealousy between whites and Negroes | 1 |
| Whites and colored who feel there should be unity between the races should insist on that unity | 1 |
| Adoption of more liberal policy of whites toward Negroes | 1 |
| Social equality | 1 |
| Another war | 1 |
| Treat veterans right | 1 |
| Colored should vote and pay taxes and they should | 1 |
| More unions together | 1 |
| All people should pattern themselves after young people who harmonize their efforts | 1 |
| Whites help whites as well as Negroes | 1 |
| Negro operators of street cars in Negro neighborhoods | 1 |
| Give colored people a better chance | 1 |
| Unity | 1 |
| Punish those who cause strife | 1 |
| Scientific approach | 1 |
| FEPC | 1 |
| Revision of laws | 1 |
| Race riots | 1 |
| Each race regard the rights of the other | 1 |
| Stop preaching white supremacy | 1 |
| Better concept of principles on which democracy built | 1 |

Question 3

| | WHAT DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT IT? | NUMBER TIMES ANSWER GIVEN |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Interracial meetings and chances for association so that whites and Negroes may know each other | 68 |
| 45-37-23-49-2-52-54-39 | Equal rights and equal justice | 62 |
| 48-3 | Education (including non-segregated schools) | 56 |
| 4 | Christianity (including brotherhood) | 29 |
| 13-5 | Better government officials (including a governor) | 27 |
| 33-30-6 | Organization and cooperation among Negroes | 15 |
| 7 | Decrease in segregation | 11 |
| 32-35-42-41-46-8 | More cooperation between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| 9 | Avoidance of contact between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| 36-10 | Whites should seek to understand Negro and what he wants, particularly what social equality means | 9 ✓ |
| 31-11 | Better economic conditions among Negroes | 9 |
| 21-40-44-12 | Colored policemen in colored neighborhoods | 7 |
| (5)-13 | Better policemen and police protection | 6 |
| 14 | Get rid of the whites | 6 |
| 25-50-47-15 | Federal laws and action and more strict enforcement of laws we already have | 5 |
| 16 | Interracial good-will radio broadcasts and propaganda for good race relations | 5 |
| 17 | Colored should speak to whites in such a way as not to cause trouble | 5 |
| 29-34-18 | Cut out race prejudice | 5 ✓ |
| 53-19 | Whites should be made to feel they are not supermen | 3 |
| 20 | Select only broad and tolerant leadership | 3 |
| (1-2)-21 | Integration of minority groups into government and public service | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 22 | Nothing can be done right now | 2 |
| (2) | 23 | White businessmen should see that their employees deal fairly with Negroes | 2 |
| | 24 | No answer | 2 |
| (15) | 25 | Action by City Council to correct trouble | 2 |
| | 26 | Mass ownership of property | 2 |
| | 27 | Provide more recreation for Negroes (including music and art center | 2 |
| | 28 | Treat whites as they treat Negroes | 2 |
| (10) | 29 | Discard word "nigger" | 2 |
| (6) | 30 | Negroes should continue to try to get what they want | 2 |
| (11) | 31 | Housing and living conditions | 2 |
| (8) | 32 | Better understanding between the races | 2 |
| (6) | 33 | Boycotting of business enterprises by Negroes when businesses give unsatisfactory service | 1 |
| (18) | 34 | Discourage jealousy between whites and Negroes | 1 |
| (8) | 35 | Whites and colored who feel there should be unity between the races should insist on that unity | 1 |
| (10) | 36 | Adoption of more liberal policy of whites toward Negroes | 1 |
| (2) | 37 | Social equality | 1 |
| | 38 | Another war | 1 |
| (2) | 39 | Treat veterans right | 1 |
| (12) | 40 | Colored should vote and pay taxes as they should | 1 |
| (8) | 41 | More union together | 1 |
| (8) | 42 | All people should pattern themselves after young people who harmonize their efforts | 1 |
| | 43 | Whites help whites as well as Negroes | 1 |
| (12) | 44 | Negro operators of street cars in Negro neighborhoods | 1 |
| (2) | 45 | Give colored people a better chance | 1 |
| (8) | 46 | Unity | 1 |
| (15) | 47 | Punish those who cause strife | 1 |
| (3) | 48 | Scientific approach | 1 |
| (2) | 49 | FEPC | 1 |
| (15) | 50 | Revision of laws | 1 |
| | 51 | Race riots | 1 |
| (2) | 52 | Each race regard the rights of the other | 1 |
| (19) | 53 | Stop preaching white supremacy | 1 |
| (2) | 54 | Better concept of principles on which democracy built | 1 |

18
16
14
13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22 Nothing can be done right now | 2 | 2 |
| 23 White businessmen should see that their employees deal fairly with Negroes | 2 | |
| 24 No answer | 2 | 2 |
| 25 Action by City Council to correct trouble | 2 | |
| 26 Mass ownership of property | 2 | 2 |
| 27 Provide more recreation for Negroes (including music and art center | 2 | 2 |
| 28 Treat whites as they treat Negroes | 2 | 2 |
| 29 Discard word "nigger" | 2 | |
| 30 Negroes should continue to try to get what they want | 2 | |
| 31 Housing and living conditions | 2 | |
| 32 Better understanding between the races | 2 | |
| 33 Boycotting of business enterprises by Negroes when businesses give unsatisfactory service | 1 | |
| 34 Discourage jealousy between whites and Negroes | 1 | |
| 35 Whites and colored who feel there should be unity between the races should insist on that unity | 1 | |
| 36 Adoption of more liberal policy of whites toward Negroes | 1 | |
| 37 Social equality | 1 | |
| 38 Another war | 1 | 1 |
| 39 Treat veterans right | 1 | |
| 40 Colored should vote and pay taxes as they should | 1 | |
| 41 More union together | 1 | |
| 42 All people should pattern themselves after young people who harmonize their efforts | 1 | |
| 43 Whites help whites as well as Negroes | 1 | 1 |
| 44 Negro operators of street cars in Negro neighborhoods | 1 | |
| 45 Give colored people a better chance | 1 | |
| 46 Unity | 1 | |
| 47 Punish those who cause strife | 1 | |
| 48 Scientific approach | 1 | |
| 49 FEPC | 1 | |
| 50 Revision of laws | 1 | |
| 51 Race riots | 1 | 1 |
| 52 Each race regard the rights of the other | 1 | |
| 53 Stop preaching white supremacy | 1 | |
| 54 Better concept of principles on which democracy built | 1 | |

Question 3

| WHAT DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT IT? | NUMBER TIMES ANSWER GIVEN |
|---|---|
| 1. Interracial meetings and chances for association so that whites and Negroes may know each other | 68 |
| 2. Equal rights and equal justice | 62 |
| 3. Education (including non-segregated schools) | 56 |
| 4. Christianity (including brotherhood) | 29 |
| 5. Better government officials (including a governor) | 27 |
| 6. Organization and cooperation among Negroes | 15 |
| 7. Decrease in segregation | 11 |
| 8. More cooperation between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| 9. Avoidance of contact between whites and Negroes | 11 |
| 10. Whites should seek to understand Negro and what he wants, particularly what social equality means | 9 |
| 11. Better economic conditions among Negroes | 9 |
| 12. Colored policemen in colored neighborhoods | 7 |
| 13. Better policemen and police protection | 6 |
| 14. Get rid of the whites | 6 |
| 15. Federal laws and action and more strict enforcement of laws we already have | 5 |
| 16. Interracial good-will radio broadcasts and propaganda for good race relations | 5 |
| 17. Colored should speak to whites in such a way as not to cause trouble | 5 |
| 18. Cut out race prejudice | 5 |
| 19. Whites should be made to feel they are not supermen | 3 |
| 20. Select only broad and tolerant leadership | 3 |
| 21. Integration of minority groups into government and public service | 3 |

not first place

1st place

4th place

Question 2.

| MAIN CAUSE OF TROUBLE BETWEEN WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF THE CITY | NUMBER TIMES CITED |
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| 1 Whites' fear and dislike of progress of Negro -15 -37 +26 -35 | 52 |
| 2 White supremacy idea -48 -2 -43 +29 | 54 |
| 3 Race prejudice, hatred, and fear -45 +25 +34 | 44 |
| 4 War and its aftermath (Negroes treated better elsewhere; resentment of servicemen over way Negroes treated, etc.) | 28 |
| 5 Mutual fear, prejudice, and misunderstanding +32 -23 | 24 |
| 6 Election of Talmadge and hatred stirred up during campaign +36 47 | 20 |
| 7 Ignorance +21 | 17 |
| 8 Lack of justice and equal rights +13 -46 | 17 |
| 9 Whites' fear and misunderstanding of social equality +22 +30 | 16 |
| 10 Treatment of Negroes on street cars and busses | 16 |
| 11 Segregation +18 +38 +39 +28 | 15 |
| 12 Economic conditions | 13 |
| 13 Poor police protection and police brutality -8 | 7 |
| 14 Negroes bring trouble on themselves + | 7 |
| 15 Desire of whites to keep Negro down | 6 |
| 16 Political rights | 6 |
| 17 Housing +37 | 5 |
| 18 Race discrimination -11 | 5 |
| 19 Whites' failure to understand Negro | 5 |
| 20 Low class of whites and Negroes, too, responsible for trouble | 5 |
| 21 Lack of education on part of both races -7 | 3 |
| 22 Sexual relationships -9 | 3 |
| 23 Lack of cooperation between races -5 | 3 |
| 24 The Negro problem - | 2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 | Some white people are just mean - 3 | 2 |
| 26 | Fear of whites of what Negroes are thinking and planning - 1 | 2 |
| 27 | Shifting population within city - 17 | 1 |
| 28 | White and colored relations in business places - 11 | 1 |
| 29 | Whites still say "nigger this, nigger that" - 2 | 1 |
| 30 | Fear on part of older whites that young ones will let down the bars - 9 | 1 |
| 31 | Denial of Negroes to express their opinions as should be | 1 |
| 32 | Cause just as bad on one side as another - 5 | 1 |
| 33 | Too many colored telling whites what Negroes thinking and planning | 1 |
| 34 | The white man - 3 | 1 |
| 35 | Security of Negroes; insecurity of whites - 1 | 1 |
| 36 | Race agitation - 6 | 1 |
| 37 | Whites seem to think Negroes want to hold public office - 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Whites want to take too much advantage of colored - 11 | 1 |
| 39 | Way colored people are treated - 11 | 1 |
| 40 | Negroes say <u>yes</u> or <u>no</u> to white people - 2 | 1 |
| 41 | Power | 1 |
| 42 | Negroes trying to force too much on white man when must work for them | 1 |
| 43 | Tradition - 2 | 1 |
| 44 | White man's doing all right by one Negro but doesn't want other whites to know how he feels by one Negro | 1 |
| 45 | Negro's color - 3 | 1 |
| 46 | Unjust city laws - 8 | 1 |
| 47 | Leaders in state - 6 | 1 |
| 48 | Whites want possession of everything - 2 | 1 |
| 49 | Friction | 1 |

Question 3

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| 10 Whites should seek to understand Negro and what he wants, particularly what social equality means | 9 |
| 11 Better economic conditions among Negroes | 9 |
| 12 Colored policemen in colored neighborhoods | 7 |
| 13 Better policemen and police protection | 6 |
| 14 Get rid of the whites | 6 |
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| 19 Whites should be made to feel they are not supermen | 3 |
| 20 S elect only broad and tolerant leadership | 3 |
| 21 Integration of minority groups into government and public service | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | Nothing can be done right now | 2 |
| 23 | White businessmen should see that their employees deal fairly with Negroes | 2 |
| 24 | No answer | 2 |
| 25 | Action by City Council to correct trouble | 2 |
| 26 | Mass ownership of property | 2 |
| 27 | Provide more recreation for Negroes (including music and art center | 2 |
| 28 | Treat whites as they treat Negroes | 2 |
| 29 | Discard word "nigger" | 2 |
| 30 | Negroes should continue to try to get what they want | 2 |
| 31 | Housing and living conditions | 2 |
| 32 | Better understanding between the races | 2 |
| | Boycotting of business enterprises by Negroes when businesses give unsatisfactory service | 1 |
| | Discourage jealousy between whites and Negroes | 1 |
| | Whites and colored who feel there should be unity between the races should insist on that unity | 1 |
| | Adoption of more liberal policy of whites toward Negroes | 1 |
| | Social equality | 1 |
| | Another war | 1 |
| | Treat veterans right | 1 |
| | Colored should vote and pay taxes as they should | 1 |
| | More union together | 1 |
| | All people should pattern themselves after young people who harmonize their efforts | 1 |
| | Whites help whites as well as Negroes | 1 |
| | Negro operators of street cars in Negro neighborhoods | 1 |
| | Give colored people a better chance | 1 |
| | Unity | 1 |
| | Punish those who cause strife | 1 |
| | Scientific approach | 1 |
| | FEPC | 1 |
| | Revision of laws | 1 |
| | Race riots | 1 |
| | Each race regard the rights of the other | 1 |
| | Stop preaching white supremacy | 1 |
| | Better concept of principles on which democracy built | 1 |

LOCATION _____ DATE _____
CITY OR TOWN, AND STATE

RACE OF THE FAMILY _____

## CHART ONE

1940

| FAMILY MEMBERS (FAMILY HEAD, THEN OLDEST DOWNWARD) | PRESENT AGE 1 | SEX (M OR F) 2 | FAMILY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD 3 | MARITAL STATUS (MAR. OR SING.) 4 | PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (LAWYER, FARMER, FARM HELPER, MECHANIC, NURSE, TEACHER, ETC.) 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | | | |
| B | | | | | |
| C | | | | | |
| D | | | | | |
| E | | | | | |
| F | | | | | |
| G | | | | | |
| H | | | | | |
| I | | | | | |
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| M | | | | | |

30 - Reconversion

# THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E., ATLANTA (3), GEORGIA

INTERVIEWER'S NAME _____

## A SURVEY OF RECONVERSION

AS IT AFFECTS WAR WORKERS AND VETERANS

THE FAMILY (HOUSEHOLD GROUP AS IT WAS IN 1940)

SURVEY NUMBER _____

| | PRESENT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHERE WORKING (CITY OR TOWN, AND STATE) 6 | PRESENT MARITAL STATUS (MAR. OR SING.) 7 | YEAR MARITAL STATUS CHANGED 8 | PRESENT PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION 9 | YEAR PRESENT OCCUPA-TION BEGAN 10 | WHERE NOW WORKING (CITY OR TOWN, AND STATE) 11 | WHAT KIND WORK SK RECEIVED, WHERE 12 |
| | | | | | | |
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S NAME _____

ER _____ INTERVIEW [redacted] NUMBER _____

WHAT KIND WORK SKILL TRAINING RECEIVED, WHERE AND WHEN

12

13. Name of members of the family who were present during the interview. _____

14. What places (cities, towns, and states) has the family lived in since 1940 _____

15. Does this family consider present work and living location as permanent or temporary _____

16. Does this family seem to have any firm plans for the post-war period ahead _____ (interviewer's evaluation _____ YES _____ NO

and what plans _____ (DESCRIBE BRIEFLY)

Additional Comments

## VETERANS' PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Informat
War II (
and abo
and wha

### CHART TWO

| NAME | PRESENT AGE LIST FAMILY MEMBERS (WHO ARE VETERANS) AGES AGAIN 1 | SEX (M OR F) 2 | OCCUPATION 1940 3 | OCCUPATION WHEN INDUCTED 4 | WHEN INDUCTED (MONTH AND YEAR) 5 | OC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | | | | | | |
| B | | | | | | |
| C | | | | | | |
| D | | | | | | |
| E | | | | | | |
| F | | | | | | |
| G | | | | | | |
| H | | | | | | |

ion about members of this family who happen to be veterans of World Armed Service members, of either sex, already discharged from the Service), t husbands and wives who have married members of the family since 1940, happen to be veterans. List veterans who are members of the original family first; skip a line and list veterans who have married into the family since 1940, listing each one by the given name of the family member to whom the veteran is married and adding the word "husband" or "wife" as the case may be: e.g., "Mary's husband."

| CUPATIONAL OR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED WHILE IN SERVICE<br>6 | WHEN DIS-CHARGED (MONTH AND YEAR)<br>7 | DISABILITY (NATURE AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY)<br>8 | OCCUPATIONAL OR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING RECEIVED SINCE DISCHARGED<br>9 | JOB PLACEMENT SOUGHT (USES, SELECTIVE SERVICE, LIST ALL)<br>10 | RESULT (SUCCESSFUL OR U WHY)<br>11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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## Additional Comments

| S SUCCESSFUL | BUSINESS OR FARM PURCHASE AID SOUGHT (GOVT. AND/OR PRIVATE AID) 12 | RESULTS (SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL AND WHY) 13 | RESTORED TO PRE-INDUCTION JOB WHAT JOB 14 | PRESENT OCCUPATION 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
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# Total Population Summary Table

# Whole Population

Distribution of Total population by size of place of residence and by Race.

1.

| Size of place of residence | Race | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | % | Colored | % | No | % |
| Large | 335 | 35.2 | 91 | 27.5 | 426 | 33.2 |
| Medium | 178 | 18.7 | 57 | 17.2 | 235 | 18.4 |
| Small | 303 | 31.8 | 113 | 34.1 | 416 | 32.4 |
| Rural | 134 | 14.3 | 70 | 21.2 | 204 | 16.0 |
| Total | 950 | 100.0 | 331 | 100.0 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 74.1 | | 25.9 | ~~100~~ | 100.0 | |

Total Population
Distribution of Total Population
by Present age (1945) and by
Race

Table 2

| Age | | Race | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | % | Colored | % | No | % |
| under 14 | 1 | 11 | 1.1 | 3 | .3 | 14 | 1.1 |
| 14-16 | 2 | 50 | 5.3 | 26 | 7.8 | 76 | 5.9 |
| 17-20 | 3 | 111 | 11.6 | 46 | 13.9 | 157 | 12.3 |
| 21-26 | 4 | 185 | 19.5 | 60 | 18.1 | 245 | 19.1 |
| 27-32 | 5 | 100 | 10.5 | 35 | 10.5 | 135 | 10.5 |
| 33-38 | 6 | 134 | 14.0 | 32 | 9.9 | 166 | 13.0 |
| 39-44 | 7 | 97 | 10.2 | 32 | 9.9 | 129 | 10.2 |
| 45-55 | 8 | 134 | 14.0 | 55 | 16.6 | 189 | 14.7 |
| 56-64 | 9 | 66 | 7.0 | 28 | 8.5 | 94 | 7.3 |
| 65 and over | 10 | 62 | 6.8 | 14 | 4.5 | 76 | 5.9 |
| Total | | 950 | 100.0 | 331 | 100.0 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | | 74.1 | | 25.9 | | 100.0 | |

70

# Total Population
## Distribution by 1945 occupational classes, by Sex and by Race.

Table 3 a

| 1945 occupational classes | Race | | | | Total | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | | Colored | | Race | | Sex | | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | White | Colored | Male | Female | no. | % |
| farm owners 1 | 39 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 40 | 25 | 62 | 3 | 65 | 5.1 |
| farm labr 2 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 2.3 |
| prof men 3 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 2.8 |
| [illegible] 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 | | 16 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 1.4 |
| [illegible] 5 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 3 | 23 | 9 | 32 | 2.5 |
| clerks & kind 6 | 38 | 65 | 2 | 5 | 103 | 7 | 40 | 70 | 110 | 8.6 |
| skilled wkrs 7 | 55 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 61 | 8 | 62 | 7 | 69 | 5.4 |
| semi-skl 8 | 42 | 44 | 22 | 11 | 86 | 33 | 64 | 55 | 119 | 9.3 |
| lab 9 | 46 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 67 | 32 | 66 | 33 | 99 | 7.7 |
| serv 10 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 28 | 17 | 32 | 5 | 44 | 49 | 3.8 |
| [illegible] 11 | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | .2 |
| [illegible] 12 | 57 | 305 | 19 | 89 | 362 | 108 | 76 | 394 | 470 | 36.6 |
| [illegible] 13 | 136 | 4 | 42 | | 140 | 42 | 178 | 4 | 182 | 14.3 |
| Total | 456 | 494 | 161 | 170 | 950 | 331 | 617 | 664 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 35.6 | 38.5 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 100.0 | |

# Total Population
## Percentage Distribution by 1945
## 3b. Occupational Classes, by Race.

| 1945 Occupational Classes | | % each race in each occ class is of total sample pop of that race | | % each race in each occ class is of total no persons in that class | | % no. of persons in each occ class is of total sample pop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Colored | White | Colored | |
| Farm own & ten | 1 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 5.1 |
| Farm lab | 2 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 2.3 |
| prof | 3 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 58.3 | 41.7 | 2.8 |
| wholes & retail | 4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 1.4 |
| oth prop | 5 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 2.5 |
| clerks | 6 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 8.6 |
| skilled wk | 7 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 5.4 |
| semi-sk | 8 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 9.3 |
| Lab | 9 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 67.7 | 32.3 | 7.7 |
| servants | 10 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 34.7 | 65.3 | 3.8 |
| unknown | 11 | .2 | 0 | 100.0 | 0 | .2 |
| unemp | 12 | 38.1 | 32.6 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 36.6 |
| armed serv | 13 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 14.3 |
| Total | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 100.0 |

Total Population
Distribution of ~~Sample~~ Population
by Race and Number in Family
1945

Table 4

| Number in Family | Race | | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Colored | | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .2 |
| 2 | 79 | 18 | 97 | 7.5 |
| 3 | 151 | 33 | 184 | 14.3 |
| 4 | 181 | 41 | 222 | 17.3 |
| 5 | 118 | 35 | 153 | 12.0 |
| 6 | 147 | 62 | 209 | 16.3 |
| 7 | 86 | 26 | 112 | 8.8 |
| 8 | 93 | 44 | 137 | 10.6 |
| 9 | 40 | 10 | 50 | 3.9 |
| 10 | 54 | 60 | 114 | 9.1 |
| Total | 950 | 331 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 74.1 | 25.9 | 100.0 | |

Total Population
Distribution of Total Population
by marital Status in 1945
and by Race

Table 5

| Marital Status | Race | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Colored | no | % |
| | no % | no % | | |
| Single | 247 26.0 | 105 31.7 | 352 | 27.5 |
| Separated | 10 1.0 | 14 4.2 | 24 | 1.9 |
| Divorced | 17 1.8 | 3 0.9 | 20 | 1.6 |
| Widowed | 42 4.4 | 24 7.2 | 66 | 5.2 |
| Married | 634 66.7 | 185 55.9 | 819 | 63.8 |
| Total | 950 100% | 331 100% | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 74.1 | 25.9 | 100.0 | |

Distribution of Total Population by 1945 occupational classes and 1940 occupational classes.

6

| 1940 occupation | 1945 occupation 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Total 1940 No | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 59 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 7 | | | 7 | 7 | 95 | 7.4 |
| 2 | 3 | 25 | | | | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 21 | 79 | 6.1 |
| 3 | | | 22 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 8 | 4 | 40 | 3.1 |
| 4 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | .9 |
| 5 | 2 | | | | 17 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | 4 | 6 | 34 | 2.6 |
| 6 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 15 | 20 | 92 | 7.2 |
| 7 | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 6 | | 1 | 7 | 15 | 74 | 5.7 |
| 8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 3 | 1 | | 17 | 21 | 102 | 8.0 |
| 9 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 32 | 4 | | 14 | 22 | 101 | 7.9 |
| 10 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | 26 | | 3 | 2 | 42 | 3.3 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | .2 |
| 12 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 34 | 39 | 14 | | 386 | 59 | 603 | 47.1 |
| 13 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | .5 |
| Total 1945 | 65 | 30 | 36 | 18 | 32 | 110 | 69 | 119 | 99 | 49 | 2 | 470 | 182 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 5.1 d | 2.3 d | 2.8 d | 1.4 i | 2.5 d | 8.6 i | 5.4 d | 9.3 i | 7.7 d | 3.8 i | .2 | 36.6 d | 14.3 i | 100.0 | |

6

Distribution of Total Population by Number of Moves During Period 1940 – 1945 – by 1945 Occupation by Race.

7

1945

Number of Moves

| Occupational Classes | None | | | | 1 – 2 | | | | 3 or more | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Race | | | | Race | | | | Race | | | | | |
| | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | | |
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| 1 | 36 | 5.2 | 22 | 8.8 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | 9.5 | 65 | 5.1 |
| 2 | 4 | 0.6 | 21 | 8.4 | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.7 | – | | 2 | 9.5 | 30 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 10 | 1.4 | 10 | 4.0 | 10 | 4.9 | 4 | 6.7 | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 4.8 | 36 | 2.8 |
| 4 | 15 | 2.2 | 2 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.5 | | | – | | – | | 18 | 1.4 |
| 5 | 19 | 2.7 | 3 | 1.2 | 5 | 2.5 | | | 5 | 9.3 | | | 32 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 61 | 8.8 | 4 | 1.6 | 36 | 17.6 | 2 | 3.3 | 6 | 11.1 | 1 | 4.8 | 110 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 38 | 5.5 | 7 | 2.8 | 19 | 9.3 | 1 | 1.7 | 4 | 7.4 | – | | 69 | 5.4 |
| 8 | 57 | 8.2 | 18 | 7.2 | 24 | 11.8 | 14 | 23.3 | 5 | 9.3 | 1 | 4.8 | 119 | 9.3 |
| 9 | 43 | 6.3 | 17 | 6.8 | 17 | 8.3 | 11 | 18.3 | 7 | 13.0 | 4 | 19.0 | 99 | 7.7 |
| 10 | 12 | 1.7 | 25 | 10.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 4 | 6.7 | 3 | 5.5 | 3 | 14.3 | 49 | 3.8 |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | 0.5 | | | 1 | 1.8 | | | 2 | 0.2 |
| 12 | 281 | 40.6 | 87 | 34.8 | 64 | 31.3 | 14 | 23.3 | 17 | 31.5 | 7 | 33.3 | 470 | 36.6 |
| 13 | 116 | 16.8 | 34 | 13.6 | 20 | 9.8 | 8 | 13.3 | 4 | 7.4 | – | | 182 | 14.3 |
| Total | 692 | 100.0 | 250 | 100.0 | 204 | 100.0 | 60 | 100.0 | 54 | 100.0 | 21 | 100.0 | 1281 | 100.0 |

Per cent of Total

| | W. | C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| None | 72.8% | 15.7% | 73.5 % |
| 1 – 2 | 21.5 % | 18.1 | 20.6 % |
| 3 or more | 5.7 % | 6.3 | 5.9 % |

250
65
21
236

6

# Distribution of Total Population by number of moves during period 1940-1945 and by 1945 occupation.

8

| 1945 Occupation | Number of moves. None | 1-2 | 3 and over | Total | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21 58 | 4 1 | 3 2 | 65 | 5.1 |
| 2 | 21 25 | 3 1 | 2 2 | 30 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 10 20 | 14 4 | 2 1 | 36 | 2.8 |
| 4 | 2 17 | 1 | | 18 | 1.4 |
| 5 | 3 22 | 5 | 5 | 32 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 4 65 | 38 2 | 7 1 | 110 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 7 45 | 20 1 | 4 | 69 | 5.4 |
| 8 | 18 75 | 28 14 | 6 1 | 119 | 9.3 |
| 9 | 17 60 | 28 11 | 11 4 | 99 | 7.7 |
| 10 | 25 37 | 6 4 | 6 3 | 49 | 3.8 |
| 11 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | .2 |
| 12 | 87 368 | 78 14 | 24 7 | 470 | 36.6 |
| 13 | 34 150 | 28 8 | 4 | 182 | 14.3 |
| Total | 250 942 750 | 264 60 | 75 31 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 73.5 | 20.6 | 5.9 | 100.0 | |

43

69
35
104
25
129
87
216
2 34

67
50
117
2 34

108
21
87

57
19
76

60
11
43

balance

9

# Distribution of Total Population by 1940 Occupational Classes, by Number of Moves Made during Period 1940–1945, and by Race.

| 1940 occupational Classes | Number of Moves: None White no. | None White % | None Negro no. | None Negro % | 1–2 White no. | 1–2 White % | 1–2 Negro no. | 1–2 Negro % | 3 or more White no. | 3 or more White % | 3 or more Negro no. | 3 or more Negro % | Total no. | Total % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 1 | 51 | 7.4 | 25 | 10.0 | 11 | 5.4 | 3 | 5.0 | 2 | 3.7 | 3 | 14.3 | 95 | 7.4 | farm owners & tenants 4 |
| 2 | 12 | 1.7 | 37 | 14.8 | 6 | 2.9 | 19 | 31.6 | 3 | 5.5 | 2 | 9.5 | 79 | 6.1 | farm laborers 6 |
| 3 | 15 | 2.1 | 9 | 3.6 | 9 | 4.4 | 3 | 5.0 | 2 | 3.7 | 2 | 9.5 | 40 | 3.1 | prof persons 9 |
| 4 | 9 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.8 | – | | – | | – | | | | 11 | 0.9 | wholesale & retail d. 11 |
| 5 | 23 | 3.3 | 3 | 1.2 | 5 | 2.5 | – | | 3 | 5.5 | | | 34 | 2.6 | selling prop, agents 10 |
| 0 6 | 61 | 8.8 | 4 | 1.6 | 19 | 9.3 | 2 | 3.3 | 6 | 11.1 | | | 92 | 7.2 | clerks & kindred 5 |
| 0 7 | 44 | 6.3 | 8 | 3.2 | 18 | 8.8 | – | | 4 | 7.4 | | | 74 | 5.7 | skilled craftsmen 7 |
| 0 8 | 66 | 9.5 | 10 | 4.0 | 21 | 10.3 | 4 | 6.7 | 1 | 1.8 | | | 102 | 8.0 | semi-skilled 2 |
| 0 9 | 52 | 7.5 | 22 | 8.8 | 13 | 6.3 | 7 | 11.7 | 6 | 11.1 | 1 | 4.8 | 101 | 7.9 | laborers 3 |
| 10 | 6 | 0.9 | 25 | 10.0 | 4 | 2.0 | 3 | 5.0 | – | | 4 | 19.0 | 42 | 3.3 | servants 8 |
| 11 | – | | 1 | 0.4 | | | – | | 1 | 1.8 | | | 2 | 0.2 | farmers 13 |
| 0 12 | 352 | 51.0 | 103 | 41.2 | 96 | 47.1 | 18 | 30.0 | 25 | 46.3 | 9 | 43.9 | 603 | 47.1 | unemp 1 |
| 13 | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.4 | 2 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 1.8 | | | 6 | .5 | armed serv. 12 |
| Total | 692 | 100.0 | 250 | 100.0 | 204 | 100.0 | 60 | 100.0 | 54 | 100.0 | 21 | 100.0 | 1281 | 100.0 | |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

8.10

# Distribution of Total Population by 1940 occupation and number of moves made during period 1940-1945.

| 1940 occupational class | Number of Moves: None | | 1-2 | | 3 and over | | Total: No | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 75 | 76 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 95 | 7.4 |
| 2 | 37 | 49 | 19 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 79 | 6.1 |
| 3 | 9 | 24 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 40 | 3.1 |
| 4 | 2 | 11 | | | | | 11 | .9 |
| 5 | 3 | 26 | | 5 | | 3 | 34 | 2.6 |
| 6 | 4 | 65 | 2 | 21 | | 6 | 92 | 7.2 |
| 7 | 8 | 52 | | 18 | | 4 | 74 | 5.7 |
| 8 | 10 | 76 | 4 | 25 | | 1 | 102 | 8.0 |
| 9 | 22 | 74 | 7 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 101 | 7.9 |
| 10 | 25 | 31 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 42 | 3.3 |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | .2 |
| 12 | 103 | 455 | 18 | 114 | 9 | 34 | 603 | 47.1 |
| 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 6 | .5 |
| Total | 250 | 942 | 264 | | 21 | 75 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| | 73.5 | | 20.6 | | 5.9 | | 100.0 | |

Distribution of Total Population by Number of Moves made During Period 1940 – 1945 by Marital Status on 1945, by Race.

11a

| Number of Moves | Marital Status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | | | | Separated | | | | Divorced | | | | Widowed | | | | Married | | | | |
| | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | White | | Negro | | |
| | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no | % | no |
| None | 180 | 72.9 | 73 | 69.5 | 7 | 70.0 | 11 | 78.6 | 13 | 76.5 | 2 | 66.7 | 36 | 85.7 | 21 | 87.5 | 456 | 71.9 | 143 | 77.3 | 942 |
| 1 – 2 | 58 | 23.5 | 24 | 22.9 | 2 | 20.0 | 2 | 14.3 | 4 | 23.5 | 1 | 33.3 | 4 | 9.5 | 2 | 8.3 | 136 | 21.4 | 31 | 16.8 | 264 |
| 3 and over | 9 | 3.6 | 8 | 7.6 | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 7.1 | | | | | 2 | 4.8 | 1 | 4.2 | 42 | 6.7 | 11 | 5.9 | 75 |
| Total | 247 | 100.0 | 105 | 100.0 | 10 | 100.0 | 14 | 100.0 | 17 | 100.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 42 | 100.0 | 24 | 100.0 | 634 | 100.0 | 185 | 100.0 | 1281 |
| Percent of Total | 19.3 | | 8.2 | | 0.8 | | 1.1 | | 1.3 | | 0.2 | | 3.3 | | 1.9 | | 49.5 | | 14.4 | | 100.0 |

Distribution of Total Population by number of moves made during period 1940-1945 and by Marital Status in 1945.-

| Number of moves | Marital Status | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | Separated | Divorced | Widowed | Married | No | % |
| None | 253 | 18 | 15 | 57 | 599 | 942 | 73.5 |
| 1-2 | 82 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 167 | 264 | 20.6 |
| 3 and over | 17 | 2 | | 3 | 53 | 75 | 5.9 |
| Total | 352 | 24 | 20 | 66 | 819 | 1281 | 100.0 |
| % | 27.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 63.8 | 100.0 | |

597 185
143 42
456 143 105
32
73

Our classification follows

1. Farm owners and tenants
2. Farm laborers
3. Professional persons
4. Wholesale and retail dealers
5. Other proprietors, managers and officials
6. Clerks and kindred workers
7. Skilled workers and foremen
8. Semiskilled workers
9. Laborers (except farm and servants)
10. Servants
11. Unknown
12. Unemployed (housewives, students, dependents, etc.)
13. Armed services

Marital Status

1 = single
2 = separated
3 = divorced
4 = widowed
5 = married

Stability of family is indicated by the number of moves the base family has made. If no moves were made the family is stable, with two moves the family is classified as uncertain and three or more moves the family is classified as ~~uncertain~~ unstable.

G1 = none
G2 = 1-2
G3 = 3 or more

Richmond, Va.
33 Towana Road
March 31, 1943

Dear Jim,

I met this afternoon with thePembroke group. Attendance was smaller than I had hoped, but I was told that the Farm Bureau had been enquiring about andthreatening a bit, and that might have had something to do with the size of the crowd. However, there were fifteen farmers present, and fifteen farmers joined the National Farmers Union. They elected officers as per the enclosed application for charter.

Membership applications enclosed. Enclosed also their fifteen dollars. The sum is explained as follows: I though fifty cents too little to send in for any local that wuld require direct servicing from theNFU, and told them so. They had seen the Budget Appeals, and were aware that you needed money, so they cheerfully put a dollar into the National, portx of it of course to go to the National Union Farmer subscriptions. This action sets a precedent for any other nearby locals. If it is contrary to regulations, write me so, and I'll try to get them in line with what you want.

We didn't send in the two dollars each that was collected, but kept one dollar back for the local. I thought they might be suspicious of some deal to swipe their dough, and I had to get them to conjoin to theHonorable the Farmers' Union on faith, anyhow, for most of them had never heard of it till three weeks ago.

The other fifteen is in the custody of the elected Sec-Treas, receipted to me, and he is instructed to get bond and charge it to the treasury of theloc l.

Will meet every two weeks, on Friday nights. Next meeting, April 13. Place of meeting, Community Hall, out in the country from Rowland, N.C.

The joiners were all on the Resettlement project at Pembroke, but they think they will have no difficulty in getting many others to come on in.

I told them you would be sending them acharter, by-laws, constitution, and the works, free, pronto. Trust that was right.

They are going to want you personally to come down for installing their charter.
They were very strong on the point that anybody, red, black, or white is eligible to their union.

Best,

George S. Mitchell

75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone Main 6846

March 31, '45 (on the train)

Dear Brother Chavis,

I am proud that you were elected Secretary-Treasurer of the first local of the Farmers Union in North Carolina. I think you will have cause to be proud of that youself, in later life.

I've sent in the money andthe application for the charter. Here's a copy of the list of members. I sent another copy to Brother John B. Locklear.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

Thanks to you and to all the otheres for bringing the folks together, and for persuading them that starting the union is the right thing. I feel sure it is.

75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
March 31, '43

Dear Brother Lockler,

Congratulation on being elected President of the first local of National Farmers' Union in North Carolina. I think that will turn out to be quite an honor.

I have sent in themoney and the application for a charter to Denver. Here is a copy of the list of members. I sent another copy to James E. Chavis, as Secretary-Treasurer. Can one of you let the Doorkeeper, BrotherStrickland, use a copy until he is sure of all the members?

Lonnie Oxendine has a package of books about the Farmers' Union, that I had then send to him a few days ago. If you ask him for them, I think he would be glad to hand them to you. They are supposed to tell the history of the Union.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

March 27, 1945

Mr. Benton J. Stong, Editor
National Union Farmer
3501 # . 46th Avenue
D enver 16, Colorado

Dear Mr. Stong:

Thank you for sending me the letter from the chaplain at Fort Bragg.

Fort Bragg is at Fayetteville which is only twenty-five miles from Pembroke. I wrote to the chaplain as enclosed, hoping he could get to Pembroke and show a judicious interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Encl.

NATIONAL UNION FARMER

3501 EAST FORTY-SIXTH AVENUE, DENVER 16, COLORADO

March 22, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Regional Director
CIO Political Action Committee
75 Ivy Street, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am inclosing a letter from Chaplain Bryan K. Johnson, of Fort Bragg, which may be of interest to you in your membership planning.

Regards,

Benton J. Stong

BENTON J. STONG, Editor
NATIONAL UNION FARMER

BJS:dsk
uopwa/14
Inclosure

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
SEPARATION CENTER
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

9 March 1945

National Farmers Union,
Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen:-

Your letter saying you had given me a year's complimentary subscription and the two sample copies of the NATIONAL UNION FARMER arrived yesterday evening. Please accept my sincere appreciation.

While at present I am serving as a chaplain in the army, at the close of the war I will return to my civilian pastorate in the Methodist Church in Indiana. For years I have worked in rural communities and was, for years, a booster for the Farm Bureau and the Grange. However, during the last few years I have become convinced that both those organizations, and especially the Farm Bureau, had forgotten that the great majorities of farmers in the United States were little fellows, and had been working almost exclusively for the larger farmers. Probably I have been mistaken, but the attitude of so many of the local Farm Bureau organizations through the middle west toward the FSA and toward the policies of Henry Wallace make it impossible for me to remain "sold" on them. As the son of a small farm family and as a minister interested in little rural folks I hope, after the war, to know more about your organization, not that I could be of much assistance to you, but because I think I could get a lot of help from you in trying to serve farm folks.

I would be happy to be placed on your mailing list for any mailing material you may have to send out. Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

Bryan K. Johnson

Chaplain Bryan K. Johnson, Capt.

March 27, 1945

Chaplain Bryan K. Johnson, Capt.
Office of the Chaplain
Separation Center
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

My dear Captain Johnson:

Mr. Benton J. Strong, editor of the National Union Farmer, was kind enough to write me about your interest in the Farmers Union.

I have the same interest.

There is within the neighborhood of your camp a very interesting community of Indian farmers, many of them croppers, in the vicinity of Pembroke. I am trying to get a branch of the Farmers Union set up among them. A meeting for this purpose is to be held in or near Pembroke at two-thirty this coming Saturday afternoon, March 31. Mr. Lonnie Oxendine, one of the teachers at Pembroke College, is interested in the movement and would know about it in general.

I believe, if you have time some day, you would enjoy going to Pembroke and getting acquainted with the people there.

My interest comes out of knowing them for ten years, but I have some difficulty in explaining how it is on my present job as Regional Director of the Political Action Committee I am busying myself with trying to get the Farmers Union going in North Carolina. However, the Indians seem to understand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
75 Ivy Street
Atlanta, Ga.

GSM:w
CC: Stong

F4 File

# FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION of America

3501 EAST 46th AVENUE, DENVER, COLORADO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 29, 1945

Mr. George Mitchell,
Congress of Industrial Organizations,
75 Ivy Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George:

The National Farmers Union established a precedent of asking for $2.50 in the South, but fifty cents is all that we ask to be sent to the National Office, providing the rest of it is spent in developing the locals.

I am sending your letter back to the National Office in Denver and asking them to take care of your request on the papers.

My visit with you the other night was thoroughly enjoyable and I hope I shall have the opportunity of visiting with you again soon.

Kindest personal regards,

Jim Patton

James G. Patton, President
National Farmers Union

**APPLICATION FOR CHARTER**

# Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

[redacted] Emil Loriks, Secretary-Treasurer
[redacted] National Farmers Union
Denver, Colorado

Organizer George S. Mitchell Date Organized March 31, 1948

Name of Local Robeson Farmers' Union County Robeson State North Carolina

President John Bunyan Locklear Address Maxton, N.C. R. R. 1

Vice-President Clifton Carter Address Rowland, N.C. R. R. 1

Secretary-Treasurer James E. Chavis Address Pembroke, N.C. R. R. 1, Box 257

Chaplain Bennie Clark Address Rowland, N.C. R. R. 1, Box 32

Conductor Willie Ray Locklear Address Rowland, N.C. R. R. 1

Doorkeeper McKinley Strickland Address Rowland, N.C. R. R. 1, Box 227
McKinley

**CHARTER MEMBERS**

| NAMES | ADDRESS | R. R. | NAMES | ADDRESS | R. R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clifton Carter | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| James E. Chavis | Pembroke, N.C. | 1, Box 257 | | | |
| Bennie Clark | Rowland, N.C. | 1, Box 32 | | | |
| Slocum Deese | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Harrison Jones | Rowland, N.C. | 1, Box 50 | | | |
| J. W. Locklear | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Jessie Locklear | Rowland, N.C. | 1, Box 32 | | | |
| John B. Locklear | Maxton, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Norman Locklear | Rowland, N.C. | 1, Box 33 | | | |
| Willie Ray Locklear | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Zion Locklear | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Lacey Oxendine | Rowland, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| Sevastin Sampson | Maxton, N.C. | 1 | | | |
| McKinley Strickland | Rowland, N.C. | 1, Box 227 | | | |
| Will Thompson | Maxton, N.C. | 1, Box 291 | | | |

Mar 31 1945

Received from Dr George S Mitchell

$12.00

James E. Chavis Sec & Treas
Robeson Farmers Union

75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
(on the train)
March 31, '45

Dear Mr. Oxendine,

It was as kind of you as could be to haul me around all over the backs of Pembroke yesterday, and to give me such useful advice about the whole business. I do appreciate your taking time, and perhaps a bit of a chance, to help in that way.

There were some fifteen at the meeting, who joined the new local. I hope you will find it possible to go in and help the boys out.

I told John Bunyan Locklear, whom they elected President, that you had a small package of books about the Farmers' Union. Perhaps after you have glanced through them you will let him have them, as it will take some time to get another set sent down.

My regards to your Father. We missed his help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Indian

April 7, 1945

Mr. James E. Chavis
RFD 1 Box 237
Pembroke, N. C.

Dear Brother Chavis:

I promised to get you a sample of Farmers Union stationery.

Here is a sheet I got in Washington the other day.

I don't know what is usually done about a local Farmers Union's stationery, but I suppose something like what I put on the yellow sheet would be right.

Observe the union label at the bottom of both sheets. The Farmers Union has always worked in friendly relationship with organized labor. The simplest way for any organization to show that it believes in organized labor is to have its printing done in a union shop. You could find a union printing shop in Charlotte, Wilmington or Raleigh. If you have envelopes printed, it would probably be enough to put in the upper lefthand corner the words: Robeson Farmer's Union, Pembroke, N. C. But you would then have to be sure that the post office at Pembroke understands that any mail returned would go to you as secretary-treasurer of the local.

It may be that the National Farmers Union at Denver, when it sends you a kit containing applications for membership, an account book and the charter, will also give you directions about a local's letterhead stationery. Of course, do whatever they say.

When I was In Washington I saw Jim Patton and

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

asked him if he, or some other leading official of the union, would come to Pembroke to install your charter. Patton cannot come but said he would ask Aubrey Williams to come. Williams is now in the South, and I think he will plan to stop at Pembroke on his way north within three weeks. If I can, I will try to be there with him, as we discussed.

Until your supplies come from Denver, here are a few more membership application blanks that I happened to have.

If you get any new members, they should fill out this blank, and you should send the blank and a dollar of each man's two dollars to the National Farmers Union, Denver, Colorado. I suppose that only your present first fifteen members can be regarded as charter members. They will probably have their names on the charter.

If I have seriously misspelled any of the names on the list I sent you, you could possibly get them corrected on the charter by sending a wire to Denver, but it would have to be done quickly.

Just to keep your president informed, I am mailing a copy of this letter to John Bunyon Locklear too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w
CC: John Bunyon Locklear
Enclosure 3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Robeson FW

April 10, 1945

Chaplain Bryan K. Johnson, Captain
Office of the Chaplain
Separation Center
Fort Bragg, N. C.

Dear Captain Johnson:

Many thanks for your letter of April 8th.

We got a local started Saturday, March 31st, with fifteen members.

Their first meeting on their own will be Friday the 13th! I imagine at about seven or seven-thirty, and the place is the community building on the resettlement project. This building is roughly four miles west of the town of Pembroke. The farmers on the project all know where it is.

The president of the local is John Bunyan Locklear, RFD #1, Maxton, N. C., and the secretary-treasurer is James E. Chavis, RFD #1, Pembroke, N. C., Box 237.

I don't see any Army objection to simple attendence at such a meeting, and if you can attend this first one and tell them all about what the Farmers Union is, it would be a big lift.

I shall take note of your interest in the rural church. I quite agree that a landowning democracy would make a religious democracy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Encl.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
SEPARATION CENTER
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

8 April 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
75 Ivy Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter of March 27th. I intend to write to Mr. Lonnie Oxendine at Pembroke and, if possible, go to see him at some time in the future. I have heard quite a lot about this community of Indian farmers but have not had the privilege of seeing anything of them first-hand.

As you may know, or can guess, as long as I am in the army there is little active interest I can take in the Farmers Union. And I expect to return to my native state, Indiana, when my service in the chaplaincy is completed. As you know, both the Farm Bureau and the Grange are very strong in my state. However, I have become convinced that the Farmers Union is the only organization which is fighting for the little man on the farm, the farmer on the one-family farm. And I have seen enough of the growth of large commercialized farms (I believe the Bible calls it, "adding acre to acre") that I know, in the great majority of cases, the morale building and uplifting forces suffer under those conditions. In central Indiana, the most fertile part of the state, large farms with absentee landlords and hired laborers living on the farms, the houses in which these laborers live would disgrace some of the city slums, the churches in those communities are dying, and there is little if any community spirit. But that is enough of that, I'll be preaching a sermon next.

It will be a great favor to me if you will, from time to time, keep me informed as to what part the rural church can play in this big movement. I know that the cities cannot perpetuate themselves, that they must have a continuous blood tranfusion from the rural areas, and that the rural areas are now beginning to fall down on the job. For years I thought the Farm Bureau and the Grange could help in this matter, but I have been forced to change my views. They seem to be interested solely in the big farmer, and it is the little rural folks who rear the families, support and attend the churches, keep the schools going by their interest, and lift the level of the community or neighborhood. Again, thanks,

Bryan K. Johnson 0-498877

Chaplain Bryan K. Johnson, Capt.

Robeson FU

April 10, 1945

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Myles:

A couple of weeks ago I got a local of the Farmers Union set up at Pembroke. For all I know, the leading members may be your sometime bodyguards.

Fifteen people joined, and they applied for a charter.

I thought you ought to know about it, because we ought to plan now to get a couple of the Pembroke farmers to your next training session.

The president is John Bunyan Locklear, RFD #1, Maxton, N. C., and the secretary-treasurer is James E. Chavis, RFD #1, Box 237, Pembroke, N.C.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION of America
3501 EAST 46th AVENUE, DENVER, COLORADO
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 10, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
75 Ivy
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

For some reason your letter of March 31 enclosing charter application and $15 funds for the Robeson Local in North Carolina, just got to the office on Saturday. We are therefore not going to be able to get the charter and membership cards to the members in time for their first meeting on April 15. They are, however, going out today and of course, the charter is going with them. You handled the money phase of it exactly right. I am glad that you got them to pay $1 because it is about what it costs us. In Mississippi they have always paid $.70 which includes 20¢ for the paper.

Of course, I am delighted to know that there is not going to be any racial discrimination in this local.

Kindest personal regards,

Jim Patton

JAMES G. PATTON, President
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

JGP:lb

April 10, 1945

Mr. James E. Chavis, Secretary
Robeson Farmers Union Local
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Chavis:

Inclosed is a copy of the constitution and by-laws and the membership cards for the fifteen members who now form the Robeson Farmers Union Local.

Under separate cover, we are also mailing the charter in accordance with the application forwarded to this office by Mr. George S. Mitchell.

The names listed on the charter have been sent to the mailing room and will receive the NATIONAL UNION FARMER semi-monthly.

We are giving your name to the Department of Education so that you will be included on their mailing list of education materials.

Under separate cover, a supply of material pertaining to Farmers Union id also being sent to you.

Please fell free to contact this office any time we may be of service to you, as we are anxious to serve you.

We believe the Farmers Union to be a great People's Movement, and are sure that you will concur in this.

Very sincerely yours,

TONY T. DECHANT
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

TTD:dsk
uopwa/14
Inclosures

Robeson FU

April 10, 1945

Mr. E. L. Sandefur
Missen Building
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Sandy:

My plans call for getting from Richmond to Nashville between the 20th and 22nd of April. I could conveniently spend the morning of the 21st in Winston-Salem, and shall plandto do it if you are going to be there. Could you write me at 33 Towana Road, Richmond 21, Virginia, with the dope on whether you will probably be in Winston-Salem or not?

Some while back, James Patton, President of the Farmers Union, gave me a letter making me a volunteer ornizer - so far as I know a unique arrangement - and during the last month or so I have stopped a couple of times at Pembroke to see whether the farmers there would set up a local. They did so on March 31st, and applied for a charter. The officers are: John Bunyan Locklear, President, RFD #1, Maxton, N. C., and James E. Chavis, Secretary-Treasurer, RFD #1, Box 237, Pembroke, N. C.

I thought you ought to have a record of this group. They will be friendly to organized labor and all of its branches. Anything you can do to encourage them will be of value. I have written Lawrence about them in the hope that he can get his local at Lumberton to extend them a cordial hand.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robeson F.U.

April 11, 1945

Mr. Roy Lawrence
Independence Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Roy:

Some time back, James Patton, president of the Farmers Union, whom I have known for a good many years, gave me a letter making me a volunteer organizer for the National Farmers Union. So far as I am informed, this is a unique instance of anybody already working for either of the union movements being so used. I know a good many of the farm families among the Indians around Pembroke, and in a couple of recent visits got some fifteen farmers to sign up with the Farmers Union and apply for a charter. The officers are: John Bunyan Locklear, President, RFD #1 Maxton, N. C., and James E. Chavis, RFD #1, Box 237, Pembroke, N. C. It occurred to me that your local at Lumberton might be interested in the new Farmers Union local. The Pembroke farmers are well disposed toward all branches of organized labor. If any opportunity should occur for you to welcome them into the general labor movement, they would appreciate it and so would I.

I have written a similar letter to Sandefur, but telling him that I was writing you about the possibility of getting the Lumberton TWUA local acquainted with the Pembroke farmers.

I don't know any of the AFL people well enough to write to them directly about this, but I do hope that you can mention the existence of this local to somebody you would know centrally placed in the SFL in North Carolina with the view to getting the names and addresses of the union officers known to the AFL people in the state. The Farmers Union has no special leanings toward either or any of the big labor movements in the country, and, as I understand it, wants to be friendly with all.

Sincerely

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robeson FU

April 13, 1945

FULL RATE TELEGRAM

Mr. Lonnie Oxendine
Pembroke, N. C.

PLEASE TRY GET WORD JOHN BUNYAN OR CHAVIS THAT CHARTER LEFT

DENVER APRIL TENTH.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to:
C. H. Gillman
75 Ivy Street
Atlanta, Ga.

April 23, 1945

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear, President
Robeson Farmers Union
RFD #1 Box 237
Pembroke, N. C.

Dear Brother Locklear:

I was glad to get the letter from you and Brother Chavis dated April 14th.

I hope by now the charter has come. You ought to get it framed.

I saw Aubrey Williams last week, but I could not pin him down to a definite date for going to Pembroke to install the charter, and I have written him today trying to pin him down. If he is not going to come soon, I will come myself.

If anybody knows Joe Brooke's new address, I would like to have it so I can write to him.

Let me know if there is anything I can do to help your local along. I hope your membership is growing and that you are making definite plans for things to do up and down the Lumber River.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w
CC: James E. Chavis

April 23, 1945

Mr. Aubrey Williams
Director of Organization
National Farmers Union
Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Aubrey:

I would really like to pin you down to a definite date for going to Pembroke to install the charter.

When can it be? The sooner the better.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robeson N. F. W.
R. F. D. Box 239
Pembroke N. C.
April 14, 1945

Mr George S. Mitchell
75 Ivy Street N. E.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell

We sure ~~were~~ glad to have you with us in setting up our Local here at Pembroke. You do understand how every thing is here and we will be more than pleased if it were possible to have you here with Mr. Aubrey Williams in installing our Charter.

A Resolution of thanks was in order last night in our meeting for the first time since you were here. Our Charter and other material hasn't come in yet.

Sincerely Yours

John B. Locklear Pres.

James E. Chavis Sec't Treas

Robeson FL

April 27, 1945

Pvt. Anders W. Arnheim
33 991 478
D 6-2 FARIC 1st. Pl.
Fort Bragg, N. C.

Dear Willy:

Thanks for your postal. I had thought you were safely out of the draft age. In words like Secretary Wallace's, "you're in!"

Thirty miles below you, at Pembroke, N. C., is an interesting group of people whom I have known for ten years or so, and I would like you to know them. I know weekend passes are scarce during boot training, but maybe you will get one with time for Pembroke but no time for Arlington.

The people are Indians - about fifteen thousand of them. Nearly all farmers or croppers or tenants. They have a government resettlement project run by H. C. Green in an office over the Scottish Bank in the village of Pembroke. Some of them have a local of the Farmers Union, which I had the honor of organizing a month or two ago. The president is John Bunyan Locklear, RFD #1, Pembroke; and the secretary is James E. Chavis, RFD #1, Box 237, Pembroke. The union meets on Friday nights every two weeks. The next meeting will be May 11. Place: the Community Building on the Resettlement Project about three or four miles out of town. They don't know much about the Farmers Union, or about any unions. It would be a real favor if you could drop around to see some of them and used words of encouragement.

Incidentally, those Indian farmers have the fattest hens and the juiciest hams of anybody I know.

I am going to move my office to Richmond June 1st.

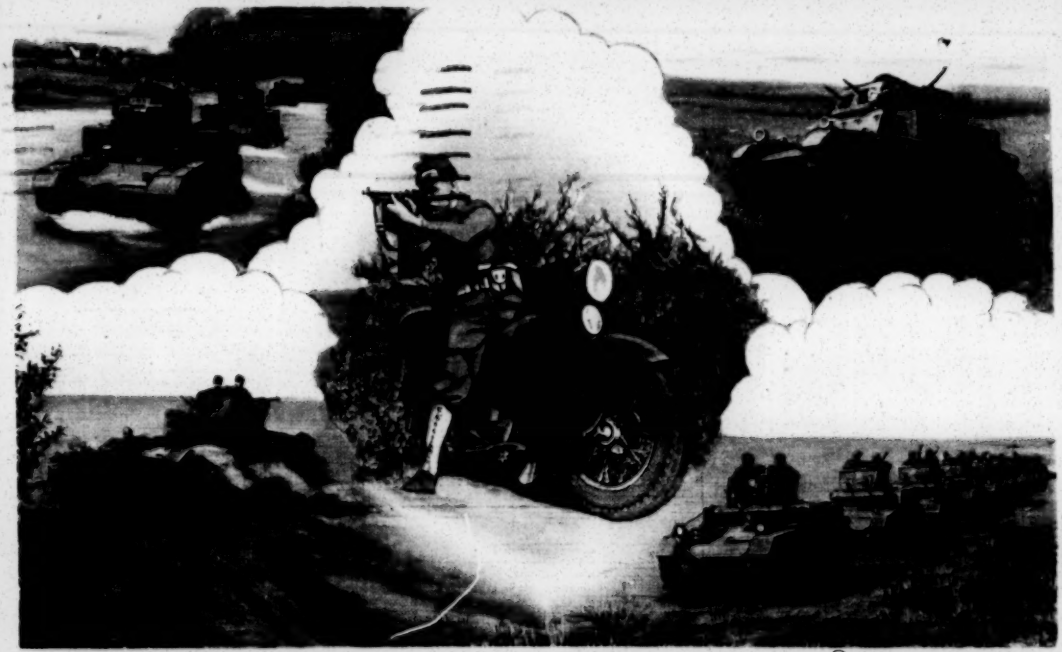
All success to you, Willy, and I hope the job is soon over.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

C-9—U. S. Armored Regiment Activities, Fort Bragg, N. C.



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PHOTOS BY U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

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FORT BRAGG, N. C., located 9 miles northwest of Fayetteville, on State Highway #87, is the largest artillery range in the United States. It embraces approximately 130,000 acres of land, and has a personnel of about 66,000 officers and men.

CAROLINA NEWS CO., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

GENUINE CURTEICH-CHICAGO "C.T. ART-COLORTONE" POST CARD (REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

POST CARD

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

From
Pvt. Anders W. Arnheim
991 Eng. Fabric Repair Co.
Fort Bragg, N.C.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Reg. Dir. - CIO - PAC
75 Nassau Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Just a line to let you know that although I am in Uncle's Army I am still interested in the political life of the 8th. Dist. It was heartwarming to see the joint meetings between the Independent Democrats and the Progressive Republicans just before I left. They even got down to backing the same candidate in the Const. Tutional election. There is the key, in my opinion to the future defeat of our friend Howard.

Very Truly Your friend
Willy.

Apr. 24. 1945

Maxton, N.C.

X

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell
75 Ivy St N.E.
Atlanta
Ga

Dear Dr. Mitchell

Received your letter of apr. 23. glad to hear from you I dont know Mr Brooks address But Bro J.E. Chavis do know and he will let you know I had a letter of apr. 25. from Aubrey Williams. Said he was hopping to be down soon,

Yes we have Rec. our Charter and it is Nice

Your Friend
John B. Lockleer
Pres.
Maxton N.C. R.1

May 18, 1943
Pembroke N.C.
Rt 1 Box 137

Dr George S Mitchell
75 Ivy St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir;

we expect to have you and Mr A. Williams with us June 6th. Please be here for the afternoon and night of that date for we want to have a general public meeting on that night.

Please notify us if this is possible so we can notify the public.

Thanking you for past favors I am Respectfully yours

James E Chavis Sr Pres
Robeson A. F. L.

P.S. Joseph Brooks CM 2/c
11th Btn Co. D.
Camp Parks, California

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION
*of America*

NATIONAL OFFICE
3501 E. 46TH AVE.
DENVER 16, COLO.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
WASHINGTON OFFICE
430 MUNSEY BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

May 25, 1945

Mr. George Mitchell,
75 Ivy Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Chavis. I will call you sometime between now and then and see if we can't get down together. I hope you can make it.

Cordial regards,

Aubrey

Aubrey W. Williams
Director of Organization

May 25, 1945

Mr. James E. Chavis, Secretary & Treasurer,
Robeson Farmers Union,
Pembroke, North Carolina.

My dear Mr. Chavis:

I am delighted to have your note of the 18th.

It is my expectation to spend the day of June 6th with you. If there is any change in this, I will let you know.

Cordially yours,

Aubrey W. Williams
Director of Organization

May 21, 1945

Mr. James E. Chavis, Secretary & Treasurer
Robeson Farmers Union
RFD #1
Box 237
Pembooke, N. C.

Dear Brother Chavis:

I am glad to have your letter of May 18th.

I notice you said you expect Aubrey Williams and me on June 6th.

My letter to John Bunyan Locklear, dated May 8th, said:

"Aubrey Williams is in Atlanta today. He promised me that he would be at Pembroke on Friday, June 8th, to install the Charter."

Which date do you want us?

It would be hard to get hold of Williams and change him to the 6th. He travels most of the time and is booked up way ahead. If you want me to try to get him the 6th, I will try to.

It would be easier for us both to make it the 8th, but I will make a push for the 6th if you say so.

If the 8th is the date you want, go ahead and plan for us both to be there. We will come.

If the 6th is the date you want, it will take a few days for me to find out whether Williams can come the 6th, but I will let you know just as soon as I can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w
CC: John Bunyan Locklear

Robeson FU

May 7, 1945

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear, President
Robeson Farmers Union
RFD #1
Pembroke, N. C.

Dear Brother Locklear:

Aubrey Williams is in Atlanta today. He promised me that he would be at Pembroke on Friday, June 8th, to install the charter. I would like to come with him and plan to do so.

Please let me know if that date is all right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

5/28/45
R #1 Box 237
Pembroke N.C.

Dr George S Mitchell
75 Gray St
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Bro.
In reference to your letter may 21st 1945. we received a letter from Mr. Williams stating the 6th but the 8th will suit me better: therefore we will lay our plans for the 8th of June. we wish to have the Charter installed around 2 O Clock P.M. and a general meeting at 8 or 8:30 P.M.
We are laying our plans and looking forward to a great evening with you and Mr Williams

Respectfully yours
James E Chavis Sec & Treas
Robeson Business union

May 28. 1945

Mr. James E. Chavis
RFD #1
Pembroke, N. C.

SIXTH OR EIGHTH, WHICH IS IT? WIRE.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to:
C. H. Gillman
75 Ivy St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

C I O POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
75 Ivy St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

May 29, 1945

Mr. Aubrey Williams
International Farmers Union
Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

There has been some confusion about the date on which the local in Pembroke, N. C., wants to install its charter. We wrote to James E. Chavis about it last week, and wired him yesterday, and today we received word from him that they are laying plans to install the charter on Friday, June 8th, about 2 P M.

June 8th will be okay with Mr. Mitchell. He is in Richmond today and is leaving for Washington tomorrow, Wednesday. Perhaps you will want to get in touch with him at the Cosmos Club. I wired him regarding the change in date.

I hope June 8th will be just as convenient for you as June 6th, since they have planned it this way. However, according to Chavis, if you can't make it then, they can arrange to have the installation on the 6th.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

ASW:w

May 29, 1945

FULL RATE TELEGRAM

Mr. George S. Mitchell
33 TowananRoad
Richmond, Virginia

CHAVIS WANTS THE EIGHTH. WILL AIR MAIL WILLIAMS AT WASHINGTON.

A. Warwick

Charge to:

C. H, Gillman
75 Ivy St., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(07)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA49 YB46

1945 MAY 30 AM 9 21

Y.RGA222 8=REDSPRINGS NCAR 30 952A

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

75 IVY ST NORTHEAST ATLA=

WILLIAMS SAID 6TH BUT LET IT BE 8TH=

JAMES E CHAVIS FARMERS UNION.

6 8.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

**FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION**
*of America*

NATIONAL OFFICE
3501 E. 46TH AVE.
DENVER 16, COLO.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
WASHINGTON OFFICE
430 MUNSEY BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

June 2, 1945

Miss Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell
75 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Warwick:

I got the information and the date is all right.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Aubrey W. Williams

Aubrey W. Williams
Director of Organization

COMPLIMENTARY COPY

## In Keeping With CIO Progress

## ORGANIZATIONALLY - POLITICALLY - EDUCATIONALLY

## The Southern CIO Regional Directors

ANNOUNCE THE

# SECOND SOUTHERN CIO SCHOOL

## May 7 - June 3, 1945

---

The success of the Southern CIO School in 1944 was such that the Southern CIO Regional Directors have unanimously decided to sponsor another term in 1945 at the Highlander Folk School — May 7 - June 3.

Our CIO program cannot be translated into effective performance unless our organizational and political activities are implemented by practical, basic workers education. The necessity of training and developing active CIO members with leadership abilities to assume the increased responsibilities of leadership is greater today than ever before.

Arrangements have therefore been made for a 1945 four week term exclusively for Southern CIO union members. All CIO organizations in the South are urged to take action at once to send one or more of their members to the Southern CIO School this year.

# *Second annual*
# CIO SCHOOL

TO BE HELD AT

## HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

## May 7 - June 3

**To Train Alert, Intelligent Leadership For CIO Unions In The South**

***union problems —***

**CIO Policy . . . Grievance Procedure . . . Steward Training . . . Contract Negotiations . . . War Labor Board Cases.**

***union history and labor economics —***

**The Story of The American Labor Movement . . . Wage Increases . . . Guaranteed Annual Wage . . . 60 Million Job Program.**

***legislation —***

**CIO State and Federal Legislative Programs . . . Fighting Anti-Labor Legislation . . . PAC . . . 1946 Elections.**

***parliamentary law and public speaking —***

**Conduct Union Meetings . . . Setting Up Committees . . . Practice Speaking.**

***public relations and publicity —***

**Working With Community Groups . . . Labor Papers . . . Producing A Handbill . . . Mimeographing.**

## NATIONAL CIO ENDORSEMENT

The Southern CIO School has the unqualified endorsement of the National CIO Organizational Department, and the CIO Department of Research and Education. Its sole purpose is to prepare CIO members whose loyalty and qualities of leadership have already been recognized, to handle union problems more expertly, and to fill the union positions which are constantly being created to carry out the general CIO program.

We know of no CIO project during the first half of 1945 that is more deserving of special attention by our Southern CIO Unions than this Southern CIO School. Lucky indeed will be those unions who are able to send one or more of their officers or active members, for when they return they will be equipped to render more competent and intelligent service to their organizations.

## DIRECTORS

The Southern CIO School will be directed by Kermit Eby, Director CIO Department of Research and Education; Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee CIO Regional Director, and Myles Horton of the Highlander faculty.

## COST

The cost for tuition and board for the four weeks is $50.

## APPLICATIONS

Applications should be made directly to the CIO Regional Director or president of the State Industrial Union Council in your state. Applications sent to the Highlander Folk School will be forwarded to the proper official.

## SPONSORED BY CIO REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Frank J. Bender, Maryland; Ernest B. Pugh, Virginia; John B. Easton, West Virginia; Joseph Cannon, Kentucky; E. L. Sandefur, the Carolinas; Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee; C. H. Gillman, Georgia; Carey E. Haigler, Alabama; W. R. Henderson, Arkansas; Joseph Dernoncourt, Oklahoma; Robert Starnes, Louisiana; Tim Flynn, Texas.

Robison F 4

33 Towana Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

June 9, '48

Dear Brother Locklear,

Aubrey Williams and I had a grand time yesterday. Many thanks indeed for all of your kindness, and for the real welcome the Union gave us. I am as proud as can be of the steady and sensible progress the Local is making.

Attached is a list of the applications for membership taken and Beauty Spot on June 8.

Enclosed are completed Application Blanks for these seven names. Three did not sign any slip. It might be worthwhile, for good records, to ask them to sign above there typewritten names.

Enclosed is also the $14.00 colleced that day. You should hand seven dollars to the treasurer of the new group, if they decide to request a charter. Then the other seven should probably be sent in to the National Farmers' Union, Denver, Colorado, by you, with the papers to apply for the charter. Where the papers say organizer, you might write my name, Aubrey Williams', and your own. You remember there is a blank form for applying for a charter, with space to list the names. I hope they sent you some of these from

33 Towana Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

Denver. If you had rather, you could let the applying for a charter wait over until Aubrey Williams comes back, and let him handle the whole matter. In that case, keep the seven dollars until Aubrey Comes. If you decide to apply yourself for the charter, have the new local elect officers, and you fill in the application blank.

You remember that Aubrey Williams said he is coming back June 25, Monday. You should get Chavis to write Williams at Munsey Building, National Farmers Union, Washington, D.C., at once, to remind Aubrey that Pembroke expects him back on that day.

Please mail me a receipt for the fourteen dollars, just to keep my records clear. Here is a receipt. If you will sign it and stick it in the envelope addressed to me it will come along, with the least trouble to you.

I have written Jim Patton an air mail letter, asking him to get a wiggle on the mail room people, and strat the papersto coming to the Robeson members.

Every best wish,

George S. Mitchell

33 Towana Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

List of the seven persons who applied for membership at Beauty Spot, June 8:

A. R. McNair

Willie Graham

Mrs. Harriet Crosby

Lawrence Fladger

Ted Graham

Laura G. Moore

Wilson Hamilton

all have as address Elrod, N.C.

probably all live on RFD #1

you should check

A. R. McNair 2.00
Elrod N. C.
Willie Graham. Elrod RFD#1
Mrs. Harriet Crosby
Elrod, N. C. 2.00
Mrs. Laurena Fladger
Elrod, N. C.
Fred Graham.
Elrod, N. C.
Laura G Moore, Elrod, RFD#1

Wilson Hamilton
Elrod N.C.

Robeson Local

June 11, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

Joe Brooks called me up from Washington the other day, and I got some information about the Union from him. He said you had 118 members and intended to start a new local down at Fairmont, which is mighty cheerful news.

I remember that I am supposed to come to Pembroke sometime and install the charter for the Beauty Spot local. I will write you ahead of time when I can get there.

My best to Brother Chavis and all the others.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Maxton N C
June 17. 1915

Mr Geo. S. Mitchell.
Richmond, V.A.

Dear Bro. Mitchell

Received your letter of June 9th. with money and Application Blanks for Beauty Spot I am going to be at Beauty Spot to night to Receive Applications for membership I also had a letter from Mr Williams Saying it would be impossible for him to come back on June 15 - would come later Hope to See you and Mr

Williams at Pembroke
Sometime in the
Future as we are
always glad to see
good friends Thank
you for the Nice
things you said about
the Union.

I Remain
your Bro. for up-
ward things to Come
Best Wishes

John B. Lockhart
Pres Robeson F.U.
Maxton N.C R.1

33 Towana Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

Received of George S. Mitchell, $14.00, being two dollars apiece from seven applicants for membership in the Nationa Farmers' Union, taken at Beauty Spot, June 8, '45.

Signed Jno. R. Lockhart

June 11, 1945

Ritson File

# FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL OFFICE:
3501 EAST 46TH AVENUE
DENVER 16, COLORADO

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

July 16, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
75 Ivey Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The seeds you have sewed in North Carolina seems to be sprouting. We are getting resolutions and other communications from down there already. Thanks very much for the clipping last month regarding the Clansman connection of Mr. Ben. E. Adams.

Good luck in your good work. Come to see us when you come up here.

Cordially yours,

Russell Smith

Russell Smith,
Legislative Secretary

RS/c

Raheem

July 18, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

I am planning to drive to Columbia and Raleigh and Washington between July 24 and July 29. I expect to be able to spend the late afternoon, evening and night of July 26, which is Friday, at Pembroke.

I am bringing my wife and two small daughters and a pup tent. Maybe we will bum a spot of your farm to pitch the pup tent on that night.

It occurs to me that this might possibly be the occasion when the charter of the Beauty Spot local could be installed.

Anyway, I will be arriving, say, about four-thirty PM, July 26. If you have any duties for me, I will be glad to perform them.

If no duties, then we will just rest or go fishing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FU

July 31, 1945

Mr. Russell Smith
National Farmers Union
300 B Street, SE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Russell:

Your office was very kind and prompt about sending the copies of the Murray-Patman bill to me in Richmond. I used them on a bunch of forward-looking Methodist women in Junaluska the other day to good effect. I did not mean to put the Farmers Union to the expense of the wire and thirty-six cents postage.

On the assumption that the wire cost forty-five cents I enclose check for eighty-one cents to go into petty cash, or whatever.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w
Encl.

F-4

August 13, 1945

Mr. Russell Smith
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union
300 B Street, SE
Washington 3, D. C.

Dear Russell:

Please note that my address has changed to
65 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL OFFICE:
3501 EAST 46TH AVENUE
DENVER 16, COLORADO

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

August 10, 1945

Mr. George Mitchell
75 Ivey Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Thanks very much for the reimbursement. We are always glad to help out when we can, however, reimbursement or no reimbursement. Call on me, if and when you think we might be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Russell Smith

Russell Smith,
Legislative Secretary

FU

August 20, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

You and your whole family were mighty nice to the Mitchells when we were there.

We will always recall that visit with a great deal of pleasure.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 4, 1945

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear, President
Farmers Union
RFD #1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

These were sent me from Tennessee. Your local will be interested in what is underway there.

Please write me sometime how you are getting on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robeson

September 11, 1945

Mr. James E. Cahvis, Secretary
Robeson Farmers Union
Box 237, RFD #1
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Brother Chavis:

Here is the first issue of a little paper from the union farmers in Tennessee. I think you will be interested in it.

Why couldn't the Robeson local get out a sheet something like it? Somebody in Pembroke must have a mimeograph machine you can use.

Please put me on your subscription list if you get one out.

Tell Brother John Bunyan my mouth is already watering for the ham he is working on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

F4

October 24, 1945

Mr. Tony T. Dechant
National Farmers Union
5501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Dechant:

Many thanks for your letter of October 15th about the new local in North Carolina.

The Postal Guide lists Zirconia in Henderson County. This is in the mountains just above Greenville, S. C. It would be an excellent thing to follow up the letter from Jim Perry at Zirconia.

In my present job I am a bit hesitant about doing straight organizing. However, I can get to the neighborhood of Zirconia without a lot of trouble, and I shall make it my business to reach there as soon as I can and talk with Mr. Perry.

Meanwhile, I have written to Myles Horton and asked him to use any resources he may have over in his Tennessee mountains for getting in touch with Mr. Perry in the North Carolina mountains.

Note that I am on a new job which places me in Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent address- 906 Lullwater Road, NE, Atlanta, Ga. No home telephone.

Office address- Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Ga. Office telephone - Walnut 7963.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION
*of America*
3501 EAST 46TH AVENUE
DENVER, COLO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

October 15, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
410 Law Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Several days ago, we issued a charter to the second North Carolina Local (The Progressive), organized under your auspices.

Mr. Locklear forwarded the application for a charter to this office, together with the remittance for dues; and cards have been sent to the 40 members.

We are inclosing copies of correspondence between a Mr. Perry, of Zirconia, and this office. Mr. Perry expresses interest in our movement and may be of some help in getting the program under way in his vicinity.

We certainly appreciate the grand job you are doing in getting Farmers Union under way in North Carolina, and if there is anything we can do to assist, please let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

Tony T. DeChant

TONY T. DECHANT
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

TTD:dsk
uopwa/14
Inclosures

October 15, 1945

Mr. John B. Locklear, President
Robeson Farmers Union Local
Route 1, Box 235
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Locklear:

Attached is a copy of a letter from a Mr. Perry, of Sky Valley Farm, Zirconia, North Carolina, expressing interest in the development of the Farmers Union movement in your state.

I have been unable to determine where Zirconia is located in relation to Robeson County, and if it is anywhere near you, we would appreciate your contacting Mr. Perry.

We have written to Mr. Perry and have given him your name and that of our friend, Mr. George S. Mitchell, 410 Law Building, Richmond 19, Virginia.

This may be the wedge needed to get a Local started in the vicinity of Zirconia.

If there is any possibility of your contacting Mr. Perry, please let us know and we will keep in touch with him until such time as someone can give him some help.

In the meantime, we are sending Mr. Perry a supply of Farmers Union material.

Very sincerely yours,

TONY T. DECHANT
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

TTD:dsk
uopwa/14
cc: Mr. George S. Mitchell

C
O
P
Y

October 12, 1945

Mr. Jim Perry
Sky Valley Farm
Zirconia, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Perry:

We are sending copies of your letter of October 5th to Mr. George S. Mitchell, of 410 Law Building, Richmond 19, Virginia, and to Mr. John Locklear, who ispresident of the Robeson Farmers Union, Route 1, Box 235, Pembroke, North Carolina. This Local was organized about five months ago.

Several days ago, Mr. Locklear forwarded an application to this office for the Progressive Farmers Union Local that was organized for 40 members, in Robeson County, by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Locklear.

I haven't any idea as to how near Zirconia is to Robeson County, but I am sure that if possible and convenient, either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Locklear will get in touch with you.

Under separate cover, we are forwarding a supply of material on the Farmers Union, together with material on issues that we are presently engaged in, such as the Full Employment Bill and the proposed Missouri Valley Authority.

Your interest and support are sincerely appreciated and we hope that you will keep in touch with us. Your name is being added to the mailing list of the NATIONAL UNION FARMER.

Sincerely yours,

TONY T. DECHANT
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Robeson

October 24, 1945

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear, President
Robeson Farmers Union
Pembroke, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

Tony Dechent sent me a copy of his letter to you of October 15th. In the Postal Guide Zirconia is listed as in Henderson County up in the mountains. If you can get up there, fine.

I expect to be driving through Hendersonville within the next month and shall make it my business to hunt up Jim Perry and see what could be done in that neighborhood.

It is fine that the new local is chartered and has forty members.

Can you find time to write me how the original Robeson Farmers Union is coming? You can count me as an absent member at its every meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robeson F4

November 7, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear John Bunyan:

One way or another the Lord may put me down in Pembroke on November 16. I don't know, and I don't count on it, but just maybe I will get there.

In any case, the highest success to the barbecue and to the Farmers Union.

Whatever came of the notion of a credit union?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Robeson Farmers Union
OF THE
## National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union
## Of America

SECRETARY-TREASURER
James E. Chavis
Route 1, Box 237
Pembroke, N. C.

PRESIDENT
John Bunyan Locklear
Route 1
Maxton, N. C.

Maxton N.C.
Nov. 2. 1946

Mr Geo. S. Mitchell
Atlanta
Ga.

Dear George.

You are Cordially Invited to be present on Nov 16. as guest at a Barbecue dinner given by Robeson Farmers union
Hope you can attend

Yours Truly.

John B. Locklear
Pres.
Maxton NC R.1

Robeson

November 18, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, N. C.

Dear Brother Locklear:

I caught myself a cold over the weekend and just wasn't well enough to make the long trip to Pembroke.

I thought about everybody there.

I am sure you had a big time. Write me and tell me what happened.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Robe EW

November 19, 1945

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
RFD #1
Maxton, N. C.

Dear Brother Locklear:

It was mighty nice to hear from you. I don't know when I am going to get to Pembroke, but certainly within the next two or three months.

It is fine that both locals are growing.

Abner Locklear wrote me the other day that he is back and is making plans to finish out his year at Ohio State College. I wrote him and told him to see you and join the Farmers Union. I hope he does.

Also, somebody should try to get Ola Lee Jacobs into the Union. She is a trained home economist and could help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Maxton. N.C.
Nov 11 1945

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell -
Atlanta.
G. A.
Dear Bro George.
hope you will
not be surprised to hear
from Pembroke we are
getting along very well
Robeson Farmers union is
still growing we meet
on Nov 9th and purchased
our wheat and oats seed
from Red Banks mut.
we are slowly growing
but hope safely we do
hope that you can find
time very soon to come
down and see us as you
are always welcome at
Pembroke I was so sorry
I failed to find you a
home but it will soon
change as you know
Joe & Nonie and we

all was glad to see him
the Local at Beauty Spot
is all set and going O.K.
I am going down to see
them Before long I guess
our most important and
vital Question now should
be our Post war Problems
I hope they can be Safe
and Soundly based of course
we all must Play our Part
For a Safe and Sound
U.S.A.

Sincerely Yours

John Bunyan Lockhart
Pres Robeson F.U.
Maxton
N.C.
R.F.D.1

Robeson FU

February 4, 1946

Mr. John Bunyan Locklear
Route 1
Maxton, North Carolina

Dear Brother Locklear:

I am delighted with the new letterhead. Congratulations to the Union and its officers!

I don't know when I am going to get to Pembroke, but you know I always go if I get within going distance.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Robeson Farmers Union
OF THE
## National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union
## Of America

SECRETARY-TREASURER
James E. Chavis
Route 1, Box 237
Pembroke, N. C.

PRESIDENT
John Bunyan Locklear
Route 1
Maxton, N. C.

Maxton, N.C.
Feb 2 1946

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Atlanta
Ga.

Dear Geo.

Hope you will not be surprised to hear from me as I was the night you came to my home.

Well what do you thinc of our letter head we have just Recd. them and I am sending you no. 1 we are going on very well come to us ~~soon~~ as possible

Yours truly
John B. Locklear
Maxton N.C. R.1

AIDE ~~DE~~ MEMOIRE

Re: Farmers Union - Pembroke

The following names and addresses were given to me as persons interested in receiving the National Union Farmer:

Sevastian Samson
RFD 3 Box 33
Maxton, N. C.

Norman Locklear
RFD 1 Box 35
Rowland, N. C.

J. W. Oxendine
Pembroke, N. C.

Dock Locklear
Red Bank Farm
RFD 3, Maxton, N.C.

Seymor M. Bell
RFD 2
Lumberton, N. C.

Stenson Revels
RFD 2
Lumberton, N. C.

James E. Chavis
RFD1 Box 235
Pembroke, N. C.

Additionally, John B. Locklear, RFD 1, Maxton, N. C., served informally as secretary of the meeting on Saturday, March 10th.

Additionally, Joe Brooks talked to me at length with Lacey Maynor, Pembroke, who works at the air base and L. H. Oxendine who teaches history at Pembroke College.

Copies of the National Union Farmer were sent to all of the above about ~~March 20th from Denver~~.

Tony T. Dechant, at my request, sent March 16th to Lonnie Oxendine a copy of the Farmers Union Triangle by G. T. Edwards, Farmers Union Highroad, and A. B. C.'s of the Farmers Union.

Also I sent to Sevastin Samson, Norman Locklear, Dock Locklear, James Chavis, Lacey Maynor each a copy of April Coronet with a good article on the Farmers Union.

Lacey Maynor and/or Lonnie Oxendine is/are member(s) of the Robeson County Triple A Committee (Maybe it is local neighborhoo Triple A; anyhow it's Triple A).

********

I am supposed to go to see Col Earl C. Lowery at Lawson General, a brother-in-law of Lucile Oxendine.

SRC.

July 10, 1945

Mr. Fred Wale
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Fred:

I got quite a lot from the manuscript. Thank you very much for sending it down. His projection of the figures to include estimated total of Negro veterans was especially helpful. I copied them out.

The manuscript was mailed to you July 7th. I hope it arrives intact and on time.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

June 29, 1945

Dear George: Wednesday we sent you Bill Caudill's article on the G.I. Just an hour or two after it was put in the mail, Bill got word that toward the middle of July a writer is coming through town to talk with him about an article on the G.I. Bill of Rights for a popular magazine. He suggests that perhaps by the 10th of July you will have a chance to absorb anything you can from what he has written and that on that date you will have it in the return mail. I hope you don't think this sounds like Indian giving.

Sincerely,

Fred

FGW:EN

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 12, 1945

Mr. Fred Wale
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Fred:

When I was in Washington I was told of Lt. Charles T. Davis, now stationed in New York City, whose father is controller of Hampton Institute.

Davis is doing work for the army along my general lines.

I don't know the possibility of getting him out, but I would like to know what you can readily find out about him.

I believe he has held a Rosenwald Fellowship.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Wal

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

July 25, 1945

Dear George: I am enclosing the fellowship record on Charles T. Davis in answer to your letter of July 12. Since it is our file copy, we would appreciate its return when you have digested the information on him.

In haste,

Fred

FGW*EN
Enclosure

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Returned
9-11-45

Wale

December 17, 1945

Mr. Fred Wale
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Fred:

A friend in Richmond sent me this undated but recent clipping from the Times-Dispatch.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Wale

September 11, 1945

Mr. Fred Wale
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Fred:

Your letter of August 1st about Lt. Samuel A. Lynde has been on my conscience. I have not made any move to get in touch with you largely, I admit, because I couldn't bring myself to believe that I would be well advised to use a Northern man, albeit a Virginian of a year.

I still have not found the white man I want, but think I will soon.

I have a Negro whom I expect to come on in a couple of weeks, and still another whom I have been dickering with across the Pacific Ocean.

I greatly appreciate your telling me about Lynde. I realize that your recommendation of him is a considered one- perhaps I am quite wrong to be so firm about getting somebody who is not open to the charge always made at the beginning of a conversation with a new man that he doesn't know what it is all about in this part of the world. Personally, I am sure that Lynde does know, as you say he does.

I am sending back the file on Davis for which many thanks. I decided not to proceed with that further.

I hope there will soon be some occasion when we can get together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

August 1, 1945

Dear George: For some time I have been corresponding with a young naval officer, a Lt. Samuel A. Lynde (S), who has been stationed at Camp Peary in Virginia in charge of the illiteracy program with whites and Negroes. Sam is a keen guy, really on the beam. He has an educational background and really knows the score on what it takes to do a hard job and come through.

About three months ago he had a bad shock. While he was at work one morning, laying the full contents of his program before the brass hats who had come from Washington, the wife of another officer was driving Sam's wife through the naval base and failed to stop at a crossroad just as a big truck came crashing down the highway. Sam's wife was killed almost instantly. He brought her back to Winnetka, and I watched him under that strain for a week. It was a test of the stability of a fellow, and I have a great deal of admiration for him. After the funeral he went back to his job with his four-year-old daughter and picked up life where he had left it off.

He has just written me that he is asking the Navy for a release. He is not sure that it will be granted to him but he expects to hear sometime during the middle of August. Unless you have found your white veteran, I would recommend Sammy. He has not had overseas experience, but his keen insight plus his tenacity would make up in part for this. Also, he is not a Southerner. His home is around Greater Chicago, but he has lived in Virginia for over a year and is well acquainted with the pattern within which he would work.

While he was at Camp Peary, he went over to the State Capitol and made himself known to some of the people there, he got acquainted with the state superintendent of schools, and became friendly with Douglas Freeman. In his work he has done much more than just teach fourth grade reading and writing to men of the armed service. He has become well acquainted with the G.I. Bill of Rights and its implications. In fact, I believe I have already spoken to you of him and his work in talking of the things we thought were happening in Virginia.

Perhaps you might like to write to him: Lt. S. A. Lynde, USNR, Education and Planning Officer, Schools and Training Command, USNT & DC, Camp Peary, Virginia.

It would probably be easier for you to see him when you are in Virginia than for him to go to Atlanta, but all that I leave up to you.

I called your secretary on Friday hoping I could have lunch with you in Atlanta, but she told me you were out of the city and would not be back until I was gone. I am sorry to have missed you.

I shall be off to New Hampshire for a month but back at the desk Labor Day. If I can help in any way, write me; and I will be looking for you the next time I come down, probably sometime in September.

Sincerely,

FGW:EN

Fred

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

P.S. - We sent you the folder on Davis. Hope it reached you safely. FGW

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is the status of the Veterans Services Programs:

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are being serviced. Total number of field agents, six.

Two or three of these agents can be moved shortly to other states. This will enable putting men in Arkansas and Texas, and possibly Oklahoma. Texas should have one transfer and one new man. Tennessee needs a man. After the transfers, and after dropping one unsuccessful agent, total number of agents will be seven.

This will leave unserviced Virginia, North Ca olina, and Kentucky. They can be risked, with field trips.

Field agents cost about $410 a month. Salaries range from $200 to $275 a month, mostly $225. Travel averages $175.

Atlanta overhead runs $1850.00 a month, for my salary and travel, for my secretary, and for miscelaneous office expenses.

Expenditures to date

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 - Dec. 31, 1945 | | | 10,638.87* |
| Current year | | | |
| | January | February | |
| Salaries | 1693.90 | 1,950.00 | |
| Travel | 827.42 | 973.47 | |
| Rent, Supplies, etc. | 228.89 | 219.55 | |
| Totals | 2,750.22 | 3,143.02 | 5,893.23 |

Estimates remainder of year

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 3,500 |
| April | 4,200 |
| May | 4,200 |
| July-Dec @4,000 | 24,000 |
| | 40,100 |
| Add Jan & Feb. | 5,893.23 |
| | 45,993.23 |

Contingency, available for publicity on veterans servicing needs by indirect use of radio and news items 2,000

Total 47,993.23

| | |
|---|---|
| Allocated for Jan. 1-June 30, 1946 | 15,000 |
| Balance of first allocation | 3,750 |
| | 18,750 |
| Total Budget, Calendar 1946 | 47,993.23 |
| Presently allocated | 18,750.00 |
| Estimates NOT covered | 29.243.23 |

This budget will allow seven field agents until June 30, and six thereafter. I think the problem can be covered after June with six travellers plus myself, especially as most of the men will be experienced and widely acquainted in two or more states.

If governmental agenciesy can be persuaded to do a much more active job in reaching Negro veterans, it may be possible to reduce the staff later in the year. All men are engaged on a temporary basis. But even with important governmental servicing, the work of our own field agents will be important in providing informed appraisal and suggestion to public and prive agencies and groups.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

cc GBJ Original + 1 cc to Embree
cc files

Dear Mr Embree.

Here is the status of the Veterans Services Program:

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are being serviced. Total number of field agents ~~[illegible]~~ six.

~~Some~~ Two or three of these agents can be moved shortly to other States. This will enable putting men in Arkansas and Texas, and possibly Oklahoma. Texas should have ~~two men~~ one transfer and one new man. Louisiana needs a man. After the ~~transfers~~ ~~swaps~~, and after dropping one unsuitable agent, total number of agents will be seven. # This will have serviced Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. They can be ~~visited~~, with ~~such~~ occasional field trips. ~~to~~

Allocated for Jan 1 - June 30, 1946 15,000
Balance of first allocation 3,750
18,750

Total Budget, Calendar 1946 47,993.23
~~[illegible]~~ 18,750.00
Presently allocated

Estimates ~~incurred~~ not 29,243.23
~~required~~ 2,000.00
~~Contingency available for~~ ~~29,243.23~~
~~pulletins, reference~~
~~[illegible] made by~~
~~[illegible] use of~~
indirect radio, newspapers.

This budget will ~~permit~~ allow seven field agents until June 30, and six thereafter. I think the problem can be covered after June with ~~six~~ six travelers plus myself, especially as nearly the work will be approved and widely organized in two or more states.

~~Paid employees [illegible] on a temporary basis. [illegible] June 30. [illegible]~~

If governmental agencies can be persuaded to do a much more active job in reaching Negro veterans ~~it~~ may be possible to reduce the staff later in the year. All

Field agents cost about $410 a month.
Salaries range from $200 to $275 a month, mostly $225.
Travel averages $75.
Atlanta overhead was $1350.00 a month, for my salary and travel, for my secretary, and for miscellaneous office expenses.

Expenditures to date
July 1 - Dec 31 - 1945 10.638.87 *
Current year

| | January | February | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 1693.40 | 1950.00 | |
| Travel | 827.42 | 973.47 | |
| Rent, supplies, etc. | 228.89 | 219.55 | |
| Totals | 2750.22 | 3143.02 | 5.893.23 |

Estimates, remainder of year

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 3500 | ~~3500~~ | 3,500 |
| April | 4200 | ~~4200~~ | |
| May | 4200 | ~~4200~~ | |
| June | 4200 | ~~4200~~ | |
| ~~July Dec @ 4000 a month~~ | ~~4000~~ | ~~24,000~~ | |
| July-Dec @ 4000, | 24000 | ~~100~~ | |
| | 40,100 | | |
| Add Jan + Feb | 5,893.23 | | |
| | 45,993.23 | | |

Contingency, available for ~~indirect~~ publicity on veterans servicing needs by indirect use of radio and news items 2,000

Total 47,993.23

* Details in Audit Report of SRC, Veterans Services Division, in your files.

men are employed on a temporary basis. But even with improved commercial servicing, ~~a staff~~ the work of ~~the~~ our own ~~travellers~~ field agents will be important in providing informed appraisal and suggestion to public and private ~~corp~~ agencies and groups.

Sincerely,

George Mitchell

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

January 11, 1946

Dear George: I spoke to Philleo Nash in Washington and asked him to be on the look-out for someone among his wide army contacts who could be of help to you. I told him that you would get in touch with him. He can be reached through David Niles' office in the White House.

By the way, while you are in Washington, Mike Ross, head of the FEPC is very eager to talk with you. I think you can be of some help to him.

I have talked with Truman Gibson. He is in the process of moving from Washington to Chicago and his files are somewhere in a van between those two points. They will come in early next week and he will get from his records the names of certain men who he thinks might be available and quite useful to you. I can't do anything more about that until he reports to me but I will follow it up.

Mr. Gibson has accepted a position to do some special work on the veterans for the Pittsburgh Courier. He has already had one or two of a series of articles which they plan in their publicity and has gotten back considerable correspondence. He felt the need of somebody to whom he could pass on inquiries and information which came in as a result of this publicity and I referred him to you. He said that he would write you. This is the kind of cooperation which would be of value in many different ways. Mr. Gibson's address is: 3507 South Parkway, Chicago 15. If you don't hear from him, I suggest that you write him offering to cooperate.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

WWA:SO

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

COPY

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Ill.

February 13, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you may have heard, the Fund has just set up the beginnings of a clearing house for race relations personnel. It is our hope that we will be able to bring together persons interested and qualified for work in this field, and organizations having staff openings. In this connection it occurred to me that perhaps your assistants, since they have short-term jobs, would like to register with us. Under separate cover I am sending you a few blanks for them to use if they care to do so.

Ithas also been suggested that the "fellows" of the Southern Regional Council would be likely candidates for beginning positions in the field. Could you tell me how I could best reach that group?

If you hear of either job openings or person looking for opportunities to work in race relations, I would appreciate knowing about them.

Sincerely yours,

Alicerose Barman
Race Relations Personnel
Clearing House

SRC

March 12, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is the status of the Veterans Services Program:

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are being serviced. Total number of field agents, six.

Two or three of these agents can be moved shortly to other states. This will enable putting men in Arkansas and Texas, and possibly Oklahoma. Texas should have one transfer and one new man. Tennessee needs a man. After the transfers, and after dropping one unsuccessful agent, total number of agents will be seven.

This will leave unserviced Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. They can be risked, with field trips.

Field agents cost about $410 a month. Salaries range from $200 to $275 a month, mostly $225. Travel averages $175.

Atlanta overhead runs $1,350.00 a month, for my salary and travel, my secretary, and for miscellaneous office expenses.

<u>Expenditures to date</u>

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 - Dec. 31, 1945 | | | 10,638.87* |
| Current year | | | |
| | January | February | |
| Salaries | 1,693.90 | 1,950.00 | |
| Travel | 827.42 | 973.47 | |
| Rent, Supplies, etc. | 228.89 | 219.55 | |
| Totals | 2,750.22 | 3,143.02 | 5,893.25 |

* Details in Audit Report of SRC, Veterans Services Division, in your files.

Estimates remainder of year

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 3,500 |
| April | 4,200 |
| May | 4,200 |
| July-Dec @ 4,000 | 24,000 |
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| Add Jan. & Feb. | 5,893.23 |
| | 45,993.23 |

Contingency, available for publicity on veterans servicing needs by indirect use of radio and news items 2,000

Total 47,993.23

| | |
|---|---|
| Allocated for Jan. 1-June 30, 1946 | 15,000 |
| Balance of first allocation | 3,750 |
| | 18,750 |
| Total Budget, Calendar 1946 | 47,993.23 |
| Presently allocated | 18,750.00 |
| Estimates NOT covered | 29,243.23 |

This budget will allow seven field agents until June 30, and six thereafter. I think the problem can be covered after June with six travelers plus myself, especially as most of the men will be experienced and widely acquainted in two or more states.

If governmental agencies can be persuaded to do a much more active job in reaching Negro veterans, it may be possible to reduce the staff later in the year. All men are engaged on a temporary basis. But even with important governmental servicing, the work of our own field agents will be important in providing informed appraisal and suggestion to public and private agencies and groups.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

5PC

March 20, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue

Dear Mr. Embree:

Very many thanks for your letter of March 12.

I shall work accordingly. It is good to know that you areewilling for this lattitude.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

March 12, 1946

Dear Mitchell: I have talked with Will Alexander and others about your work with veterans. I confirm the statement I made to you last week, namely the authorization to appoint the person you already have in mind even though that would put your budget somewhat in the red -- and the authorization to appoint one more additional staff member. On the whole, it seems best to postpone another appropriation for this special work until a meeting of our Trustees. This will probably be in late April or early May. The present funds will, I am sure, carry you until that time. We can then make an appropriation to cover the full budget for the remainder of this calendar year.

We are all impressed and delighted by the work that you and your staff are doing. We certainly want to stand by it through this emergency period.

Very truly yours,

E. R. Embree

ERE:SO

Mr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

~~SRC~~
FW

April 11, 1946

Mr. Fred Wale
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your letter of March 27th. I have talked with Ray Warwick about getting a job training spread in the Atlanta Constitution. The Sunday Magazine Section of the Journal has carried one on white veterans already. Apparently, such is held to cover the field.

I understand the Norfolk Virginia-Pilot carried such a spread on white veterans. Perhaps I can get papers in other cities to do more about it.

Frank is still dickering on the candy man, who is becoming less easy to deal with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM: —

Knowing the local papers' 'taboo' on pictures of Negroes, I'm afraid brother Wale is optimistic. But it would be worth trying anyway if the Journal magazine hadn't already carried story + pix on white veterans' on-job training. That, and fact that Daily World used pix already make it dead for papers.

RW

4-9-46

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships


March 27, 1946

Dear George: It was good to see you this last week. Wish I had more time to sit around and visit about the things you were doing. When I got back to the office, I found a copy of the Atlanta Daily World with pictures of Negro veterans at work in Alexander's Craft Shop, in Jackson's Radio Repair and the Foremost Dairy. These are certainly tangible evidences of the kind of thing that wouldn't have been done except for your efforts. I got to thinking while I was looking at these pictures that it would be a grand subject to get into the Sunday Constitution or Journal. A full-page spread of white and Negro veterans taking advantage of the G. I. Bill of Rights in this practical fashion. Perhaps such an article has appeared. If it hasn't, I should think McGill or other contacts you have there would be favorably disposed. One point I thought to mention. If such an article does get in, I would think it well to bring out a point that is not made in the Atlanta World, that all of this activity is carefully supervised by the Veterans' Administration to see that it is a program of training on the job and not a scheme for the employer to get a lot of labor for little cost.

I have heard from Frank that there is some real possibility of getting hold of the candy factory building for the G.W.E.S. That sounds good. You will be interested to know that I spent a good day with Brownie Lee Jones Friday of last week. We can visit together on this next time I am south, which I hope will be sometime toward the latter part of April.

Sincerely,

FGW:EN

Fred

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

April 11, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Many thanks for your letter of April 2nd.

I am anxious to get the work my group is doing carried by the states and Federal Government. It looks to me as though by the end of this calendar year the need for the work most of my field staff is doing will have largely disappeared. There will probably continue to be a need for check-up and stimulations to the work being done by then by governmental agencies. Whether the Fund will wish to carry on a staff of two or three people is of course up to the Fund.

Any prediction has to be bound up with business conditions. If employment stays good - alright; if employment goes down, some other program will be badly needed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships


April 2, 1946

Dear George: I have neglected answering your letter of March 12 as it was going about to my associates while I was out of the office.

We are all so much interested in the special work that you are doing in behalf of veterans that I think there will be no difficulty about providing the additional funds for the remainder of this year.

We hope -- as I know you do -- that these services can be fairly promptly integrated into the regular programs of the various states. Am I right in assuming the special work under the Southern Regional Council will probably wind up with the close of the present calendar year?

Sincerely yours,

Edwin R. Embree

ERE:McG

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

May 28, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

My gratitude to the Fund for your letter of May 24th with its notice of the generous appropriation for the veterans services work.

I also appreciate the precautionary extension to June 30, 1947. I expect that I can have this present job done by the end of this calendar year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

May 24, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: I am attaching a copy of a letter going to the Southern Regional Council today notifying them of the action taken at our recent Board meeting. You will notice that the expiration date on the resolution is June 30, 1947. We realize that you expect this project to be completed by the end of the calendar year, but we placed the expiration date well beyond that time in case there were some final clean-up jobs to be done after the close of the calendar year.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Elvidge

DAE:LCM

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

COPY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

May 24, 1946

Dear Mr. Johnson: I take pleasure in reporting that, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held May 18, 1946, the following resolution was approved:

RESOLVED That the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) be and it is hereby appropriated to the Southern Regional Council for special work, to June 30, 1947, in connection with returning veterans and the administration of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

We shall make payment on this grant, as we have done with earlier ones for the same purpose, as your statements show that our advances have been expended.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Mr. George Mitchell ✓

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 13, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Office

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The present balance in the Veterans Division account, as shown below, is $1,083.47, and we have not paid the June rent. The total of mid-month salaries for full-time staff members is $1,312.50. Not including the rent, which can be delayed a few days, we lack $229.03 of having enough to meet the June 1-15 pay roll. Here's the way the account stands:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance May 1 | $1119.69 |
| Check from Julius Rosenwald Fund | 5000.00 |
| | $6119.69 |
| Expenditures during May | 4109.91 |
| BALANCE JUNE 1 | $2009.78 |
| Expenditures June 1-13 | 926.44 |
| BALANCE ~~NOW~~ June ~~1~~ 13, '46 | $1083.47 |

When we talked about the monthly needs of the Division after receiving notification of the new appropriation and I said that it would be necessary to draw on the new appropriation for June expenses, I was under the impression that you were writing the Rosenwald Fund to ask that a check be sent to us. This morning it suddenly occurred to me that the check had not yet been received.

When I talked with you about it today, you suggested that I write a letter which you would sign. I have thought about it, but do not feel capable of writing the kind of letter that should be written. It seems to me that you would have to make some statement about the need for intensive work in the Division now, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Embree approved of your employing additional personnel, even though this would necessitate exceeding your budget for the first six months of 1946. You will know about this, however, better than I do. THE MAIN THING NOW IS TO GET SOME MONEY, AND GET IT IN A HURRY!!!

Meanwhile, what about the June 1-15 salaries?

Sincerely yours,

Selt

June 14, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

The Veterans Services Division is short three hundred dollars of enough to meet its full June 15th pay roll and is completely in the red for the June 30th pay roll.

If you can send us a portion, say five or eight thousand, of the appropriation authorized May 18, 1946, it will be appreciated by all on the pay roll.

Mr. Embree's letter to me of March 12, 1946, authorized the over-commitment which has occurred.

Here are figures supplied me by Miss Clay:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance May 1 | $1119.69 |
| Check from Julius Rosenwald Fund | 5000.00 |
| | $6119.69 |
| Expenditures during May | 4109.91 |
| Balance June 1 | $2009.78 |
| Expenditures June 1-13 | 926.44 |
| Balance June 13, 1946 | $1083.47 |

I of course recognize the requirement of staying within sums allocated against December 31, 1946.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

June 14, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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I of course recognize the requirement of staying within sums allocated against December 31, 1946.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

July 19, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

As requested in your letter of June 17, I am sending you below a statement of the account of the Veterans Service Division of the Southern Regional Council from February 1 through June 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in bank February 1, 1946 | | $ 1,610.92 |
| Payments on appropriation from the Julius Rosenwald Fund | | 20,000.00 |
| | | 21,610.92 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Salaries | $ 11,663.68 | |
| Travel | 6,541.47 | |
| Rent | 175.00 | |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 152.64 | |
| Supplies-Equipment | 181.02 | |
| Printing-Literature | 140.75 | |
| Special Services | 25.00 | |
| Subscriptions to Magazines | 14.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 255.98 | |
| Postage-Express | 31.43 | 19,180.97 |
| Balance in bank July 1, 1946 | | $ 2,429.95 |

If it is possible to send us another payment on the appropriation next week, we shall greatly appreciate it, as the balance brought forward on July 1 is almost exhausted.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Copies to
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. George S. Mitchell

Budget

October 10, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

The present status of the Veterans Service account is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance July 1, as reported on July 19 | | $ 2,429.95 |
| Check from Julius Rosenwald Fund on July 25 | | 10,000.00 |
| | | 12,429.95 |
| Expense- | | |
| July | $ 4,298.81 | |
| August | 3,660.21 | |
| September | 2,645.67 | 10,604.69 |
| Balance October 1 | | $ 1,825.26 |

In your letter of July 23 you said that an unpaid balance of $10,000 remained on the Fund's books to complete the veterans' project. If we may have another payment from the Fund about October 15, we shall greatly appreciate it. Only a small balance will remain after payment of first-of-the-month bills tomorrow and the mid-month salaries on the fifteenth.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Copy to
Dr. Mitchell

January 8, 1947

Dr. Will W. Alexander
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

In trying to make certain that General Bradley himself read our surveys on services to Negro veterans in the several Southern States, I wrote rather earnestly on the matter to two of the General's Subordinates.

The attached was received in reply. The original is entirely in General Bradley's handwriting.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 20, 1947

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

When you called the other day about funds available for the Veterans Servicing Program, I was under the impression that what I had on hand would carry me safely through the whole month of February, and so told you.

Actually, it appears that the sum available was not quite sufficient to meet commitments for the first half of January. I am holding unpaid two expense accounts for that period.

My pay roll for the second half of January runs to $1084.00 and travel to roughly, $330.00 for a total of $1414.00.

For the month of February my pay roll plus travel plus incidentals will run $1750.00. From March 1st forward I will have no one except myself, my secretary and one field agent, this gives for months from March 1st forward salary $1075.00, travel $300.00, incidentals and printing, $200.00 total $1575.00.

I am dropping from the pay roll at the end of January with all leave paid four agents. Harry Wright goes off February 28th. Thereafter, I will have the fully reduced staff of myself, secretary and agent.

My present difficulty is that I am without funds to meet my pay roll for the second half of January 1947. I am therefore in hopes that it will be possible for the Fund to make an advance to the Veterans Services Division of approximately $1500.00 Before January 31st. It will be my endeavor in any subsequent months to recover all or part of this sum from what might be called lapses.

Sincerely,

January 22, 1947

Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Haygood:

I am returning uncompleted, without prejudice, the papers related to Mr. Leroy B. Allen which you sent me the other day.

It appears that one of the Field Agents of the Veterans Services Division of The Southern Regional Council, Mr. Harry L. Wright, a number of weeks ago spent some days at Pine Bluff College. While there, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Allen but by some mischance Mr. Allen confused Mr. Wright's name with mine. This I happen to know because Mr. Allen wrote me a letter the contents of which he obviously intended for Mr. Wright, and I simply forwarded that letter on to Mr. Wright.

I have very great respect for Mr. Wright's ability, knowledge, and judgement. It would be my suggestion that you use Mr. Wright in my place for advice about Mr. Allen.

I do not happen to be acquainted with Mr. Allen.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

January 27, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Thanks for returning Mr. Leroy B. Allen's plan of work. I have written him asking if he wishes to substitute Mr. Wright for you as a reference.

Sincerely,

WCH:en

William C. Haygood

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 28, 1947

Mrs. Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Elvidge:

Many thanks for the check for $2,000.00 duly received and very much appreciated.

The February 20th date will be all right I think for the balance of the sum which the Fund very kindly appropriated.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Charles S. Johnson
Joseph D. Lohman
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships


January 23, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: I take pleasure in reporting that, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held January 16, 1947, the following resolution was approved:

RESOLVED That the sum of Three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500) be and it is hereby appropriated to the Southern Regional Council for special work in connection with returning veterans and the administration of the G. I. Bill of Rights.

As I promised you over the telephone today, I am enclosing our check for $2,000 covering a first payment on the above grant. From the figures quoted in your letter to Doctor Alexander of January 20, I assume that the balance will be needed toward the end of February, and am making a note on my calendar now to send you another check for $1,500 about the 20th.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Elvidge

DAE:LCM
Enc.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Charles S. Johnson
Joseph D. Lohman
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

January 31, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: In Doctor Will's absence, this is to thank you for the copy of the letter of January 28 to Doctor Johnson about the Tennessee picture concerning the veterans. I shall call it to his attention when I see him the early part of next week.

Very truly yours,

Zumiko Quran

SO Secretary to Doctor Alexander

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Fund

February 11, '47

Dear Miss Elvidge,

I am going to run short of enough to meet my February 15 payroll by a couple of hundred dollars. I'll handle it by holding back my own salary.

But if you can advance your Feb. 20 date for mailing a check for the balance of $1500 to the Council, Veterans Services Division, it will get me paid that much earlier!

Very truly,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/gem

Fund

February 17, 1947

Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Hagood:

I am sorry I forgot to return the enclosed Statement of Plan of Work by G. C. Stoney.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

February 12, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Your confidential statement about Mr. George C. Stoney's application to this Fund for a fellowship was appreciated and will be highly useful in helping the members of our Fellowship Committee when they make their final selections. However, the plan of work which was sent you for estimation has not been returned to us, and it is needed for circularization of other references. I will be grateful if you will check your files and return this to us.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Haygood

WCH:rfl

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans' Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Charles S. Johnson
Joseph D. Lohman
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships


March 11, 1947

My dear George: I have always been interested in the house you built on your farm in Virginia. Doctor Patterson at Tuskegee is experimenting with housing materials and techniques.

I wonder if you would write him a letter telling him how you went about it, and the results with the hope that he might set his technicians at Tuskegee carrying on some further experiments for the refinement of the process. I am not sure but that you found something of really great significance in your building. At least I should like to have the Tuskegee people know about it. The suggestion that leads to this letter came from some material which I have just had from Patterson.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Will W. Alexander

WWA:SO

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Charles S. Johnson
Joseph D. Lohman
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

March 12, 1947

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Doctor Alexander has left Chicago for the South and I shall not be seeing him before April 1. In the interim, however, he will be in Atlanta for the opening of the office of the Federal Council of Churches on March 27.

I am soliciting your help at this point in regard to a hotel reservation for Doctor Will for the night of the 27th only. The Atlanta Biltmore has just "sincerely regretted" they have no space. It would save a little effort up here if you could make a few phone calls for us in this connection.

Would you let Doctor Will know the results of your efforts at R. R. 3, New Hope Farm, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he will be until the 26th?

Many thanks to you for any assistance which you can give us.

Very truly yours,

Sumiko Oura

SO Secretary

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc Doctor Will, Chapel Hill

Rosenwald Fund

March 14, 1947

Dr. Will Alexander
R.R. 3, New Hope Farm
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Dr. Will.

Your secreatry wrote me March 12th about her problem in finding you a room for March 27th.

I called the Biltmore and Piedmont and neither would yield up anything. Conventions, etc.

As Alice's Aunt is away in Lynchburg nobody stays in the part of our house that is for her. Please just treat that as a hotel reservation. It may cost you an extra 75¢ of taxi money. Simply come on out there when your train gets in and establish yourself.

The address is 906 Lullwater Road and the telephone number is Dearborn 5961. The house is never locked.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

CC: Miss Sumiko Oura
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

March 20, 1947

Dr. Will Alexander
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

The enclosed will be of interest as an illustration of the way in which race prejudice is used in labor disputes.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

March 24, 1947

Dr. Will Alexander
R.R. 3, New Hope Farm
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Paul Williams called me from Richmond Saturday night, reviewing his interview with Mr. Jackson Davis and Mr. McCuistion.

He was not much encouraged. They felt that the Council was lopsided in its support and should be able to show much more Southern money. Also they talked projects and not general support. But they did not turn him down completely. They asked him to sign the memo to them and leave it, which I assume means the matter will go before the Board.

Williams had an arrangement with Dr. Odum under which it was hoped that Dr. Odum would accompany Williams to the meeting with G.E.B. For some reason it was not possible for Dr. Odum to be there.

Williams wanted me to ask you to ask Odum to write to Davis in the Council's behalf.

I will remind you of this on Thursday but this is written in the off chance that you will get it Wednesday and will see Dr. Odum rurally on the Wednesday.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

See correspondence E. L. Kerkpatrick in General.

Eaton
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

Friday

Dear George/ I've just been talking with Kirkpatrick of the Nat. Ed. Ass. who has charge of pulling together chapters in a study of educational opportunities & problems being prepared for the Pace Committee. Kirkpatrick has been given this assignment by Howard Dawson of the N.E.A. Apparently you have agreed to let them have a chapter on Voc Ed. opportunities for the Veteran (South). He asked me to tell you of my interest in the study (I think I was a member of the original Committee or something) and assure you it was a worthwhile thing to do. (That is as worthwhile as an report can be.)

The news from Georgia is exciting and confusing these days. Wish you'd hurry up and get things settled.

Best new year wishes to yourself and family - Sincerely Fred

4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

Tuesday

Dear George

I was very much impressed with the enclosed. I would like to visit with you on it and tell you of some conversations Erk, Tor Will and I had concerning it following my enthusiasm after reading of your activities and following the receipt of your note to Tor Will.

I shall be in Atlanta next week and will come by for a chat.

Sincerely
Fred

(over)

I guess you have heard by now that we have made a 3 yr grant to Bonnie Lee that will help her bring an additional 2 people to her staff.

$7,500.00 this coming year
5,000.00 next
2500.00 next. Not very much from our point-of-view but almost doubles her present budget & was about what she had dreamed ~~of~~ In haste

Ted

4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago

Tuesday

Dear George,

I just had to write you a note to say I have this minute read Harry Wright's report to you. It was exciting. I hope someday I may meet him. I regret not getting a visit in with you this last trip - it was here there & gone the days I stopped by. I shall be down again May 14th. Perhaps we can have lunch the 15th.

Sincerely
Fred

Second National Conference on Veterans Education 1
Daily minutes January 14, 1947 Omitted part of report of Group 1
"Veterans Counseling"

3. How fulfill counseling functions?

a. Agencies
- developing the awareness of the need
- coordination: inter-agency
- interpretation to policy making bodies

b. Individual counselors

- Information and tests
  - on vocational and professional opportunities
  - regarding sources of training
  - proper place of tests: debunking concept that testing gives all of the answers.

- Personal relationships
  - personal adjustment counseling
  - group techniques
  - independence of counseling. (freedom from stereotyping)
    maintaining quality
    supervise; direction without restriction

-Final phase
  - referral where needed
  - records
  - follow-up

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERANS EDUCATION

DAILY MINUTES

Vol. 1, No. 1 January 14, 1947.

To all Conference Participants: Do these minutes give you the information you want about what other work groups in the Conference are doing? If not, will you give suggestions now to the recorder of your group as to what should be done to improve the daily minutes?

## Conference Overview

1. All work groups seemed to get off to a busy start. Ambitious agendas are set in each group. The common practice of beginning each work group with a problem census led to a widely varying listing of problems with some overlapping from group to group. Group IV has indicated that it wishes to arrange a common session with Group I. Leaders of all groups are urged to study these minutes to locate overlappings between group agendas. In case of overlappings, it is suggested that group leaders get together and

a. Agree on a division of the field; or

b. Arrange for a joint session of the groups or for some other way for both groups to share their experiences.

2. Special problems with respect to size of group for best group production will have to be solved by Groups I, III-A, and Group IV.

The first two groups are large and it may be advisable for them to consider using sub-committees for certain jobs of group production and writing.

Group IV is very small and may wish to supplement its resources from time to time with consultants from conference personnel.

3. It is hoped that all groups will keep in mind their responsibility for preparing a final report to a much wider audience than those present at this Conference. As they proceed in their discussions they will want to keep in mind the development of the following:

a. Action suggestions to agencies and organizations engaged in Veterans education;

b. Reports on successful practice in meeting various problems of veterans education.

## Opening Session

The general session opened with greetings by the President of V.E.C., Robert Owens, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Owens stated that our organization is now a year old and while much of the ground work of the past year centered in local community activity, he felt that the time had come for more Council action as such so that its effect might be felt on other agencies. To be worthwhile our conference here should be such as to initiate greater activity when we get home.

Dr. Leland Bradford pointed out as one of our accomplishments of the past year the fact that requests had come in for about 10,000 copies of the final report of the Cleveland conference. This request indicated two things. First, that participants gain much from their participation and secondly, that there was no doubt but that the results of our work here would be eagerly awaited by many who were unable to attend. It was further remarked that while guidance, conselling and on-the-job training still are important areas

a new field, "the selection and training of staff" has now become a very serious and important problem.

Role-playing demonstrations of work group procedure in problem census and evaluation were given by a conference group and discussed. As a result of this demonstration and discussion, a common conception of procedure in the various work groups was established. Dr. Bradford commented on the functions of group leaders, recorders, and observers and of the Conference Staff in the Conference organization.

After the assignment of rooms for the afternoon sessions of the work groups the meeting adjourned.

## Work Groups

Group I - Guidance and counseling of Veterans and selection and training of counselors.

This group met at 1:45 in Room 3.

The group was composed of counselors and educators from many varied fields. There were college professors and deans, veterans counseling center personnel, office of veteran's affairs officials, a national officer from the Veteran's Administration, an officer from Marine Corps headquarters, secondary and private school officials.

The group (working as a group) soon settled down to work and from the tenor it was soon cordent that they were conscious of the productive function, they were conscious of the responsibility to a larger audience than merely those physically participating. This was very much in evidence as the following outline was organized as the agenda for the following meetings:

Veterans Counceling

1. Statement of the problem - needs

   Definition of Scope of Counseling Services and Aims.

   a.. Veterans Counseling as related to in school counseling.

   b. More adequate information on vocational and professional opportunities.

   c. Personal adjustment counseling.

   d. Vocational channeling of veterans of below college level

   e. Interpretation of counseling: reports to policy making bodies (Question of ethics)

   f. Relation of current situation to long range problems of building a continuing counseling service.

2. Who provides these services?

   a. Agencies involved.

      1. Coordination: V.A., Community resources, schools.

2. Coordination with job placement agencies.

b. Personnel of any one agency.

1. Selection and training of counselors.
2. Standards - problem of quacks - who should not be doing it?

Group II - Problems involved in adjustment to Veterans Administration policies and directives and plicies.

The group made a census of its problems and boiled them down to the following:

1. What is the total relationship of the Veterans Administration Training Officers in the Community and to the institutions of learning?
2. Effect of Veterans Administration changes in policy, directives and personnel.
3. Lack of uniformity in interpretation of rules and regulations between the various V.A. offices.
4. Why must there be great delay in payment of subsistence to Veterans? Also to the institutions of learning?
5. Limitations on total earnings and subsistence by veterans.
6. Payments not adequate for training agencies.
7. Lack of adequate information from V.A. offices.
8. Need for simplificztion of paper work.
9. Uniformity in terminology.

Conclusion to discussion of Problem Number 1. Veterans Administration should cooperate and not interfere with the on-the-job training agencies. The V.A. will not dictate or supervise content and training procedure of these atencies. The V.A. is entitled to reports as to progress and attendence as necessary for their records.

Conclusion to discussion of Problems 2 and 3. It is imperative that the V.A. be consistent in its policies and directives. V.A. changes in interpretation must not create difficult situations for the training institutions. Uniformity in interpretation and application of policies among areas is essential.

Group III - On the Job Training in Industries and Trades and Related Training.

Before beginning a discussion of the problems confronting the group, each participant introduced himself by name and named the institution that he was representing.

The following is the revised list, according to priority as determined by the group as a whole, of problems which will be discussed in the remaining sessions of Group 3.

1. What is related training?
2. How can related training be developed for various occupations?
3. Who should determine and how should it be determined if related training is necessary in on-the-job training programs in relation to veterans and where is related instruction to be given? Also, what procedures are most effective in recertification under public Law No. 679?
4. How can duplication of effort be avoided in regard to related instruction?
5. How can related instruction be provided in on-the-job training programs where small numbees do not warrant the establishment of a class?
6. How can we select and train related instruction teachers?
7. How can related training be supervised, coordinated and recorded?
8. How can the on-the-job training program be supervised?
9. Are supervisory occupations proper areas for on-the-job training?
10. What alteration or extension of approval analysis has been made

necessary by Public Law No. 679?

11. Are there criteria that can be applied to an occupation to determine its adaptability to a veteran on-the-job training situation?
12. How should we determine the extent of "credit" to be given an on-the-job trainee for previous experience and training?
13. What should be the approval involved in on-the-job training for professional, semi-professional and specialist programs?
14. How can on-the-job training opportunities be expanded for veterans?
15. Is on-the-job training a satisfactory method for training veterans in rural areas in the occupation of "general handyman"?

During the listing of problems in this area it was decided to include apprenticeships in our discussion with on-the-job training because of the similarity of the two fields of training.

Due to the large size of Group 3, it was suggested that we group our problems into different categories and work in smaller groups but the group voted to continue as one body. However, four (4) participants interestedd in on-the-farm training left group 3 to form a new group dealing with this field of training.

Group IV - Selection and training of staff in veterans education:

The group felt that the main emphasis of the group problem should be changed to the adult rather than limiting it to the veteran and include recruitiment as well as selection and training of staff.

The basic and supplementary questions proposed were as follows:

1. Where and how can we recruit teachers of adults?
   a. What is the social responsibilit y of the teaching profession?
   b. Should lay teachers be encouraged to teach?
   c. To what extent should conventionally trained teachers be used?
2. What experience and training background should an adult teacher possess?
   a. Is any type of experience particularly significant?
   b. Should teachers assume responsibilities for guidance?
   c. In what respects does a teacher of adults differ from a teacher of children and young people?
3. How should an in-service program for adults teachers be organized?
   a. What resources can be used and should be developed?
   b. How can the high school teacher be aided?
   c. With program changes, what in-service restraining of teachers should be provided?
4. For the future, how much and what preparation for adult teaching should become a part of the pre-service preparation of each prospective elementary, high school and college teacher?
   a. What kind of pre-service program should be provided by colleges for prospective adult teachers?

The group suggested the desirability of a joint meeting of Groups I and IV to discuss in-service training of the teacher-counselor.

Group V - Expansion of Facilities for the Education of Veterans

The group got started by an introduction of members.
They then conducted a problem census. Among the expansion problems listed as important were

1. Training and educational facilities for veterans of minority groups.
2. Vocational and related training at the secondary level.
   a. Buildings and equipment
   b. Classrooms
   c. Materials for shops and laboratories.
   d. Training personnel
3. Training at the college level.
4. Training and Education for Veterans in Hospitals
5. Expansion of use of existing facilities.
6. Increasing the awareness of available educational and training facilities on the part of:
   a. Veterans
   b. Administrators
7. The acquisition by educational institutions of surplus properties from the Government
8. The use of research organizations as an aid to administrators.

Several of these topics were discussed. It was felt by some that unless surplus material is acquired in sufficient quantities many veterans interested in vocational training will have little or no opportunity for training. Dr. Bonds suggested that R. & R. A. have an information booklet which might help institutions acquire surplus property.

A suggestion to relieve the book shortage was for schools to rent out required books to veterans at a nominal fee.

An example of expanded use of existing facilities was submitted by Dr. Smith. He related how 30 secondary schools have been opened at night to provide college freshman work for more than 3000 students.

Group VI - Revision of Courses in Veterans Education

Members of work Group VI met and formulated the problems listed below for study and subsequent recommendations.

I. In what ways can individualized instruction be organized to provide a more functional education for the veteran?

II. How can the varied educational needs and interests of veterans, general and vocational, be met through the present plans of educational organization and administration?

a. What revisions in present plans of organization and administration of education are essential to meet above needs and interests of veterans?

III. How can education for functional citizenship be integrated in the total school life of rhe veteran?

IV. What educational opportunities can be offered veterans beyond high school to provide for those students interested in particular fiels of learning other than a full college career?

V. What use is being made of the G.E.D. tests in granting high school diplomas?

The group disposed of Question V as follows:

A. It is recommended that schools give consideration to the recommendations of the American Council on Education in the use of the G.E.D. test scores in evaluating the educational level of veterans.

Questions I- IV will be discussed by the group in that order.

## A NEW GROUP IS BORN

Members of the conference interested in O-J-T in agriculture and related training first met with Work Group III, and then split off to form Work Group III-B. This group will meet regularly in Room 4.

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERANS EDUCATION

DAILY MINUTES

Vol. 1, No. 2. January 15, 1947.

## Conference Overview
### General Comments

1. Sustained interest and continued wide participation by all delegates during the second day were evident in every work group.

2. There is evidence in every group that nearly all delegates with special responsibilities and background in veterans educational are able and willing to take a broad and flexible view of problems considered. This seems necessary in order that one "specialist" can learn from other "specialists".

3. Representation of groups with overlapping concerns have come together in several cases to delimit the field and to share experiences. This seems a highly desirable practice.

4. Many delegates have brought to the Conference resource materials on veterans education and these are being used well in several groups. It is recommended that these be brought to the Conference Headquarters for exhibit to the whole Conference and for listing in the Conference bibliography.

5. Groups seem to be using resource persons well. They are in general, talking to the groups' problems as participants in group production, not giving "answers" to these.

## Suggestions for Improvement

1. At times, groups seem to be mainly engaged in a recapitulation of past experience in veterans education without considering how present policies and programs may be reconstructed to solve some of our many unsolved problems in this field. It is hoped that all groups will be concerned with reconstruction as well as recapitulation. For example, should we discuss only how schools have got some surplus materials for expansion of plant under the present priority system or should we also consider how we can get the priority system modified so that it is more favorable to educational needs?

2. At times, groups seem to be moving almost too rapidly from stated problems to a statement of ideal goals without thinking about their strategy for moving from where they are to where they want to go. Our reports should include strategy suggestions to ourselves and to other educators.

3. Many groups are forming group resolutions and submitting resolutions for Conference action. It is important that we think through carefully to what agencies such resolutions should be submitted for maximum effect on policy.

4. It has been noted that many delegates are thinking through general recommendations of groups to the point of discovering what they mean for "my" action in "my home community." It is h oped that all delegates will translate conference decisions into personal commitments to action at home.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Group I - Guidance and Counseling of Veterans and Selection and Training of Counselors.

The morning session was devoted to the re-introducing of the members of the group and to the general and informal discussion of their backgrounds and problems.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the main unfilled needs in the field of counselling.

Mental hygiene, both preventive and corrective, was considered to become of the very fast growing needs of the veteran. It was pointed out, however, that only the working out of a complete life plan would adequately fill the need, and that there could be no real solution of social and personal difficulties that did not first set the veteran on the road to some kind of economic security.

The problem of the woman veteran was mentioned, but not discussed, since the number seeking counselling is relatively small in comparison with the men.

It was felt that the counsellor would be greatly assisted in his work if there was some means of checking on the success of veterans passing through guidance offices, but the practical difficulties of the task were recognized.

One need that is becoming increasingly evident is that of reaching out to acquaint the veterans with the advantages of adequate and timely counselling. Industry and educational institutions might greatly assist the veterans and facilitate their own work by insisting on the veterans taking advantage of guidance programs.

The decrease in public interest in the veterans as the memory of the war becomes more remote constitutes a real menace to the effective continuation of programs requiring financial reports.

Norms for standardized tests between the freshman level and the areas covered by the Graduate Record Exam become more important as the bulge in enrollment in colleges moves up from the freshman level.

Because of the vast amount of material on occupations available to the vocational counsellor, and the frequent conflict in statistical data, it is apparent that there is need for one of the national agencies to coordinate matter on vocational statistics and to supply accurate information.

Group II - Problems involved in adjustment to V.A. Policies and directives.

Out of the background of problems listed in the report of this committee for Tuesday, the discussion for Wednesday was centered on securing from a representative of the central office of the Veterans Administration clarifications of policies and procedures that affect veterans education. The group plans to prepare recommendations to the V.A., supported by specific data, that will express the findings of the Committee as to adjustments in policies and procedures that are needed. The recommendations will be formed out of the problems listed in the report for Tuesday and will be presented in detail in Thursday's minutes.

Group III-A - On-The-Job Training in Industries and Trades and Related Instruction.

Group III-A began the morning with a discussion of the problems listed in the first session according to priority.

Problem 1. "What is related instruction?"

The original question, problem of the use of the term "related training" has been changed to real "related instruction" for sake of uniformity in our thinking and for better terminology.

"Related instruction is that type of planned instruction that will add to the efficiency, skill and general knowledge of the trainee in relation to his specific occupation."

The latter definition was adopted by the group as the one that covered the situation best for all concerned.

Problem 2. "How can related instruction materials be obtained for various occupations without duplication of effort?" (This question now combines questions 2 and 4 of the original list.)

a. Existing material. The participants of this group have agreed to bring into the morning session on Thursday, January 17, lists of available related instruction material and where obtainable. The next report of this group will carry a composite list of this information.
   (1) Under this same problem of obtaining existing material, Group III prepared the following action suggestions to be presented to the general session Friday, January 17, for discussion:
      (a) The U.S. Office of Education should be urged to speed up the task of obtaining and distributing related instruction material.
   (2) Appropriate state school officials should be urged to cooperate to the fullest extent with the U.S. office of Education in the collection and distribution of related instruction materials.
   (3) The U.S. Office of Education should consider the possibility of obtaining and distributing information relative to instructional materials prepared by commercial, industrial, and other sources.

b. New Material.
   (1) The state could setup a committee representative of the various occupations, labor and educators to evolve the related instructions material vital to such occupations. The committee should operate under a person qualified to coordinate the activities of the group with such other existing agencies as: the National Association of State Supervisors of Trade and Industrial Education; the National Association of Industrial Teacher Trainors; National Association of Local Directors of Vocational Education.
   (2) Related instruction material should be developed by an occupationally competent instructor working under close supervision.
   (3) The state could design the task of developing related training material in one occupation to each of several committees.
   (4) Employer groups could be asked to develop related instruction material in certain occupations.

Problem 3. "Who determines what, where, and how much related training is to be given?" Discussion was brief on this subject and all present agreed that 'The responsibility should rest with the state approval agency in cooperation with representatives on lower levels'.

Problem 4. "What procedures are most effective in recertifications under P.L. 679?" Since a wide variation exists in state approval agencies, policies and procedures, there seems to be no universally accepted plan. Each state must develop it's own precedures to meet existing organizational conditions.

Problem 5. "How can related instruction be provided in On-the-job training where small numbers do not warrant the establishment of a class?"

1. Cooperation between allied communities (area programs)
2. Cooresponding material.
3. Occupations containing similar elements grouped in one class.
4. Initerant instructors.
5. Individual chart study procedure in which trainees in different occupations are in the same class under one instructor.
6. A short period full-time related program carried on in a central location. May be supplemented by correspondence material.
7. By employer trainor instruction in establishment, office or central factory.

Problem 6. "How can we redruit and train related instruction teachers."

A. Recruiting.

1. From qualified workers in occupations.
2. From teachers employed at present either full or part-time.
3. From institutions of higher education.
4. From professional and semi-professional people.
5. Individuals who received experience and training in the armed forces.
6. Qualified persons in retirement.

B. Training of teachers.

1. Short intensive courses.
2. Initerant teacher trainors to assist in local situations.
3. Informal instruction by superiors.
4. ritten instruction (home study)
5. Formal instruction in institutions.
6. Periodic area institutions.

Group III - Farm Training

The Group recognized that there were approximately 1,600,000 servicemen from farms in World War II. Not all of these wish to be or can be farmers. At the present time the number of farm veterans in on-the-farm training is about 7 per cent of the total number of servicement from farms. Probably no state has reached more than one-fourth of its farm veterans.

The peak load in the education of farm veterans seems still to be ahead of us. In some sections we are approaching the limit of qualified teachers. Farm veterans expect that opportunities for training will be everywhere available to them.

In face of these facts, there are crucial decisions to be made during the next few months. Some of them lie in the areas indicated below which have been chosen and scheduled for special study during the balance of the conference.

I. Administration and supervision
   A. Attitude toward A. V. A. Report. (St. Louis, Dec., 1946).
   B. Advisory Committee.
   C. Methods of financing.
   D. Relation of state offices to local authorities.
   E. Relation with Veterans Administration.
   F. Amount and sources of supervision.
   G. Relationship:
      1. To school authorities.
      2. To agricultural agencies.
      3. To the press.
      4. To civic groups.
      5. To the public.

II. Teacher Training.
   A. Qualification and selection of teachers.
   B. Sources of additional teachers.
   C. Training of teachers:
      1. Pre-service.
      2. In-service.
   D. Credit for teacher training courses.

III. Selection, Guidance and Placement of Trainees
   A. Need for new farmers.
   B. Need for supplementary training of veterans now farming.
   C. Extending training to veterans not now eligible.
   D. Making training available by providing transportation to classes.
   E. Dealing with farm veterans without opportunities in farming:
      1. Training for non-farm agricultural occupations.
      2. Training for non-agricultural occupations.

IV. Planning a Training Program
   A. Organizing class and on-the-farm programs.
   B. Broadening the scope of present programs:
      1. Study of community problems by veterans.
      2. Relating community institutions and agencies to veterans programs.

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Group IV - Selection and Training of Staff in Veterans Education.

This group disbanded, owing to the small number of delegates enrolled. A special committee will prepare a statement or training for the final report of this conference.

Group V - Expansion of facilities for the education of veterans.

Note: This is the preliminary report of Group V. This is included in the minutes so each member of the group may have a working copy for Thursday's meeting. Other delegates are invited to make suggestions.

I. Introductory Statement

The education and training of veterans is impossible without facilities, buildings, equipment, supplies and personnel. The millions of veterans wanting training now makes it necessary to provide adequate facilities and use them with maximum efficiency immediately. The largest potential source of facilities is government surplus. Every possible step should be taken to put all potential facilities governmental and otherwise to use promptly. At the same time government agencies deserve the thanks of the veteran for making millions of dollars worth of facilities available for the training of veterans.

Providing adequate facilities is a problem which requires the effort of Federal, State and Local agencies combined with that of educational officials. It is important that all concerned work together and simplify procedures so that needed unused facilities be promptly put to use.

II. Problems and Recommendations

A. How can needed facilities be obtained more rapidly and in adequate amounts through government agencies?

1. Grant highest priority to educational institutions training veterans for acquisition of government surplus property.
2. Procedures both by government and educational agencies should be simplified and accelerated.
3. Information on government surplus should be made available to approved non-profit veteran training organizations. Schools should have a responsible official in charge to deal with government agencies.
4. Educational officials should be permitted to inspect surplus materials before it is offered at "sight" sales or otherwise disposed.
5. State departments and local schools should co-ordinate their efforts in securing government surplus.

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B. How can existing facilities be used more effectively?

1. Fuller use of private and public educational facilities should be made. Classrooms can be used at night and on Saturdays.
2. Facilities of churches, public building, museums, and business and industrial firms can be utilized.
3. Military facilities if located conventionally could be used.
4. Training programs could be operated on a regional basis to provide facilities for smaller communities unable to maintain many types of training programs.
5. State and city governments should provide funds necessary to begin training programs many of which may be able to secure funds from the V.A. or other agencies after program is underway.

C. How can information on training opportunities be disseminated to interested Veterans so maximum use of facilities can be maintained?

1. V.E.C. or other agency should make national survey of training programs not filled to capacity and make this information availble to all agencies counseling veterans.
2. Care should be taken that training facilities not be expanded in fields unable to absorb more workers.

D. What can be done to relieve shortages of physical facilities including, (1) Educational buildings of all types; (2) housing; (3) classr om; shop laboratory, and office supplies and equipment; (4) books.

1. We urge that this conference pass a resolution to the effect that Congress be urged to appropriate immediately the twenty-five million dollars remaining in the Mead Bill and that additional amounts be appropriated to relieve the shortage of educational buildings.
2. Veterans in training must have housing. Surplus housing should be made available to colleges. This problem cannot be dissociated from the total veteran housing program. Forthright government action is urged to meet this national problem.
3. The needed number of textbooks for schools and colleges should be printed even if it becomes necessary to restrict less essential printing. Greater utilization of existing texts should be made by renting books to veterans and other expediencies.
4. Edicatopma; omstotitopms wjocj jave sir½;is bppls amd ,ateroa;s should make them available to other schools where shortages exist.

E. How can shortages of qualified personnel, expecially teachers, be overcome?

1. Teachers' salaries should be raised enough to reverse the trend of teachers leaving to enter other fields.
2. Vigorous recruitment policies should be undertaken.

F. How can facilities be expanded for training on the secondary level?

1. Training facilities for veterans on the secondary level should be set up regionally to conserve equipment and materials of instruction. The committee feels that more emphasis should be given to the veteran training program on the secondary level by governmental and other agencies, especially the vocational program which is rapidly expanding.

G. How can facilities for veterans education on the college level be expanded?

1. See recommendations under A. to E.

H. How can training facilities be expanded for hospitalized veterans?

III - How can these recommendations be implimented?

A. V.E.C. Conference resolutions should be passed and sent to Legislators, governmental agencies concernedc and released to press.

B. Conference members should write to Congressmen urging action on legislative matters.

C. Conference members should disseminate conference findings in local areas.

Group VI - What type of education on the non-collegiate level should be provided for veterans and by what methods and techniques (administrative, supervisory, instructional) can this be privided? (As amended)

The members of Work Group VI discussed the four (4) problems which were formulated during the meeting on Tuesday, January 13. It was the general opinion of the group that the "over-all" problem as assigned, namely: Revision of courses in Veterans Education should be changed to read: What type of education on the non-collegiate level should be proveded for veterans and by what methods and techniques (administrative, supervisory, instructional) can this be provided? Because the latter expression included the areas in which the greatest interest of the group was manifest, the change in wording of the main problem was made.

A general discussion of the "over-all" problem, as amended, followed. The conclusion readhed is: Types of general and specialized educational programs should be provided that meet the varied interests and needs of veterans.

Next, a study of Problem I was made and the sub-topics as listed were developed.

Problem I: How can varied educational needs and interests of veterans, general and vocational, be met through present plans of educational organization and administration.

A. Provision should be made to provide for:

1. Individualized instruction (all time restrictions by states should be removed).
   a. To provide for individual differences
   b. To meet need for completing schoolwork in a minimum time.
   c. To accommodate the social dynamics of learning.
2. An adequate supply of trained teacher personnel, instructional materials and facilities.
3. An in-service training program which alerts the teacher to special considerations due to the veteran.
4. An adequate guidance service (see report of Work Group #1)
5. Local control of organization and administration of the Veteran School. (a canvas of practice indicates segregation and non-segregation of veterans)

Next, a study of Problem II, as revised, was made and the sub-topics are listed below as developed:

Problem II: How can the whole educational program function effectively to help the veteran in his role as a citizen.

A. The full-time H.S. student

1. Reorganize present courses, especially social studies and English to the ends that acceleration is facilitated, experiences of the veterans are used, and theveteran's adjustment to community life is accomplished. (Development of sensitivity to current social, economic and political problems)
2. Introduce new courses necessary to meet special problems of veterans, such as -- family living, community problems, sociology.

3. Utilize to the extent possible the socializing influences of assembly programs, student councils, recreation activities, social activities, publications, trips and excursions, forums and discussion.
4. Co-ordinate various community agencies and resources that serve the veteran as potentially can serve the veteran.
5. Provide a means for full-time high school veterans to participate in a prescribed general education program or the recognition of the equivalents.
6. Serve the needs of the veteran adequately by means of an educational council which should coordinate the various educational opportunities of the community.

B. The part time high school student
1. Provide a program that meets to the extent possible the elements of the program for the full-time high school student.

C. The "on-the-job" trainee
1. Provide a program that involves the on-the-job trainee in (1) related training, (2) recreation activities, and (3) neighborhood study groups.

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Report of Special Committee 3 : Extension of Adult Education Programs to V.A. Hospitals.

Primary consideration -- Secondary school level
Other classes -- (a) Pre-vocational
(b) Remedial and specialized (corrective speech, etc.)
(c) College level

It has been conclusively proved in military hospitals that patients engaged in educational activities receive a therapeutic value as well as an instructional value from these activities. The Educational Re-training Section of the Medical Rehabilitation Service has been set up within V.A. hospitals to offer educational opportunities to veteran patients.

Problems and Recommendations

1. Accreditation: The veteran patients represent many different school districts and accreditation policies vary from state to state. For example: each local board of education sets up its own policy of accreditation in Ohio. It therefore becomes mandatory that one specific policy of accreditation, broad enough to cover all veteran patients, must be set up.

This committee feels that:

A. The adult education program of the city within whose general environs the hospital is located should set the accreditation policy.

B. The school previously attended by the veteran patient should be contacted and suggestions relative to the completion of his requirements be followed wherever possible.

C. Necessary courses should be offered by the education retraihing sections through the cooperation of a chartered high school in the adult education program of the local school district.

2. Personnel:
A. The staff of the educational retraining program in the hospital
B. Volunteer teachers for evening classes (drawn from teachers in local schools)

C.Gray Ladies, with teaching experience, who have state certification for required subjects.

D.Other volunteer teachers with proper state certification (including other patients, if any meet requirements)

E.Practice teach rs from local colleges if practicable.

3.Courses of study:

A.Flexible, so to meet veteran patient(s needs.

B.Arranged on an accelerated basis.

C.Provided by local school board.

D.Adapted from U.S.A.F.I., complete with accompanying End-of-Course Tests.

4.Books:

A.Provided by local school board and paid for by some volunteer group (Am.Legion for example)

B.Provided by V.A. through its Denver depot under Cir.131 (complete eith end-of-course tests)

C.Furnished by veteran patients wherever they are already enrolled in classes prior to hospitalization and desire complete these courses.

NOTE : This committee will appreciate comments and suggestionson this problem from any member of the Conference. Please see Mrs.Anderson who can be found meeting with Group 5.

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERANS EDUCATION

DAILY MINUTES

Vol. 1, No. 3. January 16, 1947

## Thanks

The Daily Minutes takes this opportunity to thank especially our recorders who have worked overtime to produce the record of this conference. Thanks also to the secretarial staff, the spotters, the group leaders and other Staff and Delegate personnel for their splendid cooperation.

## Conference Overview

The recorder in each group, with the help of the group, has picked out the highlights of his group's findings and recommendations which he believes every member of the Conference most needs to know. These highlights are combined in this issue of the Daily Minutes.

These are presented not only for your information. We believe that these suggest ways in which you can act personally to help solve the problems of Veterans education in your community. Take a few examples. If one group finds that we can help our cause by writing to a congressman about some specific problem, let's all write. If another group recommends that we should contact the V.A. Hospital nearest to our home to find how our school or college can help the adult education program there or help in starting one, let's do so, etc.

One of the most fruitful results of this Conference will occur only if we personally resolve to attempt to implement Conference recommendations in our home communities. We hope this issue of the Daily Minutes will help you in making your personal action commitments.

Group I - Guidance and counseling of Veterans and Selection and Training of Counselors.

The Group acting as three separate committees in the morning session came together in the afternoon for a general session to review and discuss their findings.

Points receiving special consideration were:

1. The need of carrying to the local community the advantages to be gained by a good counseling program.
2. Special attention should be directed to the "52-20" group, with the aim of getting them to accept adequate counseling.
3. Group guidance, outside V.A. hospitals, a splendid means of directing the veteran to the advantages of individual counseling, has been proposed by the Veterans Administration, but has not received financial backing because of lack of public knowledge of its need.
4. Cognizance was taken of the need of a complete curriculum guide in counseling and guidance in the universities and colleges. It was recommended that the Veterans Education Council appoint a committee to draw up a suitable curriculum guide which might be submitted to college administrators.
5. A period of internship for counselors before permitting them to assume full responsibility was suggested as a means of strengthening the weaknesses resulting from not having adequate training in colleges.
6. A very definite need was felt for bringing to the attention of publishers and compilers of information for use in counseling of the desirability of indicating clearly the date at which the information was current and the source from which it was taken. A specific recommendation is being made to the Council for appropriate action.

Group II - Problems of Adjustment to V.A. Policies and Directives.

The major part of Grpup II's recommendations have taken the form of resolutions to V.A. and other agencies. These will be presented for your consideration and action, as a group, at the summary session, January 17, 1947.

Group III - On-the-Job Training in Industries and Trades and Related Instruction

Group III-A

1. It is recognized by the work group that due to the diversified approach by the several states in establishing approval procedures for O.J.T. programs, definite answers to many questions which are applicable nationally cannot be given. It is suggested, therefore, that recommendations appearing in this report be considered as aids in refining a program and not as a cover-all pattern for the nation as a whole.

2. A great portion of our time was consumed in exploring the problem of related instruction. The magnitude of the task of preparation, distribution, and application of related instruction material is recognized. National, state, and local, business, industrial, and educational organizations and individuals can be of great assistance by contributing to a national and state coordinated plan to provide necessities in this field. Are you making or will you make a contribution to this coordinated plan?

3. Confusion has been created by varied interpretations made by localities and instructions issued by responsible agencies of the criteria established by P.L. 679. It is recognized, however, that regardlesss of differences the approval agencies have been able to adapt P.L. 679 as a whole to meet conditions peculiar to the cognizant area.

4. The work group recognizes the helpful attitude and cooperation of business, industrial and professional establishments inextending O.J.T. opportunities to veterans.

Group III-B - Farm Training

The group approved the recommendation of the Agricultural Section of the American Vocational Association that provisions be made for a special program of "institutional on-the-farm training" adapted to farming and that the education of farm veterans should not be required to adapt to standards set up for institutional or on-the-job training.

It was recommended that extensive use be made of advisory councils made up of persons able to assist the veterans' program. Increasing participation in policy-making by the veterans themselves should be provided.

Additional provision should be made for financing state and local administration of the programs for farm veterans.

Increasingly desirable relationships with the Veterans Administration and with other agricultural agencies were recognized.

Boards of education and school administrations were urged to recognize education for farm veterans as an integral part of a continuing school program of adult education and to conduct veterans education under policies which ban be continued for other adults when veterans education is completed.

The training of teachers was considered to be a crucial problem. Promising instances of institutional aid by colleges and universities in teacher training were cited. Training in service was viewed as most necessary.

Thr group has been much concerned about the selection of farm veterans for training to make sure that only these are included who have feasible occupational objectives in farming and who have adequate facilities for farming and satisfactory farmer trainers. Other forms of vocational education should be provided for those farm veterans who cannot qualify for training in farming.

Programs for farm veterans should commonly be broadened to give more attention to home, community, state, national, and world problems.

Group V. Expanding the facilities for the education of veterans.

Here 's what Group V thinks you can do to promote the expansion of facilities for veterans education. Appropriate resolutions for conference consideration and action will be recommended at the final sessions. How can needed facilities be obtained more rapidly and in adequate amounts through governmental agencies?

Procedures should be developed to expedite the utilization of the high priority to educational institutions training veterans for acquisition of government surplus property. The priority should be extended to all other facilities needed by schools. A resolution directed to the F.W.A. is being presented to the conference for consideration and and action. Will you get other groups and prominent persons to write also?

How can existing facilities be used more effectively?

Operate training programs on a regional basis to provide training for groups that would otherwise be too small. Does your community need a regional school?

What can be done to relieve shortages of physical facilities?

We urge that this conference pass a resolution requesting Congress to appropriate immediately the twenty five million dollars remaining in the Hood Bill and an additional fifty million dollars to complete present commitments. Have you written your Congressman and Senator about this? We urge that this conference pass a resolution requesting Congress to provide grants in aid for permanent construction to non-profit institutions in which veterans are enrolled on the basis of certification of need. Will you write Congressmen and Senators also?

How can facilities be expanded for training on the secondary level?

Training facilities for veterans on the secondary level should be set up regionally to conserve equipment and materials of instruction. We urge that more emphasis be given to the veteran training program on the secondary level by governmental and other agencies.

Group VI: What type of education on the non-collegiate level should be provided for veterans and by what methods and techniques (administrative, supervisory, instructional) can this be provided?

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Types of general and specialized educational programs should be provided that meet the varied interests and needs of veterans.

2. To meet the varied educational needs and interests of veterans, general and vocational, present plans of educational organization and administration should provide for: individualized instruction; an adequate supply of trained teacher personnel, instructional materials and facilities; and in-service training program which alerts the teacher to special considerations due the veteran; an adequate guidance service; local control of the organization and administration; financial support from local state and federal funds; vocational guidance, pre-work training, a working relationship with industry and business for the placement of veterans and where needed - a work experience or "on-the-job" training related to the veteran's occupational goals.

3. To help the veteran in his role as a citizen, the whole educational program should be studied and subsequent action be taken to meet the desires of students seeking an education; to the reorganization of present courses, especially social studies and English to the ends that acceleration is facilitated; to use of experiences of veterans; to the introduction of new courses designed to meet special problems of veterans; to the integration of the many socializing influences into the educational program; to the coordination of various community agencies and resources to serve the veteran; to the establishment of an educational council to coordinate different educational opportunities of the community to serve the needs of the veteran; and to the means of offering to the full-time high school veteran the opportunity to participate in a prescribed general educational program, as well as offering to the "on-the-job" trainee a program

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that embraces related instruction, recreational activities and neighborhood study groups.

4. To meet the needs of the post-high school veteran, educational programs should be expanded on a community or inter-community basis to include business, technical and new terminal general education courses to be offered in Community of Junior Colleges and other Adult Education programs, including "on-the-job" training programs.

Special Committee 3 - Extension of Adult Education Programs to V.A. Hospitals

It is suggested that the plans in operation at Crile V.A. Hospital, Cleveland, in cooperation with the Veterans Education Division of the Cleveland Board of Education and local colleges and Universities, and the Dearborn V.A. Hospital in cooperation with Wayne University and the Veterans Education Division of the Dearborn School System, demonstrate that a cooperative procedure can be adopted and followed successfully.

Policy Delineated:

(1) Regular Diplomas may be awarded
   (a) Subjects taught at the hospital on accelerated plan to complete the required 16 units.
   (b) G.E.D. tests accepted as per recommendation of Am. Council on Education.
(2) Special Diploma based on recommendation of Am. Council on Education (modified to meet local Board of Education requirement of 6 units at Crile).
(3) Extension classes based on public school curriculum and accredited after successful completion of tests supplied and scored by Board of Education.
(4) Books furnished by Board of Education and paid for by some volunteer group (Am. Legion for example).
(5) Teacher certification filed with Bd. of Ed. in compliance with state requirements.

What has your local Board of Education or college done to provide education to patients in veterans' hospitals in its area?

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
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JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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VETERANS EDUCATION CONFERENCE
DETROIT, JANUARY 14 - 17, 1947

BIBLIOGRAPHY - VETERANS EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

* * * * * *

Excellent PUBLICATIONS may be obtained

From:

Cincinnati Public Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio
Pamphlet - For Veterans Only

Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Pamphlet - Vocational Guidance Center
Pamphlet - High School Courses, Special Features for Summer

Oregon State System Higher Ed., 220 S.W. Alder St., Portland 4, Oregon.

Pamphlet - Vanport College Center
Pamphlet - Extending Education

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Av. N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Brochure - Farmer-Veterans
Monthly publication - New South, 1946 issues (Feb, Apr, Dec)
Pamphlet - Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana
Pamphlet - Survey of Vets Services for Negroes in Oklahoma
Pamphlet - Survey of Vets Services for Negroes in Arkansas

University of the State of New York, Albany, New York

Bulletin - Education of Veterans in New York State
Counselors Handbook - Vocational Training Opportunities in NY
Manual - Opportunities for Higher Education in NY, Part I

State Veterans Service Agency, 545 Broadway, Albany 7, New York

Bulletin No. 70 - For Directors and Counselors, Dec 10, 1946
Bulletin No. 71 - For Directors and Counselors, Dec 17, 1946
Manual - On the Job Training Programs in Agriculture

New York State Division of Veterans Affairs, 270 Broadway, New York

Pamphlet - NY State Guide for Employers (OJT Program)
Counseling Manual - Veterans Rest Camp, Mt. McGregor

National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th St., New York 20

News Sheet - NAM News, Issues of July 5 and Oct 20
Following Pamphlets

Preparing for Industrial Work
Readjustment to Civilian Jobs

Competitive Enterprise versus Planned Economy
The American Triangle of Plenty
Bibliography of Economic and Social Study Material 1946
Human Relations and Efficient Production
Patents and Your Tomorrow
Qualifications of an Industrial Nurse
Three to be Served (Educational Film)
The Public and Industrial Peace
Jobs and the Woman
Financing Small Business
TRENDS in Education-Industry Cooperation

Veterans Education Council, Dept of Adult Education, NEA of US

Committee Reports, Pamphlets, Brochures, Miscellaneous Material

WORK GROUPS FOR THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON VETERANS EDUCATION

Sponsored by

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GROUP I. Guidance and counseling of veterans and selection and training of counselors.

A. Administration and testing

B. In-service training of counselors

II. Problems involved in adjustment to Veterans Administration policies, directives and contracts.

III. On-the-job training in industries and trades and related training.

IV. Selection and training of staff in veterans education.

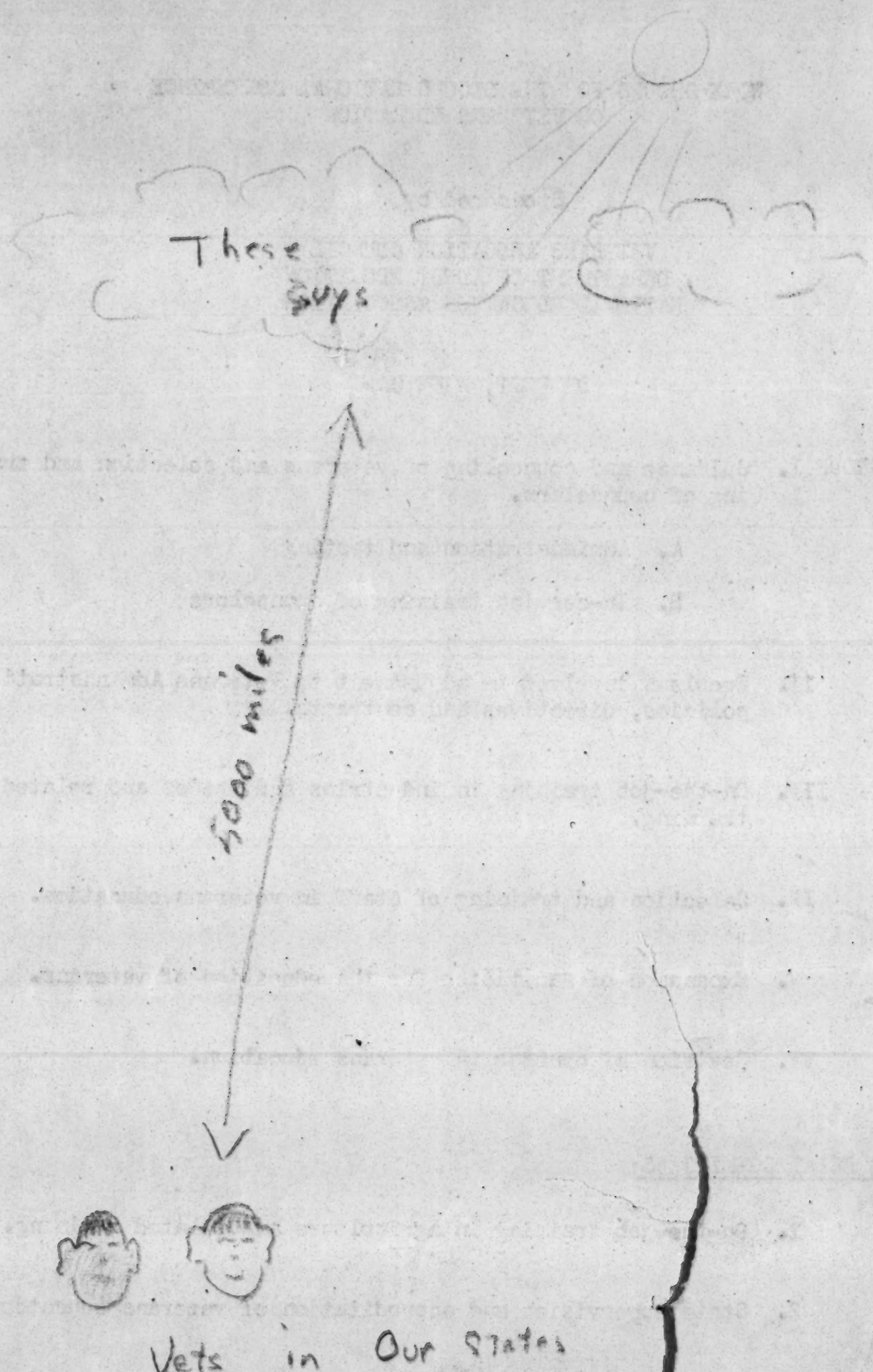
V. Expansion of facilities for the education of veterans.

VI. Revision of courses in veterans education.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

1. On-the-job training in agriculture and related training.

2. State supervision and accreditation of veterans education.


These
Guys
5000 miles
Vets in Our States

# VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL

*of the*

## Department of Adult Education

of the

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

of the

UNITED STATES

**Your opportunity to join with others in developing more adequate educational opportunities for veterans**

**1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.**
**Washington 6, D. C.**

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XII—LOUIS BRUNO, Washington

•

***Executive Secretary***

LELAND P. BRADFORD
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

## Purpose of the Veterans Education Council[1]

The purpose of the Council shall be to promote and foster veterans' education of all types in the United States; to study problems in veteran education to the end that solutions may be suggested to national, state and local groups, agencies and associations, and that recommendations may be made to the national and state legislatures; to encourage community participation in meeting the educational needs of veterans; to assist through meetings and publications the development of more adequate facilities and methods for the education of veterans; and to acquaint veterans with their opportunities for education so that both they and the country may be helped to readjust to peacetime living.

## Membership

The Council's work depends entirely upon its membership. Everyone interested in the education of veterans, and, as a matter of fact, the education of adults in general, is urged to join the Council and participate in its work. Annual dues are $3.00, which includes membership in the Department of Adult Education, NEA, a year's subscription to the ADULT EDUCATION BULLETIN and various publications of value to educators and supervisors of veterans. Members of the Department of Adult Education, NEA, may become members of the Council by paying the difference between the Department's membership fee and the Council's membership fee.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Executive Secretary, Leland P. Bradford, at 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington 6, D. C., or your Regional Vicepresident.

[1] CONSTITUTION, VETS. ED. COUNCIL, ART. II.

## VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL — MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enroll me as a member of the Veterans Education Council of the Department of Adult Education of the N.E.A. Enclosed is $3.00 membership dues for one year from date, including a year's subscription to the *Adult Education Bulletin*, and other publications of value to educators and supervisors of veterans.

Name (please print) .....

Position .....

Address .....
(Street) (City) (Zone) (State)

(If forwarded through an organization affiliated with the Department of Adult Education, an official of that organization will please sign here .....
(Name of organization)

.....

Make check or money order payable to THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. Mail to the Veterans Education Council NEA, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, 6, D. C.

## RECEIPT FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES

*(To be filled out by member of the state or local membership committee of the Veterans Education Council when dues are collected from the applicant.)*

Received of .....
(Name)

the sum of ..... and ...../100 Dollars in payment of membership dues as follows:

One year's membership in the Veterans Education Council, which includes membership in the Department of Adult Education of the N.E.A. and a year's subscription to the *Adult Education Bulletin* with *Veterans Education Supplement* and other publications of the Council . . . . . $.....

One year's membership in the Veterans Education Council (in addition to membership previously registered in the Department of Adult Education) . . . . . $.....

One year's membership in the National Education Association, including one year's subscription to the *N.E.A. Journal* . . . . . $.....

Received by.....

Address..... Date.....

## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please enroll me as a regular member of the National Education Association. Enclosed is $3.00 in payment of membership dues for the current membership year (September 1 to August 31), including a year's subscription to the *N.E.A. Journal.*

Name (please print).....

Address (for the *Journal*).....
(Street) (City) (Zone) (State)

Date.....

*Make check or money order payable to the* NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Send to: 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Problem 5. "How can related instruction be provided in on-the-job training where small numbers do not warrant the establishment of a class?"

1. Cooperation between allied communities (area programs)
2. Correspondence material.
3. Occupations containing similar elements grouped in one class.
4. Itinerant instructors.
5. Individual chart study procedure in which trainees in different occupations are in the same class under one instructor.
6. A short period full-time related program carried on in a central location. This may be supplemented by correspondence material.
7. By employer trainer instruction in establishment, office or central factory

Problem 6. "How can we recruit and train related instruction teachers."

A. Recruiting.

1. From qualified workers in occupations.
2. From teachers employed at present either full or part-time.
3. From institutions of higher education.
4. From professional and semi-professional people.
5. Individuals who received experience and training in the armed forces.
6. Qualified persons in retirement.

B. Training of teacher.

1. Short intensive course.
2. Itinerant teacher trainers to assist in local situations.
3. Informal instruction by superiors.
4. Written instruction (home study)
5. Formal instruction in institutions.
6. Periodic area institutions.

Problem 7 - "How can related instruction be supervised, coordinated and Recorded?"

A. Responsibility of Supervision

1. Local school officials
2. The state approval agency or its representative.

B. Methods of Supervision

1. By State or local school representatives visiting establishment
2. Through the instructor in the class room.
3. By Veterans Administration representative who supervises Veteran in accordance with existing legislation.

C. Methods of Recording

1. By having trainee complete weekly form developed by the school.
2. By the keeping of a daily report by the trainee
3. By an attendance report kept by the instructor

Problem 8 - "How can on-the-job training be supervised?"

1. Planned location or plant visitation by local or state field service personnel.
2. Review of reports and records (It was suggested that state and local school personnel and Veterans Administration representatives coordinate plant visits wherever possible to minimize confusion and work interruption.)
3. Confer with representatives of occupational groups.
4. On-the-job training reports to the veterans administration.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Problem 9 - "Are supervisory and executive occupations proper areas for for on-the-job training?
Only if there is a bonafide training program involved.

Problem 10 - "What alteration or extension of approval analysis has been been made necessary by Public Law No. 679?"

1. Change in job objective of training program if over two years in length.
2. Change in pay objective to conform with above.

Problem 11 - "Are there criteria that can be applied to an occupation to determine its adaptability to a veteran on-the-job training situation?"

1. As established by Public Law 679.
2. Other criteria as recognized by the state approval agency.
   (a) Standards in use by national associations.
   (b) State laws and orders by bureaus, commissions, and councils.

Problem 12 - "How shall we determine the amount of credit to be given an on-the-job trainee for previous experience and training?"

A. Who should make the determination?
   1. Employers (In some areas)
   2. Employer organizations, work groups and joint committees.
   3. Employer and local coordinator for on-the-job training and related instruction.

B. How to be determined.
   1. Criteria established by:
      (a) Examination
      (b) Individuzl counseling.
      (c) Documentary evidence
      (d) Professional boards and councils.

Problem 13 - "How can on-the-job training opportunities be developed for veterans?"

1. Survey of community opportunities.
2. Publicity (explain program to veteran and employer groups)
3. Through the training facilities branch of the Veterans Administration.
4. Conferring with veteran and employer organizations.
5. Use of veterans information centers.
6. Special project in state office of veterans affairs.
7. Dye consideration of limitations imposed by existing wage ceilings.
   (a) Proper wage progression to be retained.

P.C

STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING
JACKSON, MISS.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
STATE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO No.

24 March 1945

1-

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 19th concerning the Southern Regional Council.

We have been informed of the work of your voluntary organization personally by Colonel Campbell Johnson and officially by letter from National Headquarters of Selective Service. There is no one more interested in the problems of the South than the writer. I happen to have been born and reared in Mississippi, and I realize our problems on illiteracy, health deficiencies and other problems affecting the physical fitness of the people residing in the Southern States. I am a member of the National Council of Physical Fitness, and I am vitally interested in effecting some plan for correction of our deficiencies.

I am also acquainted with some of the racial tensions which have arisen in the past and which periodically do arise, and the possibility of the situation becoming more tense upon the return of a great number of veterans. I am at a loss to know just exactly what you desire in the way of statistical data. I feel that if you would like to know the schooling of men now in the Armed Forces, that could easily be procured from the Bureau of Naval Personnel and The Adjutant General's Office, but if you desire data in regard to registrants, then we are in a position to give you some information in regard to both white and negro registrants, as to causes of their rejection at the induction station and other information. Therefore, I am free to ask you more specifically just what you desire, since your request for statistical data is rather general.

You may rest assured of our cooperation and that Mississippi stands ready to assist in every way in the solution of our mutual problems.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence W. Long

LAWRENCE W. LONG
Colonel, MC
State Director

LWL:ebs

PC

SELECTIVE SERVICE

# OKLAHOMA STATE HEADQUARTERS

525-541 HIGHTOWER BUILDING

OKLAHOMA CITY

March 26, 1945

IN REPLY REFER TO
710-3.26-4d

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 19, 1945.

We are pleased to have the information which you have furnished us, as well as the statistical compilations which you have been kind enough to forward to us. We would be glad to have you send us this information as it is compiled for our reference in this Headquarters.

You may be assured that we will be pleased to cooperate with you in any request which you may have.

Yours very truly,

FOR THE STATE DIRECTOR:

Isaiah O. Hagen

Isaiah O. Hagen
Major, C. W. S.
Legal Advisor

# STATE HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

RICHMOND, VA.

PC

March 29, 1945

In Reply Refer To:
D-MFN-3-29-45

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This Headquarters acknowledges receipt of your letter of March 19, 1945, in which you outline the objective of the Southern Regional Council in the development of a program of attitude education in an effort to help to reduce some of the racial tensions which might be expected to arise when the men in the Armed Forces are returned to civilian life.

This Headquarters will be pleased to cooperate with your program by furnishing whatever statistical data that is presently available and is of interest to you. At the present time we are not authorized to make special research to obtain such data nor is the clerical force available for such studies.

This Headquarters is prepared to furnish you a compilation by Counties in Virginia showing the classification of all living registrants as of March 1, 1945. This study would enable you to determine the number of registrants who have been inducted and have enlisted into the Armed Forces with further breakdown showing the numbers of white registrants and Negro registrants in each of the age groups, 18 through 25, 26 through 29 and 30 through 37. This would simply be a numerical breakdown and would not show schooling or any other characteristics.

No study has been furnished this Headquarters of the educational status, former employment or other characteristics of the individual registrant, and I know of no plan to make such information available through Selective Service. At this time a study has been requested to determine the basis upon which registrants have been rejected for service in the Armed Forces, and such figures will probably be available in respect to rejections in about three months time.

As soon as you have determined the basis upon which you wish to make your study, please advise this Headquarters what information would be of value to you and we will cooperate insofar as the desired information is available.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Yours very truly,

Mills F. Neal

MILLS F. NEAL
Colonel, Infantry
State Director

MFN:els

PC

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF THE
STATE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
RALEIGH

April 4, 1945

In reply refer to:
1-4.4-3

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We acknowledge your letter of March 19 asking for certain statistical data for the use of the Southern Regional Council in its studies. We have also received a letter from the Director of Selective Service advising of your earlier contact with that headquarters and authorizing us to furnish such information as may be available.

We have carefully considered the statistics which you desire and regret to advise that at present we do not have available those statistics which would appear to cover the characteristics in which your council is interested. For instance, the only record of educational qualification is to be found in each individual registrant's file, and we regret that the clerical personnel of the local boards already have about as much routine detail as they can handle, and therefore we would not feel justified at this time in requesting them to extract such statistical data from the files.

The State Director feels that the program of the Southern Regional Council is a worthy one and will be glad to cooperate, if possible, and assures you that should we acquire at a later date statistics which we think might be helpful to you we will be glad to forward them without further request.

For the State Director:

Yours very truly,

Thomas H. Upton

THOMAS H. UPTON
Lt. Colonel, FD
Assistant to the Director

THU/mps

PC

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
ALABAMA STATE HEADQUARTERS
MONTGOMERY 4

175-181

OFFICE OF THE
STATE DIRECTOR

April 4, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

There has been some delay in replying to your letter of March 19, 1945 addressed to this officer, by reason of the fact that the request for information submitted by you was discussed in the various departments of our headquarters, and it was necessary for us to communicate with National Headquarters of Selective Service in gaining a clearance for furnishing such information under our existing regulations.

In the second paragraph of your letter, you state: "Specifically, we should like to obtain statistical data on the selectees and volunteers from the various counties of your state showing their race, their schooling, and such other characteristics as may be available". Along this line, we wish to advise that we can furnish you statistical data on the number of inductees from each county in the state, broken down into draft board areas and showing their race. We are also in position to give you specific information on the number of men registered for military service by board areas and race. We do not have any statistics or information in this headquarters relative to the schooling of registrants, or men in the Service. Certain data along this line has been prepared by the Army and Navy for the nation as a whole, but we do not believe that it has as yet been broken down by states. Any information you desire along this line would necessarily have to be secured from these two branches of the Service.

If you desire the statistical data which we are able to furnish you, as indicated above, please let us know.

Yours very truly,

James T. Johnson Jr.

James T. Johnson, Jr.
Colonel, Ordnance
State Director

A List of

# VETERANS INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS

# IN 218 CITIES

with

information regarding

Scope of Program
Source of Financing
Staff Arrangements
Sponsorship and Participation

July 18, 1945

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO VETERANS

Under Auspices of
National Social Work Council
1790 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

10¢

# VETERANS INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Organization of veterans information service centers has been proceeding rapidly as local communities prepare to welcome back increasing numbers of returning service men and women. Many questions have been raised regarding the organization and administration of such centers and their relationship to established community facilities. In order to provide a source of information about these programs the National Committee on Service to Veterans has assembled data about local information service centers and also has made an appraisal of experience to date.

The information given in the attached list is based upon responses to direct inquiries made by several national agencies. An effort has been made to bring it up to date as of June 1, 1945 but it is recognized that the list is subject to considerable error because of rapidly changing local plans and the lack of any generally accepted definition of a Veterans Information Service Center.

While no attempt has been made to define a Veterans Information Service Center, for the purpose of this list it has been considered a central point generally accepted in the community as <u>the</u> center where veterans may receive information and referral to proper community resources and which has been established by a joint decision of several of the principal groups concerned with services to veterans.

Listing of a center is no indication that the program is considered adequate. Many are performing service of high quality. On the other hand, it is known that some are poorly organized and poorly staffed. A few centers attempt to provide services which constitute a definite duplication of existing facilities.

Likewise, omission of any city does not necessarily mean that a center does not exist in that city. With respect to the cities of 100,000 population or over, the list is reasonably complete. Information reported from cities of less than 25,000 population has been merely summarized because of the incompleteness of information available.

Many communities which have no veterans information service center may be doing an excellent job of providing services for returning veterans. Existing facilities may be well developed, accessible and generally known in the community. There may be an active coordinating or planning committee concerned with the establishment of needed facilities. Most cities reported having such a committee, whether or not a center had been established. A large number of cities have reported the development of new services such as medical or psychiatric rehabilitation centers, vocational guidance centers or a voluntary panel of business counselors. None of these activities is reflected in the attached list which includes only centers providing general information and referral.

Summary

The majority of cities of 25,000 population or over have established an information service center for returning veterans. Two hundred eighteen are listed here. At least 100 of these are well organized community-wide efforts staffed with carefully selected personnel. Many towns of less than 25,000 also have centers. Reports have been received from 68 of these.

Of the 92 cities of over 100,000 population, 72 have established a Veterans Information Service Center. Seven others are in the process of establishing such a program and 3 are situated in a metropolitan area accessible to a center in the larger city. Only 10 report no center in operation or in process of being established. Almost all of these have a coordinating committee concerned with veterans services and several are considering establishment of a center.

Of these 72 centers, some 40 or 50 function under the sponsorship of an independent and representative committee which has real responsibility for its operation. The community chest or war chest participates in the financing in 37 cities, providing the entire budget in 18. Local or state governments participate in the financing of 32 centers, providing the entire budget for 18. Federal agencies constitute the third principal source of financing, supporting 20 in whole or in part.

About half of all cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population have a Veterans Information Service Center. In these smaller cities the relative importance of community chest, local government, and federal agencies in financial arrangements is reversed. Forty-one are supported entirely by the federal agencies, 35 by city, county or state government and 19 by the community or war chest. Over one-third receive all or part of their funds from voluntary sources.

The majority of these centers have been organized primarily to provide a service of information and referral. Ninety-eight report that the service is limited to information and referral, although, obviously, a certain amount of counseling and treatment is involved in a carefully made referral. A number of centers report that some counseling on vocational, educational or personal problems is a definite part of the program. While counseling at the center may well be an unjustified duplication of existing community facilities, there is probably not as much duplication as the list may seem to indicate. In the first place, much of this counseling is done by representatives of operating agencies stationed at the center. A number of cities have brought together under one roof representatives from several operating agencies so as to facilitate speedy service. These representatives get the wheels moving quickly in their respective agencies. In other instances the basic service has been lacking in the community. This is particularly true in the case of vocational and business counseling.

Similarly, provision of claims service at the center may represent an unwarranted duplication of facilities existing elsewhere in the community or it may mean merely that office space has been made available at the center for representatives of Veterans Administration, American Red Cross, veterans organizations, or an accredited county service officer.

Staff is provided in various ways. In some it is furnished by one of the federal or local agencies, but most cities have recognized that identification of the program with some one operating agency limits use and definitely handicaps the center in its responsibility for coordination. Usually it has been found that by employing staff directly the center is more likely to get suitable personnel. Certainly, the quality of personnel will determine the quality of the service.

A report of the appraisal of local experience which has been made by the National Committee on Service to Veterans will be available soon in pamphlet form. Analysis of successes and failures in a selected group of cities included in this field study reemphasizes the following conditions necessary to insure good service to the veteran:

1. Sponsorship of the center by a community-wide group with participation by all organizations and interests concerned with service to veterans. The variety of needs and the specialized services required to serve adequately the needs of all veterans demand full mobilization of all resources and active cooperation of all groups.

2. A coordinating committee actively concerned with strengthening existing services and establishing those which are not available but needed to serve veterans' needs. Operation of the center should be considered an integral part of the planning activities.

3. A center program which is primarily information and referral to existing resources, effectively related to the work of operating agencies. Ordinarily direct or treatment services are available elsewhere in the

community. They can be provided at the center by representatives of existing agencies upon agreement among the groups concerned. There should be flexibility and an earnest effort to make certain that the veteran neither fails to get the service he needs nor is confused by duplicating facilities.

4. Staff qualified in the fields of individualized service to people and of community relationships, with knowledge of local agencies and organizations.

5. Accessible and convenient location, attractive offices, adequate space for comfortable waiting room and private interviewing rooms.

* * *

For an explanation of abbreviations used in this report see page 23.

VETERANS INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS
IN 72 CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION OR OVER

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AKRON | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 3 paid | Broad sponsoring committee appointed by Mayor in cooperation with CSA and ARC. |
| ALBANY | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | Advisory committee organized by USES with CSA cooperation. |
| ✓ ATLANTA | Inf. & Ref. | City<br>County | 2 paid | Broad sponsoring committee. |
| BALTIMORE | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | Under auspices of federal agencies. There is a CSA committee and also a Mayor's committee. |
| BOSTON | Inf. & Ref.<br>Voc. Counseling<br>Claims Asst.<br>Med. Service | City<br>CSA | Several paid by City<br>Job Counselor -loaned CSA,<br>Agen. repr. | Operated by City under direction of Soldiers Relief Department. Job Counseling Department provided by CSA, which has representative committee. |
| BRIDGEPORT | Inf. & Ref.<br>Voc., Educ., & Bus. Counseling<br>Claims Asst. | Chest | 10 paid<br>Agen. repr. | Very broad participation by all groups under coordinator appointed by Mayor at instigation of C of C and CSA. |
| BUFFALO | Inf. & Ref. | USES<br>Chest<br>Jr. C of C | 2 paid<br>2 loaned-USES | Operating under broad citizen's committee. There is also a center operated by County. |
| CAMBRIDGE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | City | 1 paid | Initiated by CSA; taken over by City Council; committee inactive; operated by Soldiers Relief Dept. |
| ✓ CHARLOTTE | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City<br>County | 1 paid | Independent citizen's committee. |
| ✓ CHATTANOOGA | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | Operated under auspices of USES. Citizen's committee considering establishment of a community sponsored center. |
| CHICAGO | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | Chest | 9 paid<br>2 loan ARC<br>20 volunteers | City Club, CSA and Mayor sponsored establishment. Center supervised by broad citizen's committee. Also 2 centers oper. by newsp. |
| CINCINNATI | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling | Chest<br>ARC | 2 paid | Operated under auspices of independent committee with broad advisory group. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLEVELAND | Inf. & Ref. | City | 6 paid<br>2 Agen. repr. | Center sponsored by representative committee appointed by Mayor. All groups participated in planning. |
| COLUMBUS | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | Planned by CSA & War Services Board; now operating under broad committee. There is a Claims Center under same auspices. |
| DALLAS | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling | Chest<br>County<br>USES | 3 paid | Sponsored by representative citizen's committee; headquarters at USES. |
| DAYTON | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Business & Industry | 1 paid<br>2 Agen. repr. | Planned and operated by Dayton District Development Committee-a representative citizen's group. |
| DENVER | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City<br>AWVS | 1 paid | Vet. Advisory Council rep. vet. org., USES, C of C, CSA. |
| DES MOINES | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City<br>County | 2 paid<br>Agen. repr. | Sponsored by County Veterans Service Committee composed of repr. of VA, WMC, ARC, and CSA. |
| DETROIT | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City | 14 paid<br>1 loan ARC | Planned and sponsored by Mayor's committee composed primarily of business, school, and official representatives. |
| ELIZABETH | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling<br>Claims Asst. | Sel. Serv.<br>County<br>State DED | Sel. Serv.<br>State DED | Operated under auspices Selective Service. |
| ERIE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Chest | 2 paid<br>2 agen. repr. | Sponsored by broad representative comm. appointed by Mayor at instigation of CSA and USES. |
| FALL RIVER | Inf. & Ref. | City | 3 paid | Citizen's advisory committee. |
| FLINT | Inf. & Ref. | Industrial Mutual Assn. | 4 paid | Initiated and sponsored by comm. appointed by Industrial Mutual Assn. with broad advisory comm. |
| FORT WORTH | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>C of C | 1 paid | Broad committee sponsored by Chamber of Commerce. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GARY | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling<br>Claims Asst. | Chest | 2 paid | Planned by CSA, sponsored by broad independent committee. |
| GRAND RAPIDS | Inf. & Ref.<br>Photostat service | Chest | 3 paid<br>3 loaned | Sponsored by representative council and board of directors. |
| HARTFORD | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling<br>Claims Asst.<br>Employment | City | 7 paid<br>8 Agen. repr. | Broad committee appointed by Mayor. |
| HOUSTON | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Chest | 2 paid | Exec. committee representing federal agencies and welfare groups. Legion program combined with center. |
| INDIANAPOLIS | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Under auspices of Selective Service. There is representative advisory committee. Another center is operated by American Legion and newspaper. |
| JACKSONVILLE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Employment<br>Counseling | Chest | 3 paid | Operated by independent representative committee. |
| KANSAS CITY | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | Independent committee with broad planning and coordinating committee. |
| KNOXVILLE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Employment<br>Claims Asst. | USES | USES | Advisory Committee representing USES, ARC, Univ. of Tenn., Schools, Legion, and Sel. Serv. |
| LOS ANGELES | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Employment<br>Counseling | Chest | 19 paid<br>repr. of<br>13 agen. | Independent committee representing all groups in community concerned with veterans. |
| LOUISVILLE | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City<br>County | 3 paid | Planned and sponsored by independent group representing all agencies and organizations interested in veterans. |
| LOWELL | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | City | Sol. Rel.<br>1 paid | City Department of Soldiers Relief with advisory committee. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEMPHIS | Inf. & Ref.<br>Employment<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling | USES &<br>Operating<br>Agencies | USES<br>Sel. Serv.<br>Voc. Rehabil.<br>CSA | Broad advisory committee, initiated by OCD and WMC. |
| MIAMI | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City<br>County | 2 paid | Committee appointed by C of C including federal agencies, veterans organizations, civic and welfare agencies. |
| MILWAUKEE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Chest | 2 paid<br>Vet. Org. | Operated by Veterans Serv. Exchange representing W.W. I veterans groups. Mayor's committee planning broader sponsorship. |
| MINNEAPOLIS | Inf. & Ref.<br>Photostat service<br>Counseling | CSA | 10 paid<br>repr. 7 agen. | Planned and operated by Committee under auspices of CSA representing broad community interests. |
| NASHVILLE | Inf. & Ref. | USES<br>OCD<br>Chest<br>ARC | 1 paid<br>loan - USES<br>loan - ARC | Sponsored by committee of CSA and OCD, representing all organizations and agencies concerned with service to veterans. |
| NEWARK | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | Sel. Serv.<br>State DED<br>Chest | Sel. Serv.<br>State DED<br>Repr. CSA | Operated by Selective Service. Sponsored by federal agen. and State DED with cooperation of CSA. City also operates a center. |
| NEW HAVEN | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims | City | 1 paid | Planned and operated by a Central Veterans Council repr. veterans organizations. War Council and CSA established a Vocational Counseling Center. |
| NEW ORLEANS | Inf. & Ref.<br>Psych. Serv. | Chest<br>ARC | 4 paid<br>Volunteers | Supervised by committee appointed by CSA, ARC and federal agencies, with broad advisory committee. |
| NEW YORK CITY | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling | War Fund<br>Federal<br>Agen. | 62 paid<br>incl. many loaned by city, state, and fed. agen. | Representative sponsoring committee. Headquarters and supervision provided by WMC. City also operates a center. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORFOLK | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims<br>Counseling | City<br>Chest | 5 paid<br>Repr. 3 agen. | Very broad sponsoring group with executive committee. |
| OAKLAND | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City | 1 paid | Planning instigated by CSA. Operated under broad committee appointed by Mayor. |
| OMAHA | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims<br>Employment | Legion | 1 paid | Operated by a committee of the Legion with general sponsorship by a broad citizen's committee. |
| PATERSON | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Operated by Selective Service under sponsorship of federal agencies. |
| PHILADELPHIA | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | Chest<br>USES<br>VA | 5 paid<br>Repr. VA and USES | Very broad sponsoring committee representing all agencies and interested organizations. |
| PITTSBURGH | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>OCD | 2 paid | Broad committee under auspices of County OCD with CSA cooperating. |
| PORTLAND (Oregon) | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | State<br>Chest | 7 paid<br>1 loan-CSA | City-wide committee representing community agencies acts in an advisory capacity to Governor's committee. |
| PROVIDENCE | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 paid | Mayor's committee representing all interested groups. |
| RICHMOND (Va.) | Inf. & Ref. | City | 2 paid<br>Volunteers | Veterans Service Committee with broad representation appointed by Mayor and CSA. |
| ROCHESTER | Inf. & Ref.<br>Employment<br>Counseling | County | 10 paid | Operated directly under County Manager. No sponsoring committee. USES also operates information and referral center. |
| ST. LOUIS | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 1 paid<br>Plan 3 more | Broad committee jointly sponsored by CSA and USES. Director employed. Location of center being selected. |
| ST. PAUL | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 4 paid | Broad sponsoring committee appointed by Mayor. |
| SALT LAKE CITY | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | Operated by USES with an advisory committee. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORING and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAN DIEGO | Inf. & Ref. | Salvage Chest | 2 paid | Committee on Veterans Services of CSA with broad representation. |
| SEATTLE | Inf. & Ref.<br>Voc. & Ed. Counseling | Chest | 2 paid<br>1 loan<br>Agen. Repr. | Active and representative operating committee working under Civilian War Commission. |
| SPOKANE | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 1 paid | Sponsored by committee formed by RRA and CSA. |
| SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Voc. & Ed. Counseling | City | 2 paid | Broad committee set up by Mayor. |
| SYRACUSE | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | Special advisory committee set up by USES and a citizen's coordinating committee appointed by Mayor. |
| TACOMA | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | CSA representative committee cooperating with federal agencies. |
| TAMPA | Inf. & Ref. | City<br>County | 2 paid | Sponsoring committee. |
| TRENTON | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Operated by Sel. Serv. with cooperation of State Dept. of Econ. Development. |
| TULSA | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | Mayor's committee representing federal agencies, CSA, ARC and Legion. |
| UTICA | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | Sponsored by WMC with broad advisory committee. Also center operated by City. |
| WASHINGTON | Inf. & Ref. | City | 5 paid<br>3 Vol. | Operated by Dist. Commissioners with cooperation of federal agencies. |
| WICHITA | Inf. & Ref. | ARC<br>Chest<br>City | 2 paid | County advisory council set up with State assistance. |
| WORCESTER | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling<br>Employment<br>Other Services | City<br>State | 24 paid<br>Agen. repr. | Operated by city with participation of city and federal agencies. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YONKERS | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | Mayor's committee representing federal and local agencies and organizations, initiated by USES aided by CSA. |
| YOUNGSTOWN | Inf. & Ref. | City | 3 paid | County Veterans Service Committee representing 60 organizations. |

VETERANS INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS
IN 146 CITIES OF 25,000 - 100,000 POPULATION

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALAMEDA, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. Employment | City | 3 paid | Independent and representative committee. |
| ABILENE, Texas | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Advisory committee rep. local civic and welfare organizations and federal agencies. |
| ALBUQUERQUE, N. Mexico | Inf. & Ref. | Federal Agencies | Provided by Fed. Agencies | Independent committee cooperating with federal agencies. |
| ALEXANDRIA, Virginia | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Broad representative committee working with USES. |
| ALHAMBRA, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. Employment Counseling Claims Asst. | Sponsoring Groups | 2 paid | Broad active committee initiated by service clubs and veterans organizations. |
| ALLENTOWN, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling Claims Asst. | School District Selective Service | 1 paid 2 loaned Repr. VA | Broad, independent committee rep. federal agencies, local civic and welfare organizations and schools. |
| ALTON, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Asst. | State Serv. Selective | 1 paid by State Sel. Serv. | Committee of Selective Serv. and Manufacturers Assn. |
| ALTOONA, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling Claims Asst. | C of C | 1 paid Sec. Volunteers | Independent committee organized by C of C. |
| AMARILLO, Texas | Inf. & Ref. | C of C and public subs | 2 paid | Independent committee representing all groups. |
| AMSTERDAM, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Advisory committee organized by USES. |
| ANDERSON, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 paid | General committee rep. fed. agencies, CSA, ARC, Legion, and City. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANN ARBOR, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 1 paid | Mayor's committee rep. federal agencies, CSA, Chest, ARC, and Legion. |
| APPLETON, Wisc. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | C of C Committee rep. federal agencies, ARC, American Legion, County and City. |
| AUBURN, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Advisory Committee of citizens working with USES. |
| AURORA, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling USES Service | USES | 1 Counselor prov. by USES | Sponsored by Council on Vet. Affairs rep. service, civic and welfare organizations. |
| AUSTIN, Texas | Inf. & Ref. Advisory | Federal Agencies | USES | USES, Selective Service, VA. |
| BANGOR, Maine | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 1 paid | Independent committee representing all civic groups. |
| BATTLE CREEK, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Asst. Counseling | County Contrib. | 2 paid | Mayor's committee representing all civic groups. |
| BAY CITY, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | County | 2 paid | Independent broad committee. |
| BAYONNE, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling Claims Asst. | City Selective Service | 2 paid | Mayor's committee in cooperation with State DED and Selective Service. |
| BEAUMONT, Texas | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Chest | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| BELLEVILLE, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. | Selective Service | Selective Service | Selective Service |
| BELLINGHAM, Wash. | Inf. & Ref. | Serv. Clubs Contrib. | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| BERKELEY, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. | City-under War Council | 2 paid | City |
| BINGHAMPTON, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. | USES 95% Contrib. 5% | USES | Independent advisory council working with USES. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLOOMFIELD, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 loaned by Welfare Dep't. | Sponsoring committee rep. local civic groups and federal agencies. |
| BLOOMINGTON, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't Counseling | State County | 3 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| BURLINGTON, Iowa | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Broad advisory committee working with USES. |
| BUTTE, Mont. | Inf. & Ref. | Independent Committee | 1 paid | Independent Committee. |
| CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. Counseling Photostat | Chest and War Appeals Committee | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| CHAMPAIGN, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | Advisory committee rep. ARC, Selective Service, Legion, College and Social agencies. |
| CHARLESTON, W. Va. | Inf. & Ref. Placement Counseling Claims Ass't. | County | 1 Dir--OCD 1 Sec'y paid | Committee rep. USES, Selective Service, VA, OCD. |
| CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. | City | Volunteers | Mayor's Committee. |
| CLINTON, Iowa | Inf. & Ref. Claims Serv. | American Legion | American Legion | American Legion. |
| COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. | Inf. & Ref. | Contrib. and Chest | 1 paid Dir. | Broad independent committee. |
| COLUMBUS, Ga. | Inf. & Ref. | Selective Service | Selective Service | Sponsored by Selective Service, USES, VA, with broad advisory committee. |
| DANVILLE, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES |
| DAVENPORT, Iowa | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | C of C Salvage - YMCA | Volunteers | Independent Committee. |
| DECATUR Ill. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. | Chest | 2 paid | Gen. com. rep. city and county officials, federal agencies, veterans org. and CSA. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DUBUQUE, Iowa | Inf. & Ref. | Selective | Selective | Broad independent committee |
| EASTON, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | Federal Agencies | USES | Broad planning committee co-operating with USES and Sel. Service |
| EAST ORANGE, N. J. | See Orange, N. J. | | | |
| E. St. LOUIS, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | State | 2 paid | Advisory Committee under State Program cooperating with USES and Sel. Service. |
| ELGIN, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | Contrib. | 1 paid | Broad committee initiated by Ass'n of Commerce. |
| ELKHART, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. | Chest | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| ELMIRA, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. | County | 3 paid | Operated by Vet. Service Office (14 years in existence) with active advisory committee. |
| EL PASO, Texas | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | Committee rep. CSA, ARC, and Federal Agencies |
| EVANSVILLE, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Chest | 2 paid | Broad advisory council initiated by Post War Planning Committee |
| FRESNO, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with advisory committee rep. Selective Service, VA, Legion and Business men. |
| GREAT FALLS, Mont. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with advisory committee. |
| GREENWICH, Conn. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Chest Sel. Serv. | 1 loaned by Family Society. 1 rep. Sel. Serv. | Broad independent committee sponsors center operated in conjunction with Sel. Service. |
| HARRISBURG, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. | City and County | 1 paid Volunteers | Citizens advisory Committee |
| HAVERHILL, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. Business Advice | Sel. Serv. C of C | Sel. Service | Committee rep. Sel. Service, Employers, Legion, Soldiers Relief. |
| HOLYOKE, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. Counseling | City | City | Operated by Veterans Service Bureau with an advisory committee. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HUNTINGTON, W. Va. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES cooperating with Legion and ARC. |
| HUTCHINSON, Kans. | Inf. & Ref. Business Counseling | C of C | C of C personnel | C of C veterans committee. |
| JACKSON, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Chest | 2 paid | Citizens Committee under State program. |
| JACKSON, Miss. | Inf. & Ref. | City Chest | 1 paid | Representative committee appointed by Mayor. |
| JOLIET, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES and Selective Service with rep. advisory committee. |
| KALAMAZOO, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. | local Industry | 1 paid | Representative committee initiated by Board of Education. |
| KINGSTON, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Ass't. Counseling | ARC | ARC | Committee rep. ARC, American Legion Co. Service Office, USES, VA, Selective Service. |
| LA CROSSE, Wisc. | Inf. & Ref. | City Schools | Volunteers | Committee of Post War Guidance rep. fed., city and county, ARC, CSA, and American Legion. |
| LAFAYETTE, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. | Selective Service | Volunteers | Broad representative committee initiated by C of C. |
| LANSING, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | County | 2 paid | Broad independent county comm. |
| LAREDO, Texas | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES |
| LAWRENCE, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 loan Sol. Rel. | Mayor's committee appointed at Governor's request. |
| LEBANON, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory comm. initiated by CSA. |
| LINCOLN, Neb. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 3 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| LORAIN, Ohio | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | Not engaged | Committee rep. USES, Selective Service, ARC, Veterans organizations. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LYNCHBURG, Va. | Inf. & Ref. | City<br>Sel. Serv. | 2 Sel. Serv.<br>1 paid | Broad representative committee appointed by Mayor. |
| LYNN, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. | City | Not reported | City |
| MADISON, Wis. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | County Civic Council Broadly representative. |
| MALDEN, Mass. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City | 5 on loan from the City | Veterans Aid and Pension Dep't. of the City |
| MANCHESTER, N. H. | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | USES and Advisory committee rep. Sel. Service, VA, ARC, Legion. |
| MANSFIELD, Ohio | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Service. |
| MARION, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 paid | OCD |
| MASSILLON, Ohio | Inf. & Ref. | City | 2 paid<br>2 volunteers | Representative committee appointed by Mayor. |
| MIDDLETOWN, Ohio | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Legion | Legion | Legion with committee rep. community groups. |
| MOBILE, Ala. | Inf. & Ref. | Participating Agencies | Rep. of Agencies | General citizen's committee initiated by social agencies and industry. |
| MOLINE, Ill. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | ARC<br>City<br>Chest | ARC | Under ARC with broad representation of local and federal agencies on the committee. |
| MONTCLAIR, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Committee rep. Sel. Service, ARC, Legion and Vet. Service committee. |
| MUNCIE, Ind. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst.<br>Counseling | County | 3 paid | County veterans advisory council under State. |
| MUSKEGON, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. | County<br>Chest | 3 paid | Independent Committee with broad representation. |
| MUSKOGEE, Okla. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | WMC, Sel. Serv., VA. |
| NEW ALBANY, Ind. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | Contrib. | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| MACON, Ga. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |

| CITY | SERVICE RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW BRITAIN, Conn. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City | 3 paid<br>1 loaned by City | Independent committee with large representative sponsoring group. |
| NEWBURGH, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | USES with broad representative advisory committee. |
| NEW CASTLE, Pa. | Inf. & Ref. | Mfg. Ass'n. Contrib. | Not reported | Independent committee. |
| NEWPORT, Ky. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | ARC<br>Chest | 1 paid | Committee rep. ARC, C of C, Legion, VFW. |
| NEWPORT, R. I. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 2 paid | Representative committee appointed by Mayor. |
| NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City | 1 paid<br>Dir-loaned by public school | Mayor's committee under state program. Also USES Center. |
| NEWTON, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest<br>City | 2 paid | Mayor's committee CSA and Chest. |
| NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | USES<br>County | Dir. USES<br>County Serv. Off. others paid. | Broad representative committee formed by C of C working with USES, CSA and County Officials. There is also a city - state sponsor center. |
| NORWALK, Conn. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Ed. and Voc. Counseling | City | 2 paid<br>1 volunteer | Mayor's committee under State program. |
| OAK PARK, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | Contrib. | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| ORANGE, N. J. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | Cities<br>Chest | 2 paid<br>2 volunteers | Broad independent committee including representatives from Orange, East Orange, West Orange, South Orange. |
| ORLANDO, Fla. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Ass't.<br>Counseling | Chest-80%<br>City | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| OTTUMWA, Iowa | Am. Legion<br>Claims Asst. | Legion | Not reported | Fed. agencies and Legion. |
| OWENSBORO, Ky. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Claims Asst. | Legion | Not reported | Am. Legion with gen. planning committee-broad representation. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PASSAIC, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with ass't. of Mayor's committee with various panels. |
| PAWTUCKET, R. I. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling Claims Asst. | City | 8 paid | Ex. Comm. rep. all groups - initiated by Civilian Defense. |
| PETERSBURG, ✓ Va. | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Comm. rep. Board of Education, ARC, Legion, Sel. Serv., CSA. |
| PITTSFIELD, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. Legal and Ed. advice Medical serv. | City | Not reported | Mayor's committee. |
| PLAINFIELD, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | City | Volunteers | Comm. rep. Board of Education, ARC, Legion, Sel. Serv., CSA. |
| PORTSMOUTH, ✓ Va. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | City Chest | 4 paid Volunteer | Broad independent committee. |
| PONTIAC, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. | City | Not reported | Mayor's committee with broad representation. |
| POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. | City | Not reported | Broad committee under C of C. |
| PORT HURON, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling Claims Asst. | County Bd. of superv. | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| QUINCY, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES, Sel. Serv., VA. |
| RACINE, Wis. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Asst. | Chest | 2 paid | Mayor's committee with broad representation. |
| RALEIGH, ✓ N. C. | Inf. & Ref. | City-County OCD | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| RIVERSIDE, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory committee. |
| RICHMOND, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. | City | Mayor's Sec. | Mayor's committee. |
| ROCKFORD, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. Claims Serv. | State USO | Ex. Sec. is State Service Officer | Broad independent committee. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROCK ISLAND, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | 50% Chest<br>50% County | 3 paid | Vet. organizations. |
| ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. | Inf. & Ref. | USES | USES | USES, VA, Sel. Service. |
| ROME, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory comm. |
| SAGINAW, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | County Committee. |
| SALEM, Ore. | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Selective Service. |
| SAN JOSE, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. | County<br>Chest<br>USES | 3 paid<br>USES Staff | Broad County Committee. |
| SANTA BARBARA, Calif. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | Volunteers | Broad independent committee. |
| SCHENECTADY, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. | USES<br>Bd. of Ed. | USES<br>1 paid Counselor | Community Committee. |
| ST. JOSEPH, Mo. | Inf. & Ref.<br>USES Service | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory committee. |
| ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| SHREVEPORT, La. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest | 2 paid | Committee rep. fed. agencies, ARC, Legion, and Chest. |
| SIOUX FALLS, S. D. | Inf. & Ref. | C of C | Not reported | Broad independent committee. |
| SPRINGFIELD, Ohio | Inf. & Ref. | ARC-Legion<br>Springfield<br>Assn. | 1 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| STAMFORD, Conn. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | City | Dir-loaned<br>2 paid workers | C of C and Post War Planning Commission. |
| SUPERIOR, Wis. | Inf. & Ref.<br>Counseling | County | 4 paid | County Committee. |
| TERRE HAUTE, Ind. | Inf. & Ref. | Contrib. | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |

| CITY | SERVICES RENDERED | FINANCING | STAFF | SPONSORSHIP and PARTICIPATION in PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOPEKA, Kan. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES, Sel. Serv., VA with general Advisory committee. |
| TROY, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with advisory committee. |
| TORRINGTON, Conn. | Inf. & Ref. | City | OCD Staff | Mayor's committee. |
| WARREN, Ohio | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Chest | 1 paid | Broad committee appointed by Mayor. |
| WACO, Texas | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory committee. |
| WALTHAM, Mass. | Inf. & Ref. | City | 1 paid | Mayor's committee appointed at request of Governor. |
| WATERBURY, Conn. | Inf. & Ref. | Chest City | Paid Director Paid Steno. Vol. Counseling Staff | Broad independent committee. |
| WAUKEGAN, Ill. | Inf. & Ref. | USES Sel. Serv. VA | Fed. Empl. | VA, USES, Selective Service. |
| WEST ORANGE, N. J. | See Orange, N. J. | | | |
| WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. | Inf. & Ref. USES Serv. | USES | USES | USES with broad advisory committee. |
| WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | County | 4 paid | General citizen's committee. |
| WHEELING, W. Va. | Inf. & Ref. USES Service | USES | USES | USES with advisory committee. |
| WOODRIDGE, N. J. | Inf. & Ref. | Sel. Serv. | Sel. Serv. | Selective Serv., VA, ARC, Legion. |
| WOONSOCKET, R. I. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | City | 3 paid | Broad independent committee. |
| YPSILANTI, Mich. | Inf. & Ref. Counseling | Taxation & Community Fund | 2 paid | Broad independent committee. |

## VETERANS INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS IN CITIES OF LESS THAN 25,000 POPULATION

No attempt has been made to prepare a listing of all veterans information service centers in cities and towns of less than 25,000 population. Available information suggests that these smaller communities are alert to the needs of returning veterans often in a more intelligent and unified way than the larger cities. A great many have organized coordinating and planning committees. While the need for a specialized center for information and referral may not seem urgent in these smaller communities, a substantial number have nevertheless been established.

Sixty-eight cities of less than 25,000 population are known to have a veterans information service center. Twenty-one of these are financed and staffed by United States Employment Service or Selective Service, usually as a part of their regular program. Nineteen are financed by city, county or state, this group including such communities as Ridgewood, N. J., Waukesha, Wis. and Attleboro, Mass. which have had notable success in mobilizing volunteer service. The remaining twenty-eight are supported in various ways, often by the community chest or the chamber of commerce. Several in this last group have very active programs based on cooperation of all interests and provided with carefully chosen staff, for example, Adrian and St. Joseph, Mich., Ithaca, N. Y. and Southington, Conn.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| Chest | Community Chest or Community War Chest |
| City | City Government |
| County | County Government |
| CSA | Council of Social Agencies, Welfare Council, or Social Planning Council |
| C of C | Chamber of Commerce |
| Inf. & Ref. | Information and Referral |
| OCD | Office of Civilian Defense |
| Sel. Serv. | Selective Service System |
| USES | United States Employment Service or War Manpower Commission |
| VA | Veterans Administration |

Dashiell - RRA 553

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Retraining and Reemployment Administration

For Release PM Papers
Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1946

Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, personal representative of the Secretary of Labor in charge of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration has issued RRA Order No. 3 which replaces RRA Order No. 1 so that the responsibilities for development and operation of community Advisory Centers rest with the States and individual communities, assisted by all Federal agencies.

The effect of the order is to accelerate "one-stop" service provided veterans and others at the community level. General Erskine also looks for it to increase Community Advisory Centers in number.

The order stresses the fact that there are many persons other than veterans who need assistance in readjusting themselves in the post-war world.

It urges the governors of each state and of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands to establish or implement a State agency to stimulate communities in establishment of Advisory Centers, and, among other things, asks them to provide for full participation of all interested parties in the organization of the State agency. It also urges the governors to authorize the agencies to see to it that Community Advisory Centers provide such service to veterans and others as is not furnished by Federal and local agencies, and further calls upon them to designate the State agencies and Advisory Centers by appropriate names in order that they may be readily identified in each community.

It directs all Federal agencies within the jurisdiction of the RRA to cooperate with State and local agencies regarding Advisory Centers. One way will be for the agencies to lend personnel, data and other assistance upon request of the Centers.

The purpose of RRA Order No. 3 is to assist all communities to reach standards of performance attained by outstanding communities.

A step-by-step guide for establishing and operating community Centers has been prepared by the RRA.

Summary

# SURVEY OF COMMUNITY VETERAN INFORMATION CENTERS

by

American Council on Race Relations

Note: This survey was conducted by Vincent Malveaux, ex-G.I., and supervised by a special committee of the American Council's board of directors under the chairmanship of Charles H. Houston, vice-president of the American Council on Race Relation's board of directors. This special committee included: Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.; Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of Chicago; Charles Dollard, Carnegie Corporation, New York City; Ernesto Galarza, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; James G. Patton, president of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, Denver, Col.; Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, Chicago; and A.A. Liveright, director of the American Council, Chicago.

> "Where our fighting men have stumbled in disillusionment through lack of home town counsel or concern they are already becoming bitter. Any short memoried community with citizens too busily engaged in their own peace time planning to give adequate care, counsel and guidance to their returning veterans, is not only making trouble for itself in the future but is neglecting its own priceless assets."
>
> General Omar K. Bradley
> Director
> Veterans Administration

## A. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

This survey is an attempt to learn what is happening to the returning minority veteran, and to evaluate the services available to help him readjust to the peace-time community.

## B. COMMUNITIES SURVEYED

The study covers Veterans Information Centers in the following twenty-one cities: San Antonio, El Paso and Houston, Tex.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Gary, Ind.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; New York, N.Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Washington, D.C.

C. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED (Examples of problems listed here will be found in Section D.)

1. Lack of Adequate Service for all Veterans

In most instances, there was an apparent lack of centralized community services and specialized counselling for both white and minority veterans. Most information centers act as referral agencies rather than providing the ideal "one-stop" counselling service as examplified by the centers in New York City, Bridgeport, Conn., and Los Angeles.

2. Segregation and Unequal Service to Minorities

Local patterns of discrimination and segregation prevail in centers that service both white and minority veterans. Minority veterans must contend with the same treatment in veterans' centers that they might expect to receive in any of the other social agencies of the community. Inadequate and unequal facilities and counselling service exist wherever separate facilities are set up to handle Negro, Japanese Americans and Mexicans.

3. Failure to Use Minority Counsellors Where Needed

With few exceptions, community centers do not avail themselves of Negro or other minority group counsellors, where the local population break-down would seem to warrant such a program. White counsellors, unfamiliar as they frequently are with the local minority communities, are seriously handicapped with respect to the counselling of minority veterans even though their intention be good.

4. Referral by USES to Menial Jobs Only

In most instances, USES agencies follow the pattern of the local community with respect to segregation and discrimination with the result that Negroes, Japanese Americans, and other minority veterans are referred, for the most part, only to menial job opportunities despite their qualifications and army acquired skills.

5. Referral for Unemployment Compensation Rather than Jobs

In many communities, the accepted method of "counselling" job-seeking minority veterans is to advise them to draw unemployment compensation rather than attempt to secure suitable employment for them. This pattern does not confine itself to the South and in all communities where it exists leads to group antagonisms. Aside from the injustice to minority veterans, this indifference to the aims of the veteran program is reflected in increased costs to the tax payer.

6. Failure of Apprenticeship Programs to Provide Training for Minorities

The survey revealed a decided lack of opportunity and provision for participation by minority veterans in such programs as apprenticeship training, retraining and rehabilitation. Instances are cited in the survey where apprentice training "opportunities" for Negroes included training as "porter", "truck-helper", "copy boy", and "lubricating man". It is evident from the limited facilities for apprenticeship training that Negroes will not be making any immediate inroads in the skilled classification of jobs.

7. Lack of FEPC Legislation Stimulates Employer Discrimination

Now that the war emergency is over and there being no protective FEPC, there seems to be a general "drying up" of job opportunities for the returning minority veteran with little or nothing being done by USES agencies to sell minority veterans to employers. Neither is there evidence that anything is being done to eliminate or even discourage discrimination by employers. USES officials have evidenced a decided unwillingness to persuade employers to use Negro, Japanese Americans, or other minority veterans.

8. Discrimination in Housing Projects for Veterans

In housing, minority groups meet continued discrimination and segregation even in the emergency housing programs aimed at meeting the housing needs of returning veterans and their families. This is true in both the community and college housing programs.

9. A Decided Lack of Knowledge on the Part of Minority Communities Concerning Available Facilities

In many localities, information concerning facilities available to veterans had not penetrated into the minority community. Without this knowledge, minorities don't put pressure on local agencies to get services.

D. EXAMPLES

1. Lack of Adequate Service for all Veterans

(a) In Birmingham, Ala., there was no central community project where either white or colored veterans could go for advice. Negro veterans seeking advice in the Veterans Administration sub-regional office state that they are directed to an information desk in the colored USO where the National Council of Negro Veterans have placed a woman secretary, untrained for this type of counselling, to answer the questions of Negro veterans.

(b) In Cincinnati, the Veterans Advisory Center is staffed by a director and two women interviewers from the Red Cross. The center acts as a referral agency only and is far from the ideal "one-stop" center proposed by General Bradley.

(c) Phoenix, El Paso and San Antonio are alike in their apathy concerning the plight of the returning veteran -- white, colored or Mexican American. These three communities have not seen fit to establish any central counselling service for the veteran, and he is expected to get all his information from his draft board and the local USES offices.

The director of the El Paso Society Service Exchange stated that this community had never been inclined to adopt organized methods of civic improvement. Reason for this inactivity was, "Only the Mexicans will use it." This, she stated, was the reason why veterans were not receiving consideration in El Paso.

(d) The Washington, D.C., veterans center can best be described as a place where the veteran goes to be directed to some other agency which might be able to handle his problem. Most Washington veterans speak of it as a place where veterans are given the "run-around".

2. Segregation and Unequal Service to Minorities

(a) The center in Atlanta, Ga., considered its obligation to the Negro veteran fulfilled by the services of one colored social worker, with no specialized training for this job. Among other indignities, the social worker, Mrs. Lena Sayles, was asked by the local director, Mr. John S. Bell, to do the janitorial work in the absence of the office janitor. She has since resigned.

(b) Although the survey commended the unsegregated Information Center in Houston, Tex., the USES office there presents a direct contrast. Colored and white are definitely segregated. The "white" office is large, well ventilated and chairs are provided for white veterans and civilians who are waiting. The colored veteran enters the building by way of a side entrance into a small office that was originally planned as a storeroom. On one side of the small room were piled boxes of trash, 20 large boxes of toilet paper, and 35 boxes of some type of weather-proofing material. Veterans were standing while waiting to be served. This differential between services rendered white and Negro veterans is typical of all USES services rendered in the South.

(c) While USES agencies are successfully finding placements for the army-acquired skills of white veterans, Negro, Japanese American and other minority veterans are being met with cold politeness, ridicule, or general hostility by USES officials in cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Tex., Nashville, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

3. Insufficient Use of Minority Counsellors

(a) At the time Malveaux visited the New York City center, no Negro counsellors were being used. The officials revealed that they were interviewing prospective colored counsellors to "take the place of one that had recently left". In Chicago, also, no Negro counsellor is being used.

(b) In Houston, Tex., the USES has a separate office for the counselling of colored veterans. This colored office is staffed by white workers completely while veterans standing in line with qualifications to handle such jobs are being placed on unemployment compensation.

(c) The staff at the center in New Orleans, La., has debated the question of using a colored girl worker. The conclusion has been reached that it would be a step forward, but there was still the puzzle of how to solve such social questions as to rest room facilities, etc., and so therefore the question has been dropped.

(d) The survey showed no use of colored counsellors in Washington, D.C., Veterans' Center, and no one seemed aware of any plans to include them in the future.

(e) The Nashville, Tenn., Veterans' Information Center is located in the Cotton State Building, strictly "for white only". A veteran is directed to an Information window where a woman receptionist greets him and attempts to discover his problem. She then turns him over to one of eight white counsellors. Negro veterans, on the other hand, apparently have no serious problems because the few that do go there never get past the Information window. Although the white USES office is situated right across the hall, the colored office is five blocks away and has an all white staff also.

4. Referral by USES to Menial Jobs Only

(a) The policy of the USES office in St. Louis, Mo., when interviewing Negro veterans for job placement is to ask them what they did before they went into the service. Despite army acquired skills, these veterans are put right back into menial job classifications without having an opportunity for better jobs.

(b) An interviewer in the USES office at St. Paul, Minn., stated that he is well aware of many cases where there have been unfilled jobs and qualified Negro veterans with job applications in the office, yet the office would not send the Negro applicants to the firms.

(c) Willie Mays, a colored veteran, had been in the Signal Corps for 33 months, 20 months of which he spent in North

Africa and Italy stringing telephone lines and doing maintenance work. He was told by an army counsellor on separation to seek employment in this field. On being discharged, he reported to the colored branch of the USES in Birmingham, Ala., where the representative immediately told him, "Sorry, but we don't have that kind of work for you." However, white veterans being discharged from the Signal Corps are finding employment with the Birmingham Power Company. Mays is working as a porter with the Pullman Company.

(d) The USES office in Atlanta, Ga., reports that there are jobs open to Negro veterans as truck drivers and porters but no placements being made in skilled fields although applicants are on file that possess skilled qualifications in many fields.

(e) Mr. Richard Setsuda, a Nisei veteran of the 442nd Infantry Regiment and former Seattle business man, states that he sought employment at the Seattle USES office but was offered such menial jobs that he did not even consider them. A brewery owner promised him a job but because of anti-Nisei policy of local union he did not get that job either.

5. Referral for Unemployment Compensation Rather than Jobs

(a) A number of Nisei veterans that have visited the Seattle USES agency state that they were immediately told "you boys might as well apply for unemployment compensation for there are no jobs for you." These veterans are beginning to wonder what is going to happen to them when the unemployment compensation runs out.

(b) Because of discrimination in job opportunities, Negroes and Mexican Americans have been filing so many claims for unemployment compensation in the USES office in San Antonio, Tex., that one of the clerks in the section observed that "the placement department seems to do nothing but send these men over to file unemployment compensation claims."

(c) In the USES office in Houston, Tex., Jesse Jenkins, an honorably discharged veteran of the Air Corps, was standing in line to file his unemployment compensation claim. Although a college graduate and school teacher before entering the service where he was given clerical and administrative experience, Jenkins had just been told by the USES counsellor, "Sorry nothing in your line of work. If you were white, I could send you downtown, but.....". He was advised to file for unemployment compensation.

6. Failure of Apprenticeship Training Programs to Provide Training for Minorities

(a) In Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., no colored veterans are sharing in the apprentice training program, and both white and Negro spokesman stated that certain of the craft unions

were responsible for closing the doors to Negro veterans even in shops where employers were receptive. In Minneapolis, the Urban League Industrial Secretary, Mr. William Seabron, stated that colored veterans were not sharing in the apprenticeship training program even to the slightest extent.

(b) Negroes who apply for apprenticeship training in Houston, Tex., are told that openings have already been filled.

(c) The Chicago Urban League reports difficulty in finding apprentice training opportunities for colored veterans. Union agreements often exclude colored veterans, or employers are opposed to having colored veterans in their shops, the Urban League reports.

(d) Of 56 courses listed in a Tennessee State Department of Education pamphlet listing education and training facilities open to veterans, only 13 are available to Negro veterans. Of 176 veterans taking some form of apprentice training in Nashville, it was estimated that only seven or eight were colored.

(e) In Atlanta, Ga., the Information Center had a list of facilities which had State approved apprentice training programs under the G.I. Bill of Rights. There were 246 approved programs in the Atlanta area. The following six programs were the only ones in which Negroes were included:

Davis Service Station - Porter (Negro trainee)
Tire Recapper (Negro trainee)
Sears Roebuck - Porter (Negro trainee)
Truck-helper (Negro trainee)
Tire and battery changer (Negro trainee)
Strathmore Press - Copy boy (Negro trainee)
Greyhound Bus - Lubricating man (Negro trainee)
C.C. Hart Plumbing Co. - Plumbing (Negro trainee)
Harbour Quality Cleaners - Dry cleaning business (Negro trainee)

7. <u>Lack of FEPC Legislation Stimulates Employer Discrimination</u>

(a) A counsellor in the San Francisco, Cal., USES office stated that during the war a large number of firms were not the least bit interested in using Negro labor, but because of the FEPC bill they did not practice discrimination. No longer having to worry about FEPC censure, these firms are definitely not interested in using Negro labor. For the past few months, orders for Negro men have come only from the Southern Pacific Railroad to do track labor.

(b) Chicago USES officials in the South Parkway office (colored) state they have difficulty in finding employers who will accept Negro veterans in skilled job classifications. These officials have definite cases of rank discrimination but were reluctant to make them putlic or even turn them over to

Malveaux on a confidential basis. Reason: they were working on these issues and didn't welcome interference from other organizations.

(c) Mr. Robert Hazelwood, lone colored counsellor at the Philadelphia Veterans' Information and Advisory Center, states that countless times he has attempted to place colored veterans with college education or skilled training, but has met only with failure. Firms pleased with the veteran's qualifications were not so pleased on finding out his color.

(d) In St. Paul, Minn., the director of the Veterans' Information Center revealed that certain corporations had been placing requisitions with the Center for employment of veterans. No colored veterans had received appointments through such procedure, he said.

(e) The survey pointed out that the Western Electric Company in New Orleans, La., was seeking workers to take care of maintenance work. They favored veterans with Signal Corps experience, but qualified Negro veterans applying were given all types of alibis.

8. Discrimination in Housing of Veterans

(a) In Los Angeles, Cal., a number of Nisei veterans had expressed a desire to buy homes using the privileges under the G.I. Bill of Rights. They were immediately discouraged when they realized that because of restrictive covenants and customs they were confined to a choice of inferior houses in slum areas which would never be approved by Bank or Veterans' Administration appraisers.

(b) In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Joe Grant Masaoka, Regional Representative of JACL, says that housing presents a greater problem for the returned Nisei veteran than that of employment.

(c) In such cities as New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Birmingham and even in Chicago and Washington, D.C., the survey showed a decided lack of facilities for the proper housing of Negro veterans and their families with little or no opportunity to share in emergency veterans' housing projects.

9. A Decided Lack of Knowledge on the Part of Minority Communities Concerning Available Facilities

(a) In New York, the report points out, it was evident that most minority veterans, returning to segregated neighborhoods as they frequently do, were missing much of the detailed publicity concerning services and advantages being offered by local agencies.

(b) In the St. Louis, Mo., Veterans' Information Center it was the opinion of the acting director, Miss Betty Inman, that more colored veterans would make use of the Center if the colored community were more aware of the Center's facilities.

(c) In Cincinnati, O., the Veterans Advisory Center is located on the second floor of the Mercantile Library Building and consists of a director and two women interviewers. Most inadequate in every respect, nothing is done to advertise its location or services in the community.

(d) In such cities as Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville and other Southern communities that show an indifferent attitude to Negro problems in general, little or nothing is done to inform the Negro communities of facilities available to veterans.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION.

The American Council recommends the following action with a view toward improving all aspects of services to minority veterans:

1. Aggressive action on the part of Retraining and Reemployment Administration in providing assistance to communities in establishing "one-stop" information service.

2. That in every community center and USES office (a) there shall be one or more minority group counsellors depending upon the need, (b) interviewers and counsellors employed be selected on the basis of qualifications rather than on race or color, and (c) all counselling facilities of the staff be available to all veterans regardless of race or color.

3. A direct request to the national USES to instruct local officials (a) to take into consideration service-acquired skills of all veterans in making job referrals, and (b) to carry out a strict application of the recently adopted policy of USES on minority groups so that referrals to employers are made on the basis of qualifications for the job without regard to discriminatory specifications by employer. In this respect, local editors might initiate campaigns emphasizing the increased tax burden resulting from unwillingness on the part of employers to use qualified minority group workers.

4. The calling of a conference or meeting on the national level of the apprentice training division and craft unions to agree upon methods for opening apprenticeship training for minority groups.

5. Aggressive action on the part of veteran and other organizations attending the New York conference on minority veterans' problems to press for FEPC legislation, because without FEPC there are no legal methods by which discrimination against minority veterans can be corrected.

6. That, in the housing aspects of the education program, no veteran housing facilities be allocated to any educational institution that discriminates in the allocation of such housing; and in the community housing program for veterans, emergency housing shall be open to all veterans without discrimination.

7. That Negro, Japanese American, and other minority newspapers, as well as local community organizations, take special steps to insure the minority community a full knowledge of facilities available to the veteran.

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*To Organize*
*To Operate*

**YOUR COMMUNITY ADVISORY**

**FOR VETERANS AND OTHERS**

# RETRAINING & REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

# *Addresses Before American Federation of Physically Handicapped*

Including an Address by

## Vice President Wallace

Extension of Remarks of

## Hon. Augustine B. Kelley

of Pennsylvania

in the

House of Representatives

October 18, 19, 20, 1943

*Not printed at Government expense*

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## Addresses Before American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY

*Monday, October 18, 1943*

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include some addresses made before a meeting of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped at the National Press Club on the evening of July 9, 1943. These addresses were made by Dr. Andrew S. Beshore, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the physically Handicapped; Mr. Lewis Hines, of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Monroe Sweetland, of the C. I. O. War Relief Commission; Mr. N. P. Alifas, president of District 44 of the International Association of Machinists and legislative representative of the Metal Trades Council; Mr. Paul Sifton, of the National Farmers' Union; and Mr. Lawrence Q. Lewis, executive director of the National Society for the Blind.

Mr. STRACHAN. The chairman of the meeting is Dr. Andrew S. Beshore, of Pennsylvania, who will now take over. Dr. Beshore.

Dr. BESHORE. This is the second time that I have had the distinction of appearing before this group. I am glad to see a large number of us here, and know there would be several hundred more, if there was not the omnipresent necessity of a war to win. Some of us are in there "pitching" on night work on the production line. They would like to be here, but they cannot fail the call to duty

I am not going to take much of your time, because you have some real speakers here tonight, and I am sure that you are all anxious to hear their messages, and I am sure that those here tonight will have a message that will assure promotion of the interests of this great organization, and I trust that each individual in this group will do his utmost to advance this organization. Since last being with you, I have sacrified much, on several occasions, to promote this federation, and we have several lodges in Pennsylvania with more to come.

I am happy to note that we have on the platform tonight Lewis Hines, former secretary of labor of Pennsylvania. I want to say that I never had a finer friend than Mr. Hines. He did everything he could to advance vocational rehabilitation in Pennsylvania, and particularly to see that I remained in charge of that program, but it was not possible, and I finally resigned. I regret that step—not because I have not been able to earn a good livelihood since that time, but because I feel that I could have helped the physically handicapped materially.

During those years back there I discovered one thing, however, and that is that one can get nowhere without organization. In order to accomplish things there must be organization. The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations—all of them started with a nucleus. I want you to think of those things, and to bear that in mind. We are just beginning, but we can, and will become one of the most powerful organizations in the country. There are some 23,000,000 handicapped in the United States, potential members to become affiliated with us. I hope all of you will do your utmost to advance our cause, and build up our organization.

We have a fine example set for us. Take, for instance, our present President—he is 75 percent physically handicapped, and many,



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many times I am amazed to see what he can do, and how he can carry on. It amazes me, too, to hear persons say that they cannot afford the three or four dollars that it may take to affiliate with an organization. Paul, among other disabilities, is totally deaf; he has been, at various times, representative of labor and other organizations; he is the most dynamic individual that I have ever known. But without the cooperation of others, he must, eventually be bogged down. Sometimes I am even ashamed that I cannot do more. I have the distinction and honor of presenting to you, the national president of the A. F. P. H., Mr. Paul A. Strachan.

Mr. STRACHAN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, distinguished guests, friends, and fellow members, we are here tonight to give recognition to an idea—that is, that the physically handicapped have a right to be a part of the social and economic life of this Nation. I believe what we have done, in the brief space of 1 year, has been exceptional. We have succeeded in having focused upon the handicapped, the necessity of their utilization in the war effort; we have succeeded also in establishing the value of the handicapped in everyday problems.

I am certain that the program of this Federation will be the greatest forward movement for handicapped people that has ever been started. I am not going to dwell upon the details of that program—most of us know it—but I will say that there is going to be a determined effort to impress upon Congress and upon the public what we are trying to do. However, we cannot expect people to do for us unless we are willing to do for ourselves. In other words, we must intensify our efforts and continue the fight for greater recognition and wider opportunities.

The following telegrams were received:



The welfare of the physically handicapped is indissolubly linked with the welfare of the Nation. Success to our mass meeting.

JESSE D. GROSS,
*First Vice President,*
*A. F. P. H., Canton, Ohio.*

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For 25 years I have been intimately connected with the problems of the handicapped, and I am sure that the program projected by the A. F. P. H. is the greatest advance in the solution of those problems. Best wishes to all speakers, members, and attendants at meeting.

CHESTER C. HADDAN,
*Second Vice President,*
*A. F. P. H., Denver, Colo.*

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Although I am now in the hospital, I assure you no mere operation will remove my enthusiasm for A. F. P. H. We have already made wonderful progress in bringing new hope to the handicapped. Good luck to you.

Miss AUGUSTA B. WEAVER,
*Seventh Vice President,*
*A. F. P. H., Sapulpa, Okla.*

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Speaking for the deaf in A. F. P. H., we assure you of our continued interest in all efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the handicapped. Let us all join in the Victory march.

AUGUST P. HERDTFELDER,
*Ninth Vice President,*
*A. F. P. H., Silver Spring, Md.*

Nearly 23 years ago the first Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act was placed upon the statute books. I remember it well, because I was on the legislative committee of one of the affiliated labor organizations seeking enactment of that measure. I know, therefore, that organized labor has a great interest in vocational training and rehabilitation generally, and affords me a real

pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Lewis Hines, former secretary of labor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who is here tonight representing the American Federation of Labor, and that organization's president, Mr. William Green.

Mr. HINES. Mr. Chairman, Vice President WALLACE, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen who go to make up this splendid group of my fellow Americans:

I am primarily here tonight to represent President William Green of the A. F. of L., who asked me only this afternoon to indicate to those of you here tonight that we are 100 percent behind your program, and that we are going to support it, and will urge Congress to do so, because after a study of that program, we are convinced that such a program is going to have a tremendous appeal, and that as time goes on, the problem of the handicapped is going to be a tremendous problem.

I do not have to tell members of the Disabled American Veterans, some of whom are here tonight, anything about such a problem. They have had some little experience along such lines. Some time ago we set up a unit within the State of Pennsylvania to handle employment of disabled veterans. We did not get very far, and really nothing has been done since that time in that direction.

This is a problem that properly belongs within the United States Employment Service. I feel that there should be something done along that line to develop full measures of the obligation to provide assistance for the disabled within that group. There will be more and more disabled from now on due to the war, and due to the fact that the accident rate is increasing more and more each day. I know what it means to the disabled man to be able to follow a gainful occupation, and to support himself and his family. And, while some steps have been taken in the direction of assisting these men through vocational training, we have only scratched the surface.

I do not want to take up the time of this gathering here tonight, but I do want to say that we will aid you in the program you have outlined, because such aid as this is in line with the program of the A. F. of L., and support of the Kelley resolution is strictly a humanitarian and economic necessity.

Also I want to say, if at any time our organization can be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to call upon us. I thank you.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Mr. Hines.

I have been reliably informed that there are more than 300,000 members of the C. I. O. who are now handicapped in one way or another. That organization, therefore, has a very keen interest in what we are trying to do, and I am very glad to present to you its representative here tonight, Mr. Monroe Sweetland, director, C. I. O. war-relief commission. Mr. Sweetland.

Mr. SWEETLAND. Mr. Chairman, Vice President WALLACE, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, what I have to say to you in these few minutes can be expressed in a few words. The C. I. O. is interested in this cause of yours, and in enactment of House Resolution 230, and other similar proposals. Why are we interested? Why is the C. I. O. concerned about this?

We are concerned, first, because, as your President has just told you, we have about 300,000 members of our organization at the present time who are handicapped. Thousands of others may become so. Thousands so handicapped but who, given proper training and an opportunity to work, would be self-supporting. Many such persons are members of the C. I. O., and many others are members of the families of C. I. O. members.

We are interested in maximum production during this war. Such maximum production lags through the necessity of such retraining programs for the handicapped who might be

able to step in and take a place in the production line.

We are interested, also, because we have only begun to face this problem. Very few Americans realize that more persons have been injured or diseased—handicapped in one way of another—in industry and labor than there are veterans. Now, I submit to you that these men and women who lose their lives, or are injured, are as much entitled to assistance as are the men in the armed forces. And, as the war continues, steps must be taken so that we will be able to face these problems—which are identical. We are interested in a program for all Americans—one that will enable them to support themselves and their families within this great United States of which we are all a part.

Just few years ago the C. I. O. met under the same circumstances as you are meeting here tonight—a confederation of organizations and individuals getting together for mutual benefit. Only those who have faced similar problems realize how essential it is to be organized; how essential it is to have friends like Congressman KELLEY, and President Roosevelt, and other friends who care. But they are helpless and crippled to do anything in your behalf without your organized help—not just the help of one handicapped group, but all of you.

Do not let those with heart trouble be against those who are deaf or hard of hearing—or those who are tubercular be against those who are crippled, and so forth. Most of your problems are common problems, and your chances of winning will be far greater if you are working together than in diversified directions.

When you face the post-war readjustment period you are going to face problems which even the able-bodied will find difficult, and the most powerful ally you will have—if you are to succeed—will be the great American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the railroad brotherhoods in getting a program of full employment for all Americans so that they may earn their own livings.

You are starting late—I—we—only hope that you will be overwhelmingly successful. I am here to tell you you have friends—powerful friends. If you will organize, together with these powerful friends, you can win this fight for the handicapped. I thank you.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Mr. Sweetland. I am sure we will give you no peace until the program for the handicapped has been put over.

I always take pleasure in presenting good friends and old friends, and in the case of the next gentleman I have fought with him for some 28 years. I know that he has always been on the side of the underdog and that he is regarded on the Hill, and elsewhere, as an extremely capable legislative representative. I take pleasure in presenting Mr. N. P. Alifas, president, District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, and legislative representative of the Metal Trades Council. Mr. Alifas.

Mr. ALIFAS. Mr. Chairman, Vice President WALLACE, President Strachan, honored guests, and friends, it is indeed a great pleasure for me to come here tonight, in furthering the great cause for which you will organize. And when I say that I really mean it. Had I not been pleased to come here tonight, I would not be here.

Your President is a man of great force of character, and I predict that every Member of the House and Senate, if not in this mass meeting, know well his energy and ability, and that the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., the Machinists, and others will do their full part in getting this program across.

I happen to have been in this work a good many years. Even at the time of the passage of the first legislation for vocational rehabilitation, I was representing a similar organization. The first board was composed of six

members—the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and one representative each from agriculture, labor, and business interests. From that time on, many acts have been put on the statutes. The Federal Board for Vocational Rehabilitation is even now acting in an advisory capacity to the United States Office of Education, still operating, particularly on behalf of the physically handicapped.

Why are the machinists so interested in this act? Aside from the fact of always being altruistic, we are always in favor of uplifting the under dog. The National Safety Council recently announced that 4,700,000 workers had been injured to the extent of becoming permanently physically handicapped. This gives a person an inferiority complex, and is not only not good for the individual, but also tends to hinder our total production. Rehabilitation, so that a man may support himself and his family, gives that man a sense of pride at taking a part in the world's work, and I believe that rehabilitation of the handicapped individual is absolutely necessary and should be an obligation of our Government. We believe that House Resolution 230 should be enacted into law, and wish you success in this worthy effort.

I know that you are waiting to listen to a very distinguished speaker, and I shall close my remarks by saying that we are behind you in your present program, and will do what is in our power to help your very able president, Paul Strachan.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Mr. Alifas. I hope that the machinists will take their wrenches and tighten up all the screws in an effort to put over the passage of House Resolution 230.

Labor is not the only group represented here tonight, for it is not the only group that is interested in the rehabilitation and placement of the handicapped—which affects every segment of our population. In agriculture, for example, the National Safety Council reports that the past year 1,500,000 farmers and farm workers were injured, of whom 18,000 were killed, and 75,000 became permanently disabled.

It gives me pleasure at this time to present to you Mr. Paul Sifton, national legislative representative of the National Farmers Union, who, incidentally, has had considerable personal experience with vocational rehabilitation work as a former official in New York State. Mr. Sifton.

Mr. SIFTON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, distinguished guests, ladies, and gentlemen, I shall make my remarks here tonight very brief. The head of our organization, the National Farmers Union, Mr. James E. Patton, has authorized and directed me to say that we are pushing for your program, and for this bill, now before Congress.

We understand the needs as to the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in this country, and we understand that the purpose is to provide proper training for the handicapped so that they may be equipped to do their full share of the work to be done, and to receive equitable payment therefor.

We can support such a movement quite naturally because of the purposes of our own organization, and in this period of total war the need is even greater, for we are forced to do much which we do not have to do in time of peace.

The National Farmers Union will be fighting for you.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Mr. Sifton. It is a pleasure to know that the farmers of this Nation will leave no furrow unturned to help us in our future battles.

We have with us tonight a man who is a charter member of the A. F. P. H., and who represents one of the most important groups in the handicapped movement. I now present Mr. Lawrence Q. Lewis, executive director, the National Society for the Blind. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, Vice President WALLACE, distinguished guests, ladies, and

gentlemen: What I am going to say is very brief, but I hope to the point. Most of us do not know that in these United States there are some 300,000 blind persons, and that it is estimated by the experts that only about 20,000 of them are employed in normal occupations, and that another 75,000 or 80,000 receive some social security aid or pensions of one sort or another at an average rate of $21.68.

Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped is certainly a step in the right direction. Therefore, the National Society for the Blind has been greatly interested in the so-called Barden-La Follette bill to furnish vocational rehabilitation to the physically handicapped, and also in House Resolution 230 because this resolution calls for a complete study of this whole problem.

It is a pleasure to know that we have friends like Mr. Kelley who will press for legislation to help the handicapped of this Nation to regain their rightful places in the social and economic structure of this great country.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Mr. Lewis.

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*Tuesday, October 19, 1943*

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include an address made by me at the meeting of the American Federation of Physically Handicapped at the National Press Club on the evening of July 9, 1943, and some very kind remarks about the address by Mr. Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped:

Mr. STRACHAN. I am happy to have the opportunity of introducing to you tonight a Member of Congress whose sympathies are with the handicapped. When first I discussed the matter with him, I found that he had had a lifelong interest in the subject, and was eager to cooperate in any way possible. I know that he is a real friend of the handicapped because, when he introduced House Resolution 230, he proved that he would not only say something about the matter, but he would do something about it as well.

I am not going to dwell unduly upon this gentleman. I will, however, acquaint you with the fact that he has five sons—all of them now in the military service to help fight and win this war for you and me and all of us—and I think, thus, that he has a right to speak as a good American.

Without further ado, I have the honor to present to you, the Honorable AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLEY. I am glad to be with you tonight, and to have the opportunity to talk about some of the problems of the physically handicapped.

I have always been interested in the affairs of the underprivileged, particularly the sick and disabled. These make two appeals—one is humanitarian, the other is utilitarian. It would seem that the humanitarian appeal should be sufficient to create an interest strong enough to unite full public support for aid. Sad to say, this is not true. So, we will approach the problem from the viewpoint of utility.

Today in the search for available manpower, the physically incapacitated become a reservoir of immense resource. It took a national crisis to direct our attention to the vast potentiality hidden in our physically handicapped. Perhaps this need for manpower will teach us that in normal times this reservoir of the physically handicapped can be converted from a liability to an asset. As a Nation we cannot afford to neglect this group—either from the standpoint of humanity, or from the standpoint of utility.

As a Congressman, I am interested in developing every resource of the Nation, to hasten the successful termination of the war.

Here is a vast, potential source of manpower—so badly needed today—that can be developed for service in industry and in agriculture.

To achieve this end, the Government should proceed now to put into effect a comprehensive, intelligent plan for the rehabilitation and regeneration of the physically handicapped.

As we understand, there are now more than 20,000,000 of these, of whom it is estimated some 2,000,000 have already registered in the various Federal-State rehabilitation and employment agencies—and perhaps another 5,000,000 not yet registered—who stand in need of either medical treatment, prosthetic, orthopedic, hearing, sight, or other devices, education and training, and, above all, suitable placement in employment which would enable them to become active partners in our economy, rather than charges upon their families, their communities, and the Nation—with no return whatsoever.

There are, in my opinion, too many agencies dealing with the handicapped problem. That is self-evident when it is considered that approximately 17 different agencies have a part of it. There is a lack of coordination of effort, a notable lack of over-all national policy, a lack of trained specialists and personnel to treat or deal with the handicapped. This canot be achieved if governments—both Federal and State—are shortsighted or penurious and persist in regarding the matter as coming within the purview of public charity. To rehabilitate and regenerate the handicapped is not charity but the most enlightened self-interest.

Any plan projected today must have the full support and understanding of the Congress and the Chief Executive and the public. Therefore, it is doubly necessary that the means chosen shall meet the critical analysis of public opinion as to the need and method to be applied.

Upon mature reflection it seemed to me that the proper approach would be to have a committee of the House of Representatives authorized to delve deeply into this matter and study every phase. Therefore, I introduced House Resolution 230, which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Labor, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed (1) to conduct thorough studies and investigation of the extent and character of aid now given by the Federal, State, and local Governments and private agencies to the physically handicapped, (2) to study and investigate the diffusion within the United States of such aid to the physically handicapped, (3) employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, and all other questions in relation thereto which would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation, etc., etc."

This is, in my opinion, comprehensive, and, although I am somewhat modest, I am compelled to admit that it is intelligent. The plan begins, where it should begin, by making a complete and thorough study of all problems relating to the physically handicapped, their needs, and the remedies to apply. It calls for the separation of the various classes of the handicapped—a study and evaluation of their talents and abilities—the blind, the deaf, the hard of hearing, the amputees, the tuberculous, the cardiacs, the victims of infantile paralysis, and the many others afflicted.

In several instances studies have been made of special groups, but so far as can be determined, the surface has not been more than scratched. We need to coordinate the information so that each group may fall into its proper classification, so that we may know the needs and the remedies to apply.

As stated, House Resolution 230 seeks to "conduct thorough studies and investigation of the extent and character of aid now given by the Federal, State, and local governments and private agencies to the handicapped."

We must begin now, if we are going to gather the desired information soon enough to enable us to devise and apply constructive and corrective remedies, to make the handicapped available in this war period.

Second, the resolution proposes to "study and investigate the diffusion within the United States of such aid to the physically handicapped." At present one has to search through every nook and cranny to ascertain what benefits may be available to the handicapped, and even then it is very difficult to learn with any fair degree of accuracy the exact situation.

Third, and perhaps most important of all, the resolution proposes to ascertain "employment opportunities for the physically handicapped, and all other questions in relation thereto, which would aid the Congress in any necessary remedial legislation." The importance of this is self-evident. Of what use would any program be, unless it is designed to fit people to become self-supporting? And how may they become self-supporting unless they are placed at some work well within their capacities?

For many years to come we shall need the services of every American citizen who can perform any kind of useful labor. We know that the manpower needs for war purposes alone are constantly rising. A recent statement of the War Manpower Commission reveals that an additional 3,600,000 workers are to be employed in war industries.

As never before in our history, the individual becomes important. Now we must consider the necessity of dealing not only with the welfare of the individual for his own benefit, but, for the greater need and purposes of saving the Nation itself.

Let us further consider that experience has shown, for example, that the average cost today of rehabilitation of a handicapped individual approximates $300 per person. Pursuing that thought further, we find that the average handicapped, once rehabilitated, is able to earn from $1,000 to $1,200 per year, or more, and thus become wholly or partially self-sustaining.

It is wasteful and uneconomical to let men and women remain helpless merely because the Nation fails to provide an adequate program of treatment, training, appliances, and suitable placement.

I believe we can enable these citizens to earn their own way, to say nothing of removing the burden of their support from their families, and communities. Even though it does require spending a little money to put these people in position to earn their own living, the failure to spend that money is a senseless form of waste. And the money spent must be spent in a manner that does not fall short of the goal of providing the handicapped with a means of making themselves self-sustaining.

Obviously, we cannot bear our share of the load if we are physically unable to work, or, if we are discriminated against, and prevented from working and earning simply because we are physically handicapped. Doubtless other millions are to be added to the 23,000,000 handicapped through injuries or disease incurred in war or war production. There can be no question but that it is not only the duty of the Government to devise and put into motion an amellorative program, but it is a positive necessity.

I do not mean that we should neglect those who cannot be rehabilitated, because of incapacity through hopeless illness or injury. No indeed. To those helpless, who number, as I understand, approximately 3,000,000, I believe that there should be additional Federal-State aid extended, when and where necessary.

But I am addressing myself primarily to the problem of those handicapped who may now, or later, be available for rehabilitation, whose illnesses or injuries are wholly or partially curable, or remedial. If we can, by boldly seizing this opportunity for

needed public service, add from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 workers to our population, then we shall not only have achieved a great humanitarian purpose, consonant with divine command, but we shall, also, provide the needed sinews and men and women to help us in the tasks of war and peace.

I therefore firmly believe that immediate passage of House Resolution 230 is necessary. I believe that the Congress should go into this matter, not half-heartedly, nor yet accepting too much hearsay evidence as gospel, but actually to learn the facts for itself. Let each of us strive to the best of his or her ability to preserve this Nation in all its pristine splendor as a land of golden opportunity. I believe that once Congress gets all the facts, in such an investigation as is proposed by this Resolution, a national program for the physically handicapped on a comprehensive scale may be undertaken.

As I have said, I have approached this problem from the viewpoint of utility. I have purposely refrained from dwelling upon the purely humane aspects. I do this, not from lack of knowledge or sympathy, but because the problem now has a powerful appeal to everyone from a practical point of view, whereas it would not reach so many by an appeal to their emotions.

I realize all too well the plight of those who, being handicapped, are and have been in the unhappy position of feeling that they are not wanted, or are of no use; that there is no place for them in the economic scheme or in the social system of our country. All too many examples have come to light in my own experience of handicapped who have been denied the opportunity to put their talents and abilities to work simply because industry, or Government, or corporations, or some individual had laws, restrictions, or adverse opinions concerning the employment of handicapped as a matter of policy. We must change that condition.

We must see that the handicapped, instead of being plunged into the depths of despair, are given that priceless boon of hope. We must see to it that their faith in God is equalled by their faith in their fellow men. We may bring this about through universal practice of the Golden Rule, "do unto others as ye would that they do unto you." We must see to it that in this, our beloved country, no man or woman lacks opportunity.

We must not despair when we face the unpleasant facts of today and contemplate the troubles of tomorrow. I have faith in the iron determination of the American people and their ability to surmount all difficulties. I am sure that, once this scourge of war has passed away, we shall again take up the march toward a better civilization. I know that the spirit which animated our pioneer forefathers and mothers is not dead, but has been handed down to our generation. The American people can lick any problem, once they unite upon a solution.

In conclusion, my friends, I wish to say that I shall do all possible to improve the condition of the handicapped, believing, as I do, that they are entitled to a full life of usefulness and happiness, and that they are important factors in our national economy.

I ask that you give support to the program announced here tonight, as I am sure that it is one which is needed, and is practical. It is one which, given full opportunity for development, will not only play an important part in winning this war, but in preserving the peace thereafter and creating a happier world for us all.

Mr. STRACHAN. Thank you, Congressman KELLEY, and may I say to you on behalf of this federation, that we are very sure that you will continue to do your utmost until House Resolution 230 is enacted.

*Wednesday, October 20, 1943*

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an address by the Vice President of the United States made at a meeting of the American Federation of the Physical Handicapped at the National Press Club, Washington, D. C., July 9, 1943; a resolution introduced at and adopted by the meeting is also included, and an address by Mr. Millard W. Rice, national service director of the Disabled American Veterans, and vice president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Mr. Rice is introduced by Mr. Paul A. Strachan, president of the A. F. P. H.

Mr. STRACHAN. Brother Archie E. Cole, of Washington Lodge No. 2, is recognized to present a resolution. The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by a rising vote of all present:

"Whereas the immediate needs of our Nation for increasing manpower necessitate full utilization of the skills and aptitudes of our physically handicapped citizens, who now number approximately 23,000,000, and a very large number of whom could, with treatment, training, and suitable placement, be fitted into the war production program, and

"Whereas the increasing number of handicapped, approximating 1,500,000 yearly, due to injuries and disease incurred in military, naval and industrial, and agricultural services, demand attention by Congress, and the public, and require early attention looking to establishment of an adequate program to meet this problem: Now therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That this mass meeting held under the auspices of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and in which the District of Columbia Department, Disabled American Veterans, participated—the A. F. P. H. including in its membership the blind, the deaf, the hard-of-hearing; cardiacs, tuberculars, victims of infantile paralysis; amputees, and other groups of injured, or diseased, calls upon all Members of the House of Representatives of the United States to take favorable, immediate action upon House Resolution 230, introduced by Representative AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; which provides establishment of a House committee to investigate, survey, and develop an adequate program for all the physically handicapped, and, be it further

"*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be sent to all Members of Congress, the daily press, and all interested organizations and individuals."

Mr. STRACHAN. Some of you have had the pleasure of having heard Vice President Millard Rice when he appeared before us on a previous occasion, but I am happy to again present him because to me he represents one of the real leaders in this organization. He is one of the very few with whom I "fight," continually, but work with just as continuously. His very great ability and comprehensive knowledge of the problems of the handicapped is second to none, and I would go so far as to say that much of the legislation written during the past 7 years dealing with the problems of the handicapped, particularly as to disabled veterans, has emanated from him. I am, therefore, proud that he is one of us, and I have delegated to him tonight the high honor of introducing the Vice President of the United States.

I now present Mr. Millard W. Rice, national service director, Disabled American Veterans, and vice president of the A. F. P. H., Mr. Rice.

Mr. RICE. Fellow Americans, it is a pleasure for me to be with you again tonight. I have been interested in the A. F. P. H. since prior to its inception. In fact, I think that I had something to do with its beginnings—for Paul Strachan and I have long been interested in the social and economic problems

of the less fortunate of this country, and Paul has sacrificed much, and has been a real aid to the A. F. P. H.

I happen to be the national service director for the Disabled American Veterans, which is an organization of war-disabled veterans. That organization, congressionally chartered, came into being some 23 years ago. It was the realization on the part of such war-disabled veterans from World War No. 1 that they must be organized if they were to get what they believed a generous public intended them to have that brought about the D. A. V., as the organization is commonly referred to.

The same situation is true as to other physically handicapped. They, too, have been neglected. As one of our previous speakers has said, during this time of war, when total production is so important, many physically handicapped have been found to be employable, and are now employed in jobs previously handled by able-bodied persons. More of the handicapped will be found to be so employable with vocational rehabilitation and training, and if the proper program is developed and the American people convinced, it is not unlikely that they may continue to be employed in time of peace.

Right after the First World War we of the D. A. V. found that American employers—even our Federal Government—were reluctant to employ disabled or handicapped persons. And even in those days we felt that the battle for the proper employment of such disabled veterans would have to go on. That is true not only as to disabled veterans but as to disabled Americans generally and because of the fact that the future will bring more and more handicapped, we are inexorably bound to help each other to the end that our fellow Americans who are physically handicapped—in the interest of America itself—shall be restored to employability not only temporarily during time of war but for all time.



I think that sometimes we forget that all the great wealth of this Nation was created by labor, and employers must be convinced that the handicapped are not liabilities, but, assets, and that they can bring something worth while to the Nation. Because of that realization, the D. A. V. has been extremely interested in the problems of the returning disabled veterans of this war, as well as those of past wars, and in the problem of disabled civilians as well. It is true that we have insisted that those who have incurred disabilities as a result of war service should have laws administered separately, by an agency set apart from the agency responsible for civilians generally. We believe that is desirable, not only because we believe it is warranted as to disabled veterans, but also because it helps to lead the way.

Looking back a little way, I think we can safely say that social security benefits came into being largely as a result of comparison as to what had been done for disabled veterans, and it was finally decided that Americans—generally speaking—should all be extended some assistance when aged or disabled.

You, who are members of this organization, are engaged in the pursuit of an ideal, and that is to make yourselves useful and to be gainfully employed. You need some assistance, some encouragement—possibly some form of vocational rehabilitation and training, to the ultimate end of placement in gainful employment. If we all work together, we shall unquestionably attain these goals.

We are fortunate in having with us tonight, as our esteemed guest, the Vice President of the United States, who is a practical idealist. It is an unusual pleasure and a distinction for me to present to you, the Vice President of the United States—Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. WALLACE. President Paul Strachan, Vice President Rice, ladies and gentlemen, the

American people reserve their supreme admiration for those who have used their physical handicaps to broaden their minds, to intensify their wills, and to vivify their sympathies. That is one reason why we have one of the physically handicapped in the White House today. That is the reason that, 40 years ago, he who most stirred the ambitions of the rising generation was another President by the name of Roosevelt, who had overcome the grave physical handicap of a weakly youth.

But, if the American people reserve their supreme admiration for those who have used their physical handicaps to extend their minds and intensify their wills, then, also the American people reserve their supreme disdain for those who have used their abounding health and great wealth to narrow their minds and to contract their sympathies.

In a somewhat lighter vein, I am reminded of a paper prepared by a great cartoonist of Des Moines, a man of rare gifts, entitled "Why Beautiful Women Have No Brains," to the effect that those who gain admiration by physical appearance do not find it necessary to develop their minds. Perhaps we could look around here, tonight, and find that such a thesis could not always apply, although there may be a kernel of truth in the observation.

I believe that this verse appears something like six times in the Bible, probably not in exactly the same words each time, but at least once in the Old Testament, and five times in the New Testament: "The stone that the builders cast aside has become the headstone of the temple." I have liked also to think of that verse as representing those in the world who have not been treated squarely—the underprivileged, the lame, the halt, the deaf, and the blind.

I am reminded, also, of the fourth chapter of Micah, in which, summed up, is the story of people somewhat underprivileged for centuries, who are feasted, and also in the fourth chapter there is reference to all nations "flowing to the mountains of the Lord, and to the halt and the maimed." So I would covet for your organization not merely the means to see that something is done in Congress, but also stimulation for others who cannot now imagine how much is possible of accomplishment, with everyone working together.

The ingenuity of man in the United States has made it possible to produce more and more, and in those years of war, when we are turning out more and more, it is not done by those who are able-bodied alone, but they are assisted by those who, although handicapped, are skilled in one way or another.

The American people, for 150 years, have lived with abundance, with the more fortunate borrowing from your strength of will and your power for that which must be done. Developing our resources is a real challenge.

Today, more than 10,000,000 men trained in the United States armed forces will leave that service having skills they never before had. Abundance is theirs. We must continue to develop our resources, to train the handicapped who are employable, and permit them to become self-supporting. If we do this, we can carry our present load as easily as we did in 1929.

This can be done, but it must be done with the same determination, as a nation, and as individuals, as you have worked in overcoming your particular handicaps.

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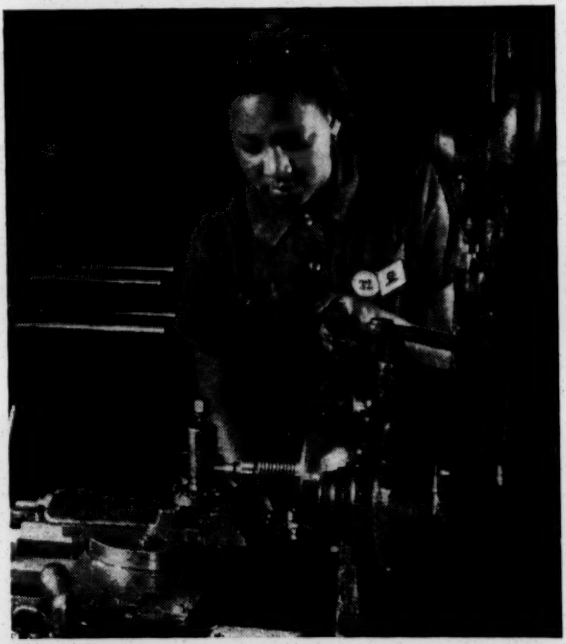
# TIMELESS

## THE TASK OF PREVENTIVE SOCIAL WORK AMONG THE MOST UNDERPRIVILEGED



O. W. I. PHOTO

1943
ANNUAL REPORT

# THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

## For Social Service Among Negroes

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*On leave for Army service

# TIMELESS

The Task of Preventive Social Work Among The Most Underprivileged

## OUR CITY AND ONE-THIRD OF OUR POPULATION

In Atlanta, our growing city of three hundred thousand, twenty-five of every one hundred persons are Negroes—one-third of the population bound from birth to death by the fact of race. This part of the population lives "not only in an outer environment of social and economic problems and adjustment, but also in an inner environment of being Negro—which in the United States is interpreted to mean inferior, impoverished, and inconvenienced."

### *The One-Third Lives:*

In general, these citizens live in the sections of our city where the houses are oldest, where there is a lack of strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, where there is a tendency for municipal neglect.

### *The One-Third's Health:*

This part of our population has a higher birth rate, a higher sickness rate, a higher death rate than is found among the white—two-thirds of the population. Facilities for their treatment are inadequate, medical services are limited and costly. Negro doctors are not used in the public hospital for the treatment of Negro patients.

### *The One-Third's Livelihood:*

In general, when there is plenty of work, there are opportunities for Negroes at the bottom of the scale. Frequently the Negro worker does not get work opportunities in proportion to his skill; frequently there is no promotion on the job.

Restrictive membership practices of trade and labor groups and recruiting, classification and placement policies of employment agencies, and of business and industry often prevent successful competition for jobs. Limited training opportunities for skilled work, even when work is available, add to the disabilities of this one-third of our people.

## *The One-Third's Leisure and Learning:*

Lack of the fundamental necessities for a minimum standard of economic and cultural decency—the presence of poverty—is reflected in family disorganization, in parents' working away from home and improper care of children. Abnormalities related to health, crime and morals appear too frequently in the Negro group, and these abnormalities affect the well-being of the whole of our city. Juvenile delinquency rates are proportionately higher than among the total population, but the 1943 rate of increase among Negro juvenile delinquents was only 10 per cent while white juvenile delinquency increased by 21 per cent.

Only 16.4 acres of our city's 1,449 acres of park facilities may be used by the Negro third of our population. There are, of the other recreational facilities operated by our city, 5 golf courses, none available for Negroes; 6 swimming pools, one available for Negroes; 91 tennis courts, six available for Negroes; 14 baseball diamonds, one available for Negroes; 32 playgrounds with apparatus, four available for Negroes.

Illiteracy rates and the proportion of school age children who do not attend school is higher among this third of our people. The amount spent per pupil for the education of the children of this one-third is $42.27 while $115.60 is spent per pupil for the children of the white two-thirds.

The majority of the elementary and high school children of the Negro third of our citizens can attend school only three hours a day, because of "double sessions" in their schools. This limited school day means that these children are expected to learn either twice as fast or half as much as the children of the white two-thirds of our citizens.

One-third of our school children have for their use twelve of fifty-six elementary schools and two of nineteen high schools. There is no technical high school for the vocational training of Negro youth.

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# THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE—ITS PURPOSE AND PROGRAM

The Atlanta Urban League, for Social Service among Negroes—contributes to the civic and social welfare of Atlanta by working upon the particular needs of the Negro population —the most underprivileged third of the whole. The League's board and committees include white and Negro citizens. In group discussion and cooperative planning, its board, staff, and committees bring together individuals actively interested and intimately acquainted with the needs of the Negro population—to study—to plan—to take action—to bring about an effective adjustment between social welfare needs and social welfare resources.

The Atlanta Urban League is one of forty-seven affiliates of the National Urban League; a member of the Atlanta Social Planning Council and receives most of its funds from the Atlanta Community Fund.

## *Its Purpose*

1. To encourage, assist and engage in improving economic, industrial, social and cultural conditions of and among the Negro population.

2. To coordinate and cooperate with existing agencies and organizations to further its aims.

3. To discover unmet community needs affecting Negroes and to interest individuals and groups in undertaking to meet them.

4. To promote the improvement of race relations and to further cooperation of all groups in behalf of the common welfare.

# OUR COMMITTEES REPORT

## *Neighborhood Advisory Committee*
## *Mrs. B. E. Mays, Chairman*

In May of 1943 the Atlanta Urban League resumed a program for neighborhood improvement in a selected area of Census Tract F-28 where housing, recreational, and health needs are great. The Urban League's program in this area is intended to develop a coordinated attack by public and private agencies on the existing sub-standard living conditions in this section of the city.

During the summer months, 1347 children participated in the organized play program conducted in this area. Other young people were related to the recreational programs of other agencies which operate in adjacent areas. The need for more public play space has been demonstrated by the large number of boys and girls who tried to play on the vacant lot procured by the League. This is the only play space accessible to the residents of Census Trace F-28, the most congested living area of the city.

Health classes and clinic sessions have been attended by more than five hundred residents of this area. In this area the death rate exceeds the birth rate by 10 per thousand population. Immunization and well-baby services at the Burch Day Nursery Clinic conducted by the City Health Department have increased by 84% as compared with figures from the year preceding the initiation of the Neighborhood project.

Boy and Girl Scout troops, Consumers buying clubs, adult education groups, and co-educational youth groups have been developed in the effort to improve the level of living in this section.

This project coordinates the efforts of civic and social welfare groups with a particular interest in the area of experimentation. The Neighborhood Advisory Committee includes representatives from these groups, and the program development has been made possible largely through the cooperation of the Gate City Day Nursery Association and the Burch Day Nursery, the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A.,

the Y. W. C. A., the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, the City and State Departments of Health, the City Recreation Department, neighborhood churches, and the Grady Hospital Social Service Department.

It is the expectation of the League to reduce its intensive work within this particular area just as soon as public and private agencies assume responsibilities for the social and civic well-being of the residents in this particular section of the city which is so desperately in need of social services.

## *Health Committee—Mr. Daniel S. Thorpe, Mr. Nelson Jackson, Co-Chairmen*

In Atlanta, Negro citizens die faster than Negro citizens are born. Rates of venereal disease, tuberculosis, maternal and child illness are high. The City-Wide Health Committee, organized in 1942 by the Atlanta Urban League, has increased awareness of the seriousness of these conditions. Efforts have been concentrated upon finding remedies for the situation revealed by the Selective Service figures on venereal disease rates in Atlanta.

An educational program conducted throughout the city in the spring of 1943 resulted in a 30% increase in the attendance at the venereal disease clinic. This program continues with the cooperation of physicians, churches, insurance companies, housing projects, the press, schools and movie houses.

The Social Planning Council has pointed out that "the principal health problem in Atlanta is predominantly one of coordinating and enlarging the facilities necessary to render complete control of venereal disease." The Health Committee of the Urban League has recognized the importance of securing facilities staffed with colored personnel, in order to induce confidence on the part of the Negro people, and to improve the record of case finding and case holding of venereal disease patients. Proposals for the development of a city health center to provide clinical service for the Negro population were submitted for consideration to the Social Planning Council with endorsements of the proposal by more than fifty civic groups. Cooperating with the City Health Department, a site was secured for the location of a venereal disease clinic in the

heart of the Negro community. Renovation of the property is underway—and operation of the clinic is expected early in 1944. The Health Committee continues its efforts to increase the use of existing facilities for treatment, in the hope that increased demonstration of need will result in the establishment of additional facilities—located, directed, and staffed in a way to serve best the needs of the Negro population.

## Consumer Services

In an effort to increase the understanding of O. P. A. price and rationing programs, the League conducted, during the spring of 1943, "Explainer Services" in selected shopping centers serving the Negro population. Cooperating in sponsoring this effort were representatives from the Auxiliaries of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the United Transport Service Employees Union, the housing projects and Atlanta Consumers Council. This program resulted from concern over the failure of the regional, state, and district offices of the O. P. A. to reach the groups in the Negro community who were in most need of consumer information. Recognizing that only the addition of Negro staff members to the regional, state, and district offices of the O. P. A. could meet this need —the "Explainer Service" was a short-time program, instituted in an effort to bridge the gap. Efforts have continued without success to secure Negro staff representation, in order to increase understanding of and compliance in the price control program by all parts of the community.

## The Industrial Committee—Mr. J. R. Henderson, Chairman

The Industrial Committee of the Atlanta Urban League seeks to further the economic and industrial opportunities of Negroes in Atlanta. This objective is basic to "preventive social work." Its objective includes efforts to establish and increase opportunities for vocational and technical training; to eliminate discriminatory employment practices; to establish new job opportunities and promote vocational guidance; to interpret economic and industrial trends which relate to these objectives. The committee functions through sub-committees which concentrate on specific phases of the program.

***Training:***

During 1943, the committee continued its interest in the Washington Aircraft School, established in 1942 to train Negro workers for the growing aircraft industry of the South. The Urban League in the early part of the year assisted workers who were eligible for the training to register and enroll in the school. Following graduation from the course workers were interviewed and referred directly to certain sources of employment. At the end of 1943, 90% of the graduates had found employment in skilled or semi-skilled jobs—87% of these were employed by the Bell Aircraft Company.

With the close of the N. Y. A. program, which provided many youths with vocational and technical training, the Committee recognized the serious limitation in the vocational training opportunities for Negro young people in Atlanta. An unsuccessful effort was made to secure the N. Y. A. equipment formerly used for training Negroes in the Atlanta area, for their continued use in the Negro public high schools. Following the effort, the committee with a representative group of Atlanta citizens presented to the Atlanta Board of Education, a formal request for the establishment of a Negro technical high school.

***Employment:***

An advisory service to workers enables the League to assist in securing adjustments in problem situations, for those workers who seek its services. Through contacts with management, with government and community agencies, it has been possible to facilitate employment and promotion on the basis of skill, and to secure job adjustments satisfactory to management and to the workers involved. During the last six months of 1943, 245 persons have sought the services of the League in regard to problems relating to work opportunities. Sixty-four of these involved the question of job adjustments; 21 involved releases; 156 were seeking work. Of the latter, 124 have been referred to other agencies, and 33 have been placed by the League. The League interprets to workers the role of governmental agencies involved in manpower utilization, assists them when necessary in making use of the proper resources, and maintains a cooperative relationship with employment agencies in order to facilitate job placement.

Through a relationship established with the Bell Aircraft Company, the committee has sought to increase understanding of the factors which influence the successful utilization and well-being of Negro workers. This relationship resulted in the employment of a Negro interviewer in the employment office, of a Negro Personnel Counsellor, and of three Negro nurses.

In the effort to impress Negro workers with the importance of their own responsibility to improve their job performance and conduct, 25,000 handbills and 500 posters have been distributed, and many meetings have been held with workers' groups.

***Relations With Labor Groups:***

The advisory service of the Industrial Committee of the Atlanta Urban League includes consultation with organized labor groups in regard to the particular problems faced by Negro workers within the labor movement. Seven union locals use the Assembly Room of the Atlanta Urban League for their regular meetings. The Committee has cooperated with People's College of Atlanta University in organizing and recruiting students for workers' classes planned to meet their particular needs.

During the latter months of 1943, the Committee studied the questions involved on the strike of 1400 laundry workers of whom 80% Negroes, largely employed at sub-standard wages. The facts revealed were presented to the public along with the recommendations of the Committee for settlement in behalf of the public's interest. The recommendations included the suggestion that the case be submitted to the War Labor Board, where it is, at present, pending.

## COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE

Members of the Urban League staff, board, and committees have participated during the year in community planning efforts, to increase day-care facilities for working mothers, to increase the public recreational facilities of the city, to improve the service of employment agencies, to establish a counseling service for families in need of child care facilities, to consider youth employment in the city of Atlanta, to alleviate the con-

dition of the Negro blind, to consider the housing and recreational needs of industrial workers and Negro service men. In the Community and War Fund Drive, the League worked actively with the Negro division, carrying major responsibility for the organization of the house-to-house canvass.

The Atlanta Urban League is one of the agencies used by the Atlanta University School of Social Work, to provide its students with practical field work experience. The League, thereby, shares in the preparation of professional social workers who contribute to the leadership resources of the South and the nation.

## RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The Urban League serves as an information center for facts about the Negro population, and about the social problems which affect it. Although research projects have not been undertaken by the League during the past year, the agency is in touch with such research centers as Atlanta Universtiy, the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk University, and the Research Department of the National Urban League, to which it refers when necessary.

## THE YEAR AHEAD

The Atlanta Urban League enters the new year, with the knowledge that the approach of the post-war period makes more than ever necessary "preventive social work." Meeting the needs of the present and the future depends upon the interest and the efforts of people who value the purpose and program of the League. What has been done in the past could not have been possible without the help of the many who can not be named individually. Its work of the future depends upon the united effort of an increasing number. For our town and our people, we appreciate all previous help, and invite future cooperation.

# SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

***January 1, through October 31, 1943:***

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|---|---|
| Atlanta Community Fund, Inc. | $5,859.10 |
| Donations and gifts | 1,512.31 |
| Received—Miscellaneous | 364.21 |
| Total Receipts | $7,735.62 |
| Expenditures | 7,649.72 |
| Excess of income over expenditures for 10 months ending October 31, 1943 | 85.90 |

* As audited and certified by Atlanta Community Fund Auditors.

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## THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

**For Social Service Among Negroes**

239 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

Walnut 2355

# DIRECTORY

ATLANTA SOCIAL SERVICE AND WELFARE AGENCIES

Affiliated With The Social Planning Council

And Benefitting From The Community Fund

Prepared for the information and use
of CIO representatives, officers of
the Atlanta Industrial Union Council
and its affiliated local unions, and
local union shop stewards

December 1943


Prepared By

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE
Southeastern Area

1024 Mortgage Guarantee Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

*August '44*

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# The Physicians Forum Bulletin

HENRY B. RICHARDSON, M.D., *Editor*

*Issued by*:

PHYSICIANS FORUM
1185 Park Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

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# Boycott and Strike

A new association has been formed, with enough financial backing to circularize the entire medical profession with two eight page copies of its organ the "News." This association illustrates the lengths to which some doctors are willing to go in their frantic opposition to governmental plans for prepaid medical care. Or perhaps it illustrates the well known tendency of the doctor to buy a gold brick. The organization calls itself the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, and its purpose is expressed in its prospectus. Divested of its grandiloquent pretense this purpose is "to block the regimentation of American Medicine such as proposed by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill." To accomplish this:

First: Its members will "determine and enforce the conditions under which they will or will not give their services."

Second: All members must agree to abide by the "75% rule" which states that where 75% of the eligible physicians in the civilian practice in the county where he practices have become members of the Association he will not carry on professional relations nor cooperate with any non-Member therein; (b) that he will not carry on such relation nor cooperate with a non-Member in any other county where 75% of the eligible physicians in civilian practice have become members.

Thus the new organization has assumed the distinction of being the first group of doctors which threatens to strike against the sick, and to boycott the doctors who presume to disagree with their economic theories. They attempt to justify this attempt on the ground that any doctor who disagrees with them and refuses to join the organization, thereby becomes a "charlatan." No "ethical physician" would associate with a charlatan, hence all such physicians must be deprived of the means of earning a living in the practice of medicine.

We can visualize the proposed threat. On the day on which federal health insurance becomes the law of the land, the members of the organization, if it still exists, will walk out on their patients, refusing sulfadiazine to their pneumonia cases and digitalis to their cardiacs. Presumably they will remain on strike until the American people, through the Congress, capitulates and repeals the law.

This proposal is too much even for organized medicine to stomach. It is repudiated for instance, in an editorial of the Journal of the Medical

Society of the County of New York for June 17, 1944, under the title of "A Closed Shop for Doctors." This editorial also contains the revealing comment: " . . . If physicians are too apathetic to make their will felt through the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, there is no reason to believe that they will be any more successful in determining the policies of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons or any other organization . . . " It is interesting to note the admission, that physicians do not control the policies of the House of Delegates.

If organized medicine does not like the proposal of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons they have only themselves to blame. The new organization is only a reflection of their own hysteria. It uses the same distortions, the same disregard of the facts, the same quackery in matters of medical economics, and same irresponsibility as the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Care, which is the propaganda arm of the American Medical Association. The new organization has done the inestimable service of reducing the propaganda of organized medicine to an absurdity. Read the "News" carefully and you will see exposed in all its ugliness the logical result and the ultimate contribution to medical economics of our medical bureaucracy.

# Present Status of S1161

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill is still in committee a year after its introduction to the Congress. It will stay there unless public pressure forces it out. Organized medicine is warbling "Who killed Cock Robin — I, said the sparrow, with my bow and arrow." Yet the patient shows an astounding vitality. The new president of the American Medical Association urges every physician to spend two hours a day to keep the patient from coming to life. The National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Care compares the demand for governmental health insurance to a forest fire.

While the Bill has been gathering dust on the shelves of the committee rooms, what has it done? Its influence has been tremendous. It has evoked a violent unconsidered reaction on the part of organized medicine which has still further diminished the prestige of the medical profession in all matters touching on medical economics. At the same time it has made organized medicine see the light in many ways; they have suddenly discovered what everybody knows, that there is a great demand for prepaid medical care. This demand implies of course that the public is

unable to get the kind of medical care which it requires, and that this care is beyond the reach financially of much of the population. Organized medicine knows this although they have spent much time and energy in denying it. They have recognized the fact that the cost of good medical care can be spread by the insurance method, and that there are a number of plans for doing this in successful operation. They have even discovered that governmental health insurance is a good principle. At least they have discovered it in principle, not in the form of any concrete proposal which may be before the public at the moment. When federal health insurance is proposed, they discover the merits of federal grants-in-aid to the states; such a plan of governmental health insurance is "conceivable" even to the newly elected president of the American Medical Association.

## The County Journal and the Facts

If there is a substitute for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, we will see how much of the new insight of organized medicine is genuine. Will it be a case of "The devil is sick, the devil a monk will be; the devil is well, the devil a monk is he?" Judging from a recent editorial the conversion is not likely to stick, except under the constant pressure of public opinion. An editorial in the Journal of the Medical Society of the County of New York attacks the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education and its Chairman, Senator Pepper, on the ground, which turns out to be completely false, that the witnesses before the Committee did not include any representative of the practicing physicians of the Nation. Actually a representative of the AMA, Dr. Victor Johnson, was invited to the hearings and gave his testimony, also the President of the AMA, Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer was urged to contribute the advice and counsel of organized medicine. Most of the people who testified were physicians.

We may pass over for the moment, the bland assumption that only a practicing physician can know anything about medical economics or the distribution of medical care, except to note that the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association should be barred from the discussion on these grounds. The point is now that the mere attempt to ascertain facts evokes a negative reaction from organized medicine.

Perhaps it is unfair to blame organized medicine for this editorial. It is one of three or four standard editorials which have been appearing in the County Journal for at least 20 years. The permanent staff of the society can write them in their sleep, substituting relevant phrases to fit the occasion of the moment. It is a routine job, and probably the person who is responsible for the editorials forgot to check up on the facts.

# The Republican Platform

If it is fair to judge by the Republican Platform, the conversion of organized medicine to governmental health insurance is only skin deep. We have no idea of course who wrote the planks on social security and the distribution of medical care, but these sections of the platform bear the water-mark of organized medicine. They are as follows:

(3) A careful study of Federal-State programs for maternal and child health, dependent children and assistance to the blind, with a view of strengthening these programs.

(4) The continuation of these and other programs relating to health, and the stimulation by Federal aid of state plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing the doctor-patient relationship or socializing medicine.

We may pass over for the moment the references to the doctor-patient relationship and to socialized medicine, which are lifted unchanged from the dogma of organized medicine, and pass to the key phrase of the above platform, " . . . to make medical and hospital service available to those in need . . . " This is probably the crowning ambiguity of a generation of platform makers. Those in need of what? When a person is sick he is in need; he needs a doctor. Obviously the intent of the phrase is not to cover everyone who is sick, otherwise there would be no reason to insert it. We have left, then, one of two alternatives; first those who are in need of medical care and cannot meet the expense. Is this a return to the concept of the medical indigent, which is justly resented by those to whom it is applied? Or are those in need the needy, those unfortunate persons who exist to enhance the sense of virtue of their neighbors? Is medical care to be something which is granted as charity to the poor? Or is it to be the right of every citizen, to be earned by his own efforts, and paid in advance through contributions which are in proportion to his ability to pay?

Medical care has thus entered the "arena of politics," to borrow a phrase from organized medicine. We need not be too much concerned about this; it has been in the arena of medical politics for decades, and medical politics are no better than any other variety. Soon we will be called upon to decide whether illness is republican or democratic. When the dust of the campaign settles, we will still have the same old problems of health or illness. After the extremists wear themselves out shouting, the moderates will have to get down to brass tacks, and do something about it.

# The Sigerist-Winslow Meeting

It is refreshing to turn again to the papers of Dr. Sigerist and Dr. Winslow, mention of which was made in the last bulletin. Dr. Sigerist emphasized the sociological aspects of social security and its coroliary, governmental health insurance, pointing out that both of these are a necessary and logical development of the industrial revolution and of the technological advances in medical science and in the practice of medicine. Both of these measures have been adopted in various forms in a number of countries all over the globe. Such legislation has been delayed in the United States owing to the persistence of the frontier and its influence on the economy of the country. Technology has outstripped the social adaptation. These measures may be regarded as symptomatic treatment of a social dislocation, designed to permit society to function as before.

Dr. Winslow began by discussing the report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, of which Dr. Roger I. Lee of Boston was the chairman. This report demonstrated that at the peak of prosperity one-half of the population of the United States was poorly provided with medical care. These results were confirmed by the National Health Survey. The AMA in rebuttal sent out a questionnaire to doctors, asking them to count those of their patients who were in need of medical care; naturally the doctors were unable to count the sick who did not come to their offices. Dr. Winslow reviewed the present situation as to the distribution of medical care, and then discussed the reactions to the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill. To this there are two kinds of opposition, those who think that it goes too far, and those who think that it does not go far enough. Organized medicine makes objections based on ideology (or dogma, as we have called it above) backed by cash. Dr. Winslow countered these objections, and spoke of other opposition, on the ground that the Bill does not offer sufficient incentives for improvement in the organization of medical practice. He emphasized the fact, that under any health insurance law, detailed decentralization is required. There must be an equal meeting of the two parties to the plan at each administrative level; the two parties being those who perform the services and those who receive them.

Dr. Winslow like Dr. Sigerist emphasized the fact that governmental health insurance is a conservative measure designed to remedy the ills of the present economic system.

# Federal Health Insurance

Federal insurance is a governmental project and governmental insurance is compulsory.

*Why insurance*: Because people cannot budget for complete medical care. The cost is unpredictable, and may be far beyond the ability of the family to pay. The cost of illness must be spread among those who are well.

*Why compulsory*: Even when the cost is spread by insurance, people usually will not take advantage voluntarily of insurance plans because:

(1) Illness is unpleasant. It is much easier to budget for something which is pleasant, like a car or a radio.

(2) Illness is something which may not happen. Interest in health insurance is in direct proportion to the amount of illness which the family has experienced.

(3) Plans for complete medical care now cover, by the admission of Dr. Fishbein, only 5% of the population of the United States.

(4) Hospital insurance covers less than 15% of the population, and does not cover the cost of doctor's fees.

*Why federal*: Insurance should be by federal rather than state law because:

People do not stay in the same state. Vast numbers of workers and their families have moved from one state to another in war industry. They will be dislocated again when the war ends, in fact they are beginning to be dislocated again now.

People in military service may not return to their states of origin.

Some states are wealthy and well equipped for medical care, whereas others lack funds and are inadequately equipped.

The federal government can set up standards which are uniformly high in all parts of the country, whereas state projects like workmens' compensation work better in some states than others.

The federal government is equipped to administer social security and can extend it to health insurance with the least possible overhead cost.

Federal services are less accessible to political influences than state services.

Federal health services have a record for decentralized administration.

In previous issues we have discussed the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill in its effects on doctors, and on medical practice in general. We may leave the discussion of the provisions of this Bill to the report of the Forum and to its other literature all of which has been widely distributed. Here it is sufficient to repeat here the objectives of a health insurance law, as stated in the report of the Forum:

Any governmental plan for health insurance should take into account the organization of medical practice as it functions at present, and should encourage trends which make for improvement in the distribution and quality of medical care. To accomplish this the Bill should be so drawn as to make its provisions readily adaptable to varying local conditions. In addition it should be based on fundamental characteristics of medical practice, which are:

(1) Medical schools and hospitals are basic for teaching and for research in medicine. In addition they initiate the dissemination of advances in medical knowledge to the medical profession through the medum of medical meetings and scientific journals.

(2) Rapid progress is being made in all branches of medical knowledge and this progress is reflected in the prevention and cure of illness.

(3) Group medicine is highly developed, and the development is proceeding at a rapid pace. By practicing in co-operative groups, in hospitals, out-patient clinics, health centers, and private clinics, doctors are in the best position to offer the highest quality of medical care.

(4) The advanages of specialized training, judgment and skill should be available whenever needed to all persons who require medical care.

(5) There is widespread recognition among the medical profession of the importance of the personality of the patient in the prevention and treatment of disease.

(6) The family and its economic and social setting in the community has also a direct bearing on health and illness.

(7) The availability of medical care is an important factor in the prevention of illness.

# Forum Meeting in Chicago June 14, 1944

Nine states were represented at the meeting, including California and District of Columbia.

Dr. Boas opened the meeting with a description of the Forum, its history and recent developments. He asked the participants to estimate the possibilities in their communities for enlarging the membership of the Forum and carrying on its work.

The chief obstacle which was anticipated is that many doctors might hesitate to join because they have hospital appointments, or else carry on a practice which depends on referral of patients from other doctors. It was felt that in some states, like Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, membership in the national organization could be extended and that in others including Illinois, Pennsylvania and California, active local units could be formed as well.

Medical care financed on the insurance principle was the next topic. It was pointed out that the distribution of medical care is no more important than its quality, and for this group practice is essential. To make group practice available on a large scale, the participation of government is needed to spread the cost and supervise the plan. The influence of the Forum in helping to put such a plan into effect was discussed. Some of the members were skeptical as to how much could be accomplished by a minority group of doctors. Others felt that the Forum could exert an important influence by disseminating information among medical and other professional groups. The relationship of the Forum to labor was discussed at length. Some of the participants felt that the Forum should not work with labor because this would antagonize the conservative element among the physicians of the country. A majority of the members while conceding this fact, pointed out that no change in the attitude of organized medicine could be brought about except through the pressure of public opinion, and that one of the best ways of influencing public opinion was through cooperation with labor. The Forum should therefore stimulate further action on the part of labor as well as other organizations by furnishing information through speakers and literature.

The meeting was highly successful in spite of the fact that it conflicted with several other events on the same evening. One point in particular deserves comment; that many doctors fear that they might be boycotted professionally if they become active with the Forum; in other words

they fear to express their opinions freely. The inference from this is that liberal opinion among doctors is much more widespread than appears on the surface. The meeting itself was an indication of this. Those who wish to put their opinions to work by joining the Forum will not be isolated; they will find themselves members of a large and influential group.

The opinion of a majority of the participants in favor of cooperation with labor unions is also worthy of comment; it amounts to a decision that there is no use in attempting to appease organized medicine.

# In the Mail Bag

I am in accord with the idea of the brochure. I think it should be widely distributed. As a starter I am contributing the cost of one 1000 copies . . .

S. A. PREISER, M.D.

Enclosed is a check to help with the distribution of your excellent pamphlet. "How's Your Health?" . . .

ALLAN M. BUTLER, M.D.

I have read your statement entitled "How's Your Health" from the Physicians Forum, and I think it is excellent and feel that it should be freely circulated. . . .

CHANNING FROTHINGHAM, M.D.

We were very grateful for the brochure which you sent us. It looks excellent and if it can be distributed widely should go far in counteracting the obnoxious material that has been circulated on the other side.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES,
New Orleans, La.

From time to time I have received letters from the Physicians Forum, but have been too busy to reply. Please be assured that as a former member of your organization I am still with you in spirit if not in fact. As soon as the war is over and my job here done, I shall seek you out and help carry on the magnificent work you are doing. . . .

CAPT. ALEXANDER WOLF
(Overseas)

DR. ERNST P. BOAS, *Chairman*
THE PHYSICIANS FORUM
1185 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

Name .....

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BULLETIN $1.00 per annum.

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Background Statement
For use of Press

Federal Security Agency
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

SUMMARY OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PLANS, NOVEMBER 1, 1944

| State | Size of firm ** | Waiting period (weeks) | Weekly benefits | | Maximum weeks payable | Maximum total benefits | Average weekly benefit April-June 1944 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | | | Amount | Percent of average weekly earnings January-March 1944 |
| Average, 51 States.... | | | | | | | $15.87 | 38 |
| Alabama..... | 8 | 1 | $2 | $15 | 20 | $300 | 11.37 | 36 |
| Alaska..... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 16 | 256 | 14.99 | 23 |
| Arizona..... | 3 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 210 | 14.45 | 39 |
| Arkansas..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 11.57 | 45 |
| California..... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 23.4 | 468 | 17.97 | 36 |
| Colorado..... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 13.13 | 37 |
| Connecticut.... | 4 | 1 | 6 | 22 | 18 | 396 | 18.69 | 39 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 20 | 360 | 13.14 | 30 |
| Dist. of Col... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 400 | 17.81 | 47 |
| Florida..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 13.14 | 40 |
| Georgia..... | 8 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 16* | 288 | 9.79 | 33 |
| Hawaii..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 20* | 400 | 19.34 | 49 |
| Idaho..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 306 | 10.86 | 33 |
| Illinois..... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 360 | 17.93 | 41 |
| Indiana..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 18 | 324 | 15.98 | 35 |
| Iowa..... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 225 | 11.18 | 33 |
| Kansas..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 13.63 | 32 |
| Kentucky..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 20* | 320 | 10.17 | 29 |
| Louisiana..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 20 | 360 | 14.11 | 40 |
| Maine..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 16 | 288 | 10.64 | 26 |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 23 | 460 | 17.20 | 40 |
| Massachusetts.. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 20 | 360 | 16.16 | 41 |
| Michigan..... | 8 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 400 | 18.76 | 35 |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 320 | 14.57 | 38 |
| Mississippi.... | 8 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 14* | 210 | 11.03 | 43 |
| Missouri..... | 8 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 288 | 15.93 | 42 |
| Montana..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 16* | 240 | 12.35 | 35 |
| Nebraska..... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 12.35 | 34 |
| Nevada..... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 270 | 14.70 | 33 |
| New Hampshire.. | 4 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 18* | 324 | 10.60 | 33 |
| New Jersey..... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 18 | 324 | 16.32 | 34 |
| New Mexico..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 11.15 | 37 |
| New York..... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 18 | 20* | 360 | 16.12 | 36 |
| North Carolina. | 8 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 16* | 240 | 7.14 | 27 |
| North Dakota... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16* | 240 | 11.47 | 40 |
| Ohio..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 18* | 288 | 14.60 | 31 |
| Oklahoma..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 256 | 14.63 | 37 |
| Oregon..... | 4 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 14.26 | 31 |
| Pennsylvania... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 16 | 288 | 15.14 | 37 |
| Rhode Island... | 4 | 1 | 6.75 | 18 | 20.25 | 364.50 | 16.35 | 41 |
| South Carolina. | 8 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 16* | 240 | 11.04 | 44 |
| South Dakota... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 9.14 | 32 |
| Tennessee..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16* | 240 | 11.22 | 33 |
| Texas..... | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 11.55 | 30 |
| Utah..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 20* | 400 | 18.38 | 46 |
| Vermont..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 18* | 270 | 12.73 | 36 |
| Virginia..... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 10.42 | 31 |
| Washington..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 16 | 240 | 14.11 | 31 |
| West Virginia.. | 8 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 16* | 288 | 14.41 | 34 |
| Wisconsin..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 400 | 14.71 | 35 |
| Wyoming..... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 320 | 17.03 | 44 |

* Indicates uniform duration of benefits.

** Minimum number of employees in firms covered by State law.

(More detail by States on reverse side)

$17.40 avg max for weekly max

15.84 aver. for weekly max

DETAIL, BY STATES, OF SOME GENERALIZATIONS IN BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO STATES ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

DISQUALIFICATIONS: The following 23 States cancel benefits, in whole or in part, for one or all of these causes: voluntarily quitting, misconduct, or refusal of suitable work: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

VOLUNTARILY QUITTING FOR REASONS NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EMPLOYER OR CONNECTED WITH THE WORK, disqualifies workers for benefits in the following 20 jurisdictions: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. (Example: Worker quits nonessential job for Government war work, and is later laid off. In some States, he loses benefits earned on first job, and his war job was not covered by unemployment insurance, so he receives reduced benefits or no benefits at all.)

LEAVING TO MARRY OR MARITAL OBLIGATIONS are causes for disqualification and/or for reduction or cancellation of benefits in the following 17 jurisdictions: Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. (This is true even though the worker again becomes available for work in a short time.)

PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH are causes for disqualification and/or for reduction or cancellation of benefits in the following 15 jurisdictions: Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia. (This may be done even though the worker is available for work part of the time.)

REGULAR SCHOOL ATTENDANCE renders applicants ineligible for benefits in most States. Only Michigan and the District of Columbia have provisions for paying benefits to qualified workers while they are receiving training. (In the District this applies only to workers under 21.)

Unemployment compensation checks are delivered to claimants at the local office in 4 States: Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and California. All other States deliver checks by mail.

For further information phone:
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Executive 6500, Extension 2906

Sunday line: Executive 6524
(Open Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. November 19 only.)

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1235 - 15th St.
Augusta, Ga.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON SOCIO-RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
PAINE COLLEGE - AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

November 11-12, 1944

"Go search your hearts, America;
Turn from the machine to man,
Build while there is yet time, a creative peace,
While there is yet time!
For if you reject great peace,
As surely as vile living brings disease,
So surely will your selfishness bring war."

The above quotation used by Miss Vera Regulus in the opening worship program set the tone for the conference and confirmed the high purpose of those participating. Miss Annie Pinckney of Paine College presided at the first session. She reminded her audience that just ten years ago this fall the Paine Institute on Socio-Religious Affairs had its beginning. She reviewed the social problems discussed and its growth to this its largest conference. She then introduced Mr. William Y. Bell, Jr., who discussed the conference theme, Social Action Necessary to Implement Democracy.

We may have democracy, Mr. Bell said, but we need social action to keep it going. We have had a cynical attitude towards politics and a low estimate of politicians. This is a pity, for politics is the machinery which keeps the government moving. We should be serious about this matter and about our vote, for the ballot keeps the political machine moving. The poll tax has been a great handicap. Often those elected actually represented no more than three per cent of the people. Because of the small number voting, politicians have built a tight machine which gets a strangle hold on the community. However, there is an awakened interest in the ballot. P.A.C has shown that more people will carefully look over a candidate before electing him, and will insist on more social legislation. In the field of political action, we should consider the following issues:

1. What part should labor take in politics?
2. Is the constitution too sacred to be revised?
3. Should county government be abolished?
4. Should progressive groups lobby?
5. How can young people influence political action?

There is also much need for action in the economic sphere. In 1929 there was a national income sufficient to provide $3,200 for each family, and we were producing at less than three-fourths of our capacity. Why did we have a depression when the country had the same amount of money and goods as in the previous year? Stuart Chase has said that what is physically possible is financially possible, but we will not achieve a stable economy without national planning. Why should men who would not think of conducting their businesses without the most detailed plans object to planning on a national scale? We must study the effect of the economic pattern on the whole community, its schools and churches as well as its housing and health. Shall we revert to free private enterprise, and is it free enterprise when a few companies control all of one industry in the nation? Should our economic life be for profit or

for service? Even in this war when we were all called upon to sacrifice, many big industrialists would not produce for the army and navy except at a high profit.

The South has a high birth rate and a low income. This means more children to educate and less to do it on. It also means the more aggressive and capable go North or West for better jobs and do not repay the state for their schooling. The many one-room schools, the poorly paid teachers, keep our general educational level low.

We can not be indifferent to the international agreements now being made, for they will affect our domestic lives. We must guard against being entangled in words. To approve the spirit and not scrutinize the terms is to write a blank check. The suggestions coming from the Dunbarton Oaks conference give too much power to big nations. How can we have the power necessary to guarantee security and yet avoid the undemocratic domination of a few? Shall peace be written secretly? Shall a representative of the United States be given power to act without Congressional check?

The church has initiated social action in the past and does today. The church began our hospitals, our schools, our crafts. Today it has restated the social gospel found in the Old and New Testaments in our social creed of the churches, but this creed is threatened or ignored by those who cling to certain narrow theological concepts and say the church is not of this world. We must be concerned with the church's diminishing leadership and with the question of who is to dominate the church.

In all our discussions we should keep in mind certain basic concepts:

1. Each individual is a member of the group and shares in what the group does and has;
2. We are not self made, and we must return something to the group;
3. We are the government;
4. When I rise it is not from the masses but with the masses;
5. We either sin by accepting injustice to others or suffer by becoming the victim of this injustice, there is no middle ground;
6. God is the father of us all and we are brothers.

This session was dismissed and all went to their various groups. At a later meeting the groups reported their findings.

Group I: <u>Political Action Necessary to Implement Democracy</u>.

Leader: Ruth Bacone Advisor: Mr. J. W. Brown.
Secretary: Evelyn Hawkins Resource Person: Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr.

We choose democracy as a way of life because it gives us a greater voice in the government, because we believe it to be the best form of government, because it usually is for peace rather than war, because it recognizes as its aim the greatest good for

the greatest number. America has the framework for democracy in her public documents. Action is the one thing needed. The foes of democracy are:

1. Exploitation of the underprivileged;
2. Prejudice which refuses to extend the benefits of government to all and which imposes the poll tax and continues the white primary;
3. A loyalty to one group which excludes others and results in segregation and snobbery;
4. A manipulation of public policies by private interests for their own selfish advancement;
5. A lack of civic education and the resulting indifference to the ballot or the desire to conform rather than vote one's convictions.

We need leaders who place public welfare above private interest and who consider public office an honor. We ourselves need to assume the responsibilities of democratic government, to inform ourselves on how the government functions, on voting qualifications, on the records of our elected representatives, and on other issues as they present themselves. We must then inform others, and we must register and vote. We should let our Congressmen know what we want. Above all we must learn to discriminate between bad and good.

Group II: Economic Action Necessary to Implement Democracy.

Leader: Guy Darnell Advisor: Dr. B. R. Brazeal
Secretary: Maggie J. Young Resource Person: Dr. George S. Mitchell

One of the greatest post-war problems will be full employment. If we are to avoid trouble, we must have unbiased planning for all our economic life and for a long time ahead. While much of this planning must be done by business men and industrial leaders, it must be by those who have a clear insight into the needs of men and who have service for a motive. Planning must come from the people and not be imposed from above. Also to have full employment, we must have a certain amount of government intervention. Profits can be guaranteed those firms which produce what the people need, and the present government owned factories can be maintained and run for the good of the people. The opposition of big business to certain government controls must be overcome. There will be room for private enterprise that is willing to take risk and will make service rather than profit its motive. Labor organization is a good thing because it protects the worker, and the employer too when he will cooperate, because it works for greater efficiency, and because it breaks down racial barriers and raises economic standards for the lowest wage groups. Labor should have a voice in politics, and P.A.C. should be supported as long as it keeps the general good of all the people as its aim.

Group III: Education Necessary to Implement Democracy.

Leader: Warren Firth Advisor: Dr. Guy Johnson.
Secretary: Helen M. Walker Resource Person: S/Sgt. W. L. Graham

Education is a process of enlightenment and learning which goes beyond formal schooling and extends through all life. Education should improve personality, enable the individual to get and hold

a job, outfit him for citizenship, broaden his general outlook and especially his ability to get along with people, and help him to understand the world. Our present educational system does not sufficiently develop basic attitudes nor a broad vision. It does not teach democratic processes, not properly train people for public office and civic duty. Education can be used to implement democracy. In the schools democracy can be taught and practiced much more than it is now. Outside the school we should continue education for both the literate and the illiterate, using the radio, the press, and the church. We should press for federal aid so that there may be equal educational opportunities for all. We should educate to obtain better health, social justice, good international government, and Christian fellowship.

Group IV: International Agreements Necessary to Implement Democracy

Leader: Peggy Worley
Secretary: Virginia Carleton
Advisor: Miss Elizabeth Stinson
Resource Person: Dr. John Knox

When international agreements are made, they should be flexible enough for progress and should be revised at regular intervals. We should have an international organization that will represent all nations, and under which small nations are allowed to govern themselves and develop their economic resources. Colonies taken from the defeated or liberated countries should eventually have self government; but until ready for that they should be mandated, not to some other country, but to the international government, which should strengthen their trade and economic life. Though we hope for eventual voluntary disarmament, we must for some time have a quick striking military force under the direction of the international government.

Group V: The Church and Social Action

Leader: Reese Griffin
Secretary: Carolyn Brown
Advisor: Mr. Sam Laird
Resource Person: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Social action is that which brings all areas of life into harmony with the life of Jesus Christ. Certainly this is the work of the church, but we are the church; and instead of blaming someone else, we should blame ourselves until we do something about the matter. The church must support the social action advocated by the other groups. It can do this through forum discussions; by taking groups to industries and labor meetings or to poor sections of the city; through summer camps, caravans or work groups; through drama; by urging fellow churchmen to write their Congressmen on political issues; by sponsoring or cooperating in community projects; by acting as a pressure group for needed legislation. But we must start with the church, all too often guilty of the sins it decries, and our own community. We cannot have justice in a world order unless we have justice in our community. If the rule of love is to find expression among the nations in their dealings with one another, it must work up from the neighborhoods that make up the nation.

## Panel Discussion

On Saturday evening a panel led by Dr. Brazeal presented some facts and questions bearing on the general theme.

Mr. Bell: We recognize that politics is a highly organized affair. One election can cost $25,000,000. There is no reason then why labor and similar groups should not organize to arouse an intelligent interest in the issues and secure social legislation. Everyone has the obligation to register and vote.

Dr. Mitchell. The issue is free uncontrolled enterprise versus a planned and controlled economic life. The past election has clinched the argument for the latter. The greatest problem is to secure the loyal services of the technical experts and skilled craftsmen.

Dr. Johnson: Education is a basic tool, but many people in this country do not possess it. In Mississippi 48% of the Negroes and 15% to 20% of the whites had less than a fifth grade education. These people do not read papers nor listen to informative programs on the radio. How can they be taught democracy? The South is poor, but it has many unused resources. We could do much better with what we have.

Dr. Baldwin. There should be some immediate plan for consultation of nations. Eventually all small countries should have self government if they want it, but they may need to pass through a period of being mandated. We must educate people away from the idea that nations need colonies. Free trade should be substituted. The military arm of our new world government should probably be an air force.

Mrs. Tilly. If it is the function of the church to minister to the spirit, it must minister to the body also, unless it confines itself to singing the funeral dirge. The church is the congregation of the saints on earth. We are these saints. Let us blame ourselves until we have bent every effort to correct the undemocratic evils within the church as well as those outside.

Question. How can we do away with the poll tax?
Mr. Bell. Either by action of each state, by some kind of federal legislation, or by a constitutional amendment. The last is more difficult; it is better to try the first two.
Dr. Mitchell: The best way is to make such a fuss in Congress that the states will become ashamed and repeal their laws.

Question: Must we not have some commitment as to how an international police force would be used?
Dr. Baldwin. Unfortunately we are already committed to conditions which deny the ideals of the Atlantic Charter. The most we can hope for is an international government which will provide for improvement and modification.

Question. If given a free hand, how would Dr. Johnson improve the public schools of the thirteen southern states?
Dr. Johnson: He would get federal aid, raise the teachers' salaries, and get better teachers.

Dr. Mitchell. He would keep everyone in school or in part time technical training until he was twenty-one.
Dr. Brazeal. He would be more concerned with the ideas taught.

Question. How can we unite with a country like Russia whose political theories we do not approve?
Dr. Baldwin. We must find some common basis of interest, and we have many. We have had no trouble in uniting for war, why not for peace?

Question. How can we give nations self government and yet insist on extending our democracy?
Dr. Baldwin. We must not try to extend our democracy where it is not wanted.

Question. How about having a school for politicians?
Mr. Bell. We do have many excellent schools of politics and good men trained in them. It is the duty of the electorate to see that these men get in office and stay there.

## Sunday Morning

On Sunday morning at nine o'clock the conference again met in one session, Emory Via of Emory presiding. The secretaries of each of the five groups gave their findings and the committee on registration reported. The meeting was thrown open for general discussion. First the group proposed having a paper in which the colleges could report their various activities and projects along the same lines as those of the Institute. A motion to this effect was carried, and a representative of each school was asked to meet with Miss Bartholomew and settle on details. Then a number of students gave their reaction to the conference.

Gammon. This conference is helping us who are truly building for the future. Christianity should mean something more than we are already doing, something added on.

Morehouse. Students must get away from the more trivial aspects of college life and emphasize those things which are important, such as voting and interracial cooperation.

Paine. This conference shows how we can fight on the home front even if we are not in defense industry. The moral fight is the most important.

Clark. Society is made up of individuals just like us. We must do our part and influence others to do their part.

South Carolina State. She has attended other interracial conferences, but this one is different. The others seemed like a dream; this is reality.

Paine. This is her fourth time to attend the Institute. At the three other meetings she always remained a little doubtful as to the genuine interest of the white students attending, but now she believes in their sincerity and is determined to work for better relations.

Wesleyan. This is her first conference at Paine College and the first time to experience a sort of peace she had always longed for. She feels the peace here because there is a completely democratic spirit, a true bond of brotherhood.

Morehouse. He feels unhappy because this has been a mountain top experience and he will have to go back into a cold contentious world. The fellowship here, the seeing of individuals as members of a family, and not as members of a race, is not universal. We must try to make it so, and the inspiration of the conference will help.

Emory. This is the highest mountain top experience he has ever known, but he is not despondent as he goes back down into the world. He loves a good fight, a hard struggle, and he believes we can do all things through Christ who strengthens us.

Albany State. This is the first meeting of this kind she has ever attended, and she is deeply impressed. Never before has she seen such real brotherly love. She is determined, as she goes into a rural community to teach, to work for better racial understanding.

Emory. We knew all this theoretically before we came here. Now we know it in our hearts. People will think us queer. We must be thought queer if we are truly Christian.

LaGrange. Some of their fellow students thought them queer to attend a conference with Negroes. Now they have been confirmed in their convictions that they can be friends with and work with Negroes. They can go back and tell what they know from experience. She is so impressed with the optimism and fine spirit all the Negroes show.

Fort Valley. She will be a better citizen because of this meeting.

Morris Brown. He is greatly impressed by a college which recognizes that education means more than learning from books. It means learning from life.

Spelman. The conference has inspired her to do more.

Y.W.C.A. She gained most from the singing at the dinner. There she felt most strongly the complete unity of youthful spirit. Let us have no antagonism but make this spirit prevail throughout the world.

Clark. She intends to come every year and make her experience count on the campus.

Y.W.C.A. Friends mean much to her, so the informal meeting, the eating, living, and singing together have been a joyous experience.

LaGrange. To her the high spot of the conference was the jam session with a group of girls in Epworth Hall that lasted until one a.m. It was just like a session in her college dormitory. They talked about the same things. She has learned in her heart, and she is so full of enthusiasm she will surely do something on her campus.

Wesleyan. She had been to interracial conferences where they sat and talked, but never to any meeting like this. This is reality. All that opposes this way of life is superficial.

Emory. He likes the natural, normal atmosphere. When we return to our campuses, we must check our own experiences here and see their full significance. Then later we must check on what we have done.

As the time was up, Emory Via closed the meeting with a prayer.

The final session of the conference opened with the prelude, Gounod's Sanctus. Mr. W. L. Graham led the audience in worship around the theme, Spiritual Preparation for Social Action. After acknowledging their sins of complacency and indifference, the audience prayed to be forgiven their hypocrisy and spiritual blindness, and to be given courage to defy the crowd and follow what they know is highest and best.

Dr. Knox began by quoting Dr. Whitehead's definition of culture as activity of thought, sensitiveness to beauty, and humane feeling. He would agree with St. Paul that the last of these is most important. The highest end of human good, however stated, always means "the greatest of these is love."

This age has known a revival of cruelty. Such desolation has been wrought in the world that only those partially callous can bear to live at all. High organization in the economic world has forced people into poverty. Tightened class lines divide the nation. Racial hatred raises its head in the politest company. Never has humane feeling stood in more deadly peril. To some love would not be love were they not willing to oppose with arms the forces who would extinguish it. To others love would not be love if they used instruments of destruction. But soldier and pacifist must agree that their one aim is to preserve and extend that humane feeling which undergirds all good.

A person who has humane feeling will be truly catholic. He will recognize that each individual and group has a contribution to make. He will see clearly that racial and class lines do not constitute barriers, though prejudice would make them seem so. He will have no snobbery, no cruelty. He will set his face against injustice in high and low places, and he would rather die than condone falsity.

We already love our neighbors as ourselves, but we must determine what we esteem in ourselves, for that is what we value in others. If we think of ourselves as members of a class or group, then we will think so of others. If we think of ourselves as human beings, there is no end to the good we can do.

We are inheritors of the Hebrew tradition. The supremely important thing about each of us is the relation in which he stands to God. If we have forgotten this, we have left our religious tradition and joined the secular forces which threaten to overwhelm the world. When we consider our relation to God the supreme part of our lives, then we think first of others in their relation to God. God cares nothing for the American, German, Nordic, or Negro; he cares for us as men. His llve for me is no greater than his love for

others, and he loves in me what he sees in all others. That God is father of us all seems a truism, but it is the most revolutionary statement ever made. Jesus suffered for all. His "Father forgive them" shows an attainment of the highest spirit, and his "for they know not what they do" shows the greatest insight into human weakness.

We are more than inheritors of the Hebrew tradition; we are Christians. The significance of our lives lies in what heppened in Palestine years past. How wonderful that he who lived so long ago can be so real to us today. No one else has ever had such a hold on the hearts of men. Others have been equally worshipped, but not so loved. His courage, his suffering, his ardor, for high purposes, his sympathy, make us love and follow him. Jesus the Jew and man judges us today. But he is more than man. His followers saw in his death a strange divine event, a new and great revelation of God. After this the world could never be the same. He had fellowship with his disciples after his death, and still does today. In his love we can not have prejudice.

This universalism may seem remote from our life today, but this is not true. The perfect world must wait, but the better world can come. War has engulfed the world; more wars may come. We would not mitigate the darkness around us, but out of it must come a world of less prejudice and less division. If it is our destiny to spend all our days in battle with no chance to build the foundations of a new order, we must not fail to keep the hope of a better world flaming in our hearts and to pass on this hope to our children after us.

## Registration Statistics

Seventeen colleges and ten other organizations were represented by adults and students as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Out of town participants: | Adults | 20 |
| | Students | 43 |
| Paine College: | Adults | 8 |
| | Students | 52 |
| | Total | 123 |

## The Proposed Paper

The students meeting with Miss Bartholomew agreed upon a paper to report the activities on their campus that promote interracial understanding and good will. There will be four issues of this paper during the nine months school term. It will be a mimeographed sheet. Subscribers will bear the expense and will mail in material by a set date. This material will be edited and published at Paine.

We shall need a hundred copies to meet the requests made by students. This report constitutes the first number and will be paid for either by Mr. Graham or by Paine. Material for the next issues should reach Paine by January 15, March 1, May 1.

We have estimated that the cost per copy will be around five cents. That will make fifteen cents for the three numbers. Please multiply this amount by the number of copies you asked for and send the money with your news items for the next issue.

This paper must have a name. Here are a few suggestions. Please say which one you like best or make another suggestion.

Ideals in Practice

Brothers

Understanding

Of One Blood (Acts 17:26)

No More Strangers (Eph. 2:19)

Fellow Citizens With the Saints (Eph. 2:19)

Extension Division Publication

NEW DOMINION SERIES

No. 67 Charlottesville, Virginia May 1, 1945

*NOTE: Please turn immediately to the last page for an important announcement.*

*—THE EDITORS*

# COUNCIL OF FORTY-NINE

## Seven Committees of Seven Each Work for "Seven Betters"

Published monthly January-June, twice monthly July-December. Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1941, at the post office at Charlottesville, Virginia, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Extension Division Publication

NEW DOMINION SERIES

No. 68 Charlottesville, Virginia June 1, 1945

*Have you returned the business reply card sent out with the May issue of* New Dominion Series?

# NEW PLANS IN OLD COMMUNITIES

## Recreation Becomes a Reality in Fairfax County

Published monthly January-June, twice monthly July-December. Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1941, at the post office at Charlottesville, Virginia, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

## NEW PLANS IN OLD COMMUNITIES

The Fairfax County Recreation Association is planning to open twenty-six playgrounds this summer. They will serve almost every section of the county's 416 square miles. This would not be news were it not for the fact that until 1943, there was not a single playground or planned summer recreation program of any kind in the entire area. That summer there were five. The following summer (1944), there were nine. In the fall of 1944, sixteen were recommended for this year. Ten additional communities insisted that their needs be met. They are now included in the plans.

There is another unusual feature about the Fairfax program. It is, in inception and execution, entirely a citizens' movement. As yet it receives no financial assistance from public funds. It has, however, through its successful demonstration gained "promises of future favorable consideration" from the Board of Supervisors.

*What the County Is Like*

The county is a large one. In the decade 1930-1940, its population increased from 18,000 to 40,000. Only 6 per cent of its population was then classified as urban. Its location just outside the nation's Capital has brought an additional ten to twelve thousand people into the county in the past five years. Old residents say there has been a change "from a strictly rural population to an urban and even in some cases cosmopolitan population." Yet these residents with their urban temperament live in a rural area. There are several small towns ranging in population from 500 to 2500. There are several large housing projects. There are hundreds of acres of beautiful farming country with large estates interspersed with family-sized farms.

School buses bring the children to fine consolidated schools. There are four high schools—the largest at Fairfax Courthouse with an enrollment of 1000. There are several nationally known private schools.

*The Old and New Meet*

It is this same Fairfax County which is something of a national historical shrine. Thousands of tourists visit George

Washington's home at Mt. Vernon each year. In the beautiful old courthouse, they may see the wills of Martha and George Washington and other documents of pre- and post-Revolutionary times. Nearby is the Pohick Church built on a site chosen by George Washington. Here, the records say, the famous Parson Weems occasionally preached.

One could dwell indefinitely on the historical interest of Fairfax County. In fact, it is said that some of the older residents find it difficult to withdraw their attention from the splendid past. Yet the problems of 1945 have impinged. The Fairfax Recreation Association has resulted from the attempt of citizens to face these problems squarely.

*How the Program Began*

In the fall of 1942, it was noted that children returned to school with bad habits acquired during the summer vacation. Some had even been in court. Interested citizens called together a committee to consider the situation, to analyze its causes, and to determine possible remedial steps. This committee included representatives of the Parent-Teacher Association, the Welfare Department, the public and private schools, and the courts.

The committee knew that many mothers were away from home working. Their guess was that planned care for pre-school children was needed. They proposed a survey to determine the extent of this problem. The cooperation of the schools was offered by Superintendent Woodson and the elementary supervisor. Each child carried home a questionnaire. Seventy per cent of them carried back the answers. The civics classes were asked to do a follow-up job on those that did not come back. They visited homes and got the answers to the questions.

The survey revealed that pre-school children of working mothers did not constitute a community problem. It indicated rather that the danger spot was in the number of "key-age" children (those old enough to carry the key to the house) left to their own devices throughout the long summer vacation.

These children, said the committee, must have playgrounds. Money was needed. The committee appealed to the Board of Supervisors. The Board, in turn, appointed a com-

mittee. Discussion and study began again. All this had consumed months. Summer vacation was again approaching. It was obvious that getting county funds appropriated was going to be too slow a process. An appeal was sent to the community chest. Several of the persons most keenly interested in the program were on the executive committee of the chest. An appropriation of $2000 was secured. A committee of three was appointed by the chest to administer this fund.

In five communities, interested individuals organized local committees to sponsor their programs. As service clubs and other organizations became interested, they were given representation on the committee. These local committees were to become the backbone of the county program.

*Local Communities Assume Responsibility*

The Community Chest Playgrounds Committee urged each local sponsoring group to match the funds allotted to the community from the chest appropriation. A few could not do this. Others that could raise more did not need the entire amount allotted. Thus additonal funds were available for the smaller communities or those of more limited financial resources. In addition to raising money, the local sponsoring group took responsibility for hiring its playground director, asking the school board for use of school facilities, getting equipment, planning programs, and organizing volunteer helpers from the community.

Five playgrounds, each with a paid director, opened that first year (1943). Three were unqualified successes. Of the other two, one had a limited program that attracted only the older boys; the other got off to a bad start because it was thought locally to be for indigent children, and everyone stayed away.

*The Schools Cooperate*

It may have been only coincidence but there were no court cases that summer. No one connected with the playgrounds claimed credit for this improvement, but the fact did not hurt their cause. The next year the community chest increased its appropriation to $4200 and turned to the schools for help.

School personnel had been interested from the beginning. Use of school facilities had been granted the local sponsoring groups the first summer though there was no official school supervision. In 1944, with the program growing rapidly, the superintendent of schools appointed Mr. Robert Mavity, the director of athletics at Fairfax High School, as supervisor of school property and paid his salary during the summer months. The Community Chest Playgrounds Committee continued to function as a kind of adminstrative body. The local committees still carried responsibility for their own programs but turned to Mr. Mavity for advice in selecting directors, buying equipment, and planning programs. He was officially custodian of school property. Actually he was supervisor and coordinator of playgrounds for the entire county. There were nine successful community programs that year—eight white and one colored. Each had a paid director (average salary $150 a month) for ten weeks. The playground idea had been accepted. Attendance was good. Programs were so successful that in some communities certain phases of the work were continued throughout the winter.

*County Association Is Formed*

In considering plans for 1945, the community chest appropriated $6000 and suggested that participating communities form the Fairfax County Recreation Association. This association, with representatives from each community, acts as the county administrative and policy-making group. The Chest Playgrounds Committee now turns funds over to the association which in turn allocates them to the various communities.

School cooperation has likewise been extended. This summer Mr. Mavity will act as general supervisor. He will be assisted by the athletic directors of the other four high schools and by a Negro supervisor engaged for the purpose. All five salaries will be paid by the school board.

*Plans for Serving More Centers*

Because playgrounds have increased so much more rapidly than funds, the association has worked out a "unit plan" for the coming summer. Two playgrounds form a unit. Each unit will have a director serving each playground in the unit

on alternate days. If a community wishes to furnish supervision—either paid or voluntary—for other days, it may do so. This unit plan will assure paid leadership for twenty white and six Negro communities three days a week for eight weeks. Directors will be paid for nine weeks and will be required to attend a training conference for the week preceding the opening of the playgrounds. Volunteer leaders and members of local committees are likewise invited to take advantage of this training which will consist in part of an exchange of experience and skills among the several communities. Some experts from national organizations will also take part in the program.

*Variations in Programs*

The idea of the week's training was suggested by the diversification in activities throughout the county. The skills of each leader determined largely the emphasis in his program. One playground specialized in arts, another in handicrafts, another in folk dancing, and yet another in dramatics. One community made movies—doing everything from selecting the stories to be dramatized and writing the scripts to playing the parts and taking the pictures. In one community recreation for adults was important enough to attract about 300. Teen-age activities in another were so well planned that they carried over into a year-round program. This happened to be the smallest community. It has only about 500 inhabitants. Participants in the recreation program live in the surrounding open country. In the most urban center, on the other hand, activities were diversified. This year, it will have three playground centers.

Throughout the county, the usual sports and games received attention. There were softball and baseball leagues. Horseshoes, picnics, concerts by the high school band, and community singing have been among the more general programs. Transportation restrictions have limited inter-community activities. The exchange of experience and skills at the training conference is expected to strengthen the coordination of the program. A weekly newsletter published throughout the summer will afford opportunity for continuous exchange. There seems, however, little danger that the programs will become standardized. The importance of each

local committee in planning to meet the peculiar needs and interests of its own community precludes this.

*Many Organizations Cooperate*

Within local communities, service clubs and other organizations have helped financially. In only one town has money been appropriated by the town council. There is hope of increasing appropriations from both town and county funds. In one community, Rotary is the local sponsoring group; in another, Lions Club; in others, the PTA; and in several, a Recreation Committee organized for the purpose.

Other types of cooperation have included visual education facilities from the county film library, immunizations by the health department, health instruction by the Tuberculosis Association, handicraft teaching by the local chapter of the Red Cross in return for which the children made articles for army camp and hospital groups. The playgrounds have conducted paper salvage drives in cooperation with local salvage authorities. In two communities, playgrounds and local churches cooperated in conducting Daily Vacation Bible Schools with mutual benefit.

The Firemen's Association cooperated in running a baseball and softball league for older men. This year the service clubs have been asked to give awards to winning teams. The American Legion will sponsor a county-wide baseball team. It will also present a flag to each playground. These are only a few of the many cooperating groups.

The cooperation of the schools cannot be stressed too much. They are now furnishing general supervision. Likewise all the playgrounds but two are on school property. School rooms and auditoriums are used as well as the outdoor play space. Damage to school property is said to be practically nil. On the other hand, school play facilities have been improved and considerable equipment has been added which can be used throughout the school year as well as in the summer program.

*The Individual Accepts Responsibility*

Important as the cooperation of schools and organizations may be, the interest and untiring efforts of individual citizens are basic in this program. They have made equipment. They have furnished hours of leadership and supervision. They have improved play space. In one instance, they

actually "hewed a playground out of the wilderness." This is on property acquired for a new Negro school but not yet improved. With hand tools, and a bulldozer borrowed for the purpose, they have cleared trees and underbrush and have created a picnic spot and playground enjoyed by the entire colored community.

The young people have had a hand in planning and working as well as in playing. They are members of local committees. Each playground director has a committee of participants to help plan the program. Though the young people have been very active in planning all programs, they have been especially active in the teen-age canteens. In the four communities where these have carried on through the winter, the youngsters have carried all the responsibility. Their elders have furnished only supervision. The activities of the canteens have consisted largely in weekend programs *in the schools.* Inquiries from local night clubs as to the absence of the high school group from these spots speak eloquently for the success of this program.

*County Association Supplements—Does Not Supplant*

The County Association looks forward to coordinating programs, to equalizing opportunity for getting equipment, to finding and training personnel, to seeing the over-all picture and making sure that less enterprising communities are prodded into activity. It will, in no sense, replace the local sponsoring groups. In fact a community cannot come into the association until it has a sponsoring group that applies for membership. Responsibility remains where it belongs—with the people whose lives are affected by the program.

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## OUR READING PUBLIC

The return postal cards sent out with the last issue of the NEW DOMINION SERIES have been coming in at the rate of about forty a day. The suggestions are so good that we do not want to miss any. If you have not yet checked the questions and mailed your card, will you please do so now?

—*The Editors*

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To receive without cost the issues of the *New Dominion Series* describing experimental approaches to democratic living that are being tried effectively in various communities, send your name and address to the Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JANUARY, 1946

Vol. I No. 1

# New South

FORMERLY THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL presents this month the first issue of its new publication — *New South* — which takes the place of *The Southern Frontier*. This change is more than a change of title and format of the publication; it symbolizes the Council's launching in 1946 of a broader and more intensified program for the South. Yet it does not imply any change in the basic ideals and activities of SRC. The slogan which appears on SRC's letterhead still applies: "A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South." The goals summed up in that slogan — higher standards of living, better race relations, political rights for all people, better education and health services, equal justice before the law — these are still the aims of SRC.

The change lies in this: that SRC will from now on strive to study and solve the problems implicit in those goals as parts — symptoms, if you like — of the over-all problem of the South, which is the region's need to develop a fuller use of its resources, both natural and human, through achieving a healthy balance between agriculture and industry within the region. The democratic corollary to this, of course, lies in the duty of every Southerner to see to it that such development, as it is achieved, is used wisely and shared fairly by all, for all. It is to this development and democratic shaping of the South's growth that SRC will give most of its effort.

No organization, however, can bring much weight to bear on such a task unless it has the broad support of the people — and there is summed up another of the changes in SRC's approach to the problems of the South. For the Southern Regional Council is launching now a campaign to enlist as wide and as representative a membership as possible, so that its aims and activities may be known and felt in every part of the South. Only from the support of liberal Southerners — men and women of good will (and there are hundreds of thousands of them yet uncounted) — can SRC muster the strength to make its demands for a more prosperous and more democratic South be heard. It takes people to make a movement.

So, as we enter a new year with a new energy, we hope that you will continue to give your support as a member; that if you are not a member you will now join us; and that you will go further and urge your like-minded friends to become members of the Southern Regional Council and take up with us the common task of making the "New South" a reality. That way — and that way only — lies not only the South's fulfillment, but personal fulfillment, too.

# Model for the South?

**By Earle L. Rauber**

THE INDUSTRIAL TOWN of Kingsport, Tennessee, approximately a hundred miles northeast of Knoxville, is unique in many ways. Unlike most other towns, the industries of Kingsport form a definite pattern that is the outcome of careful planning and guidance. Many towns and cities throughout the South are hoping and working for an expansion of their local industries in the postwar period. Chambers of commerce, civic clubs, and planning commissions are seeking to bring about such a development. Whether industrial expansion of this sort will result in maximum long-run benefit or in something less will depend to a great extent upon the planning that goes into it. Since Kingsport is a planned industrial community, its experience may be of value to other communities planning their industrial future.

In 1905 George L. Carter interested the owners, through Blair and Company of New York, in completing the railroad. One of the Blair associates, John B. Dennis, took over the building of the Clinchfield Route of the present Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad. Kingsport again found itself on an artery of commerce, this time one that connected with many trunk rail lines within its 309-mile span.

### Nucleus and Growth

In furtherance of the plan to build at Kingsport a modern industrial town, the Kingsport Improvement Corporation was organized to develop the lands that had been acquired by the railroad.

The coming of the railroad to Kingsport in 1909 had created a nucleus of industries engaged in the utilization of some of the local natural resources. Of these the Kingsport Brick Corporation and the Clinchfield Portland Cement Company, both organized in 1910 for the exploitation of local shale beds, were the oldest. In addition there were in the town shortly after its incorporation in 1917, the Kingsport Extract Corporation, the Kingsport Tannery, the Kingsport Pulp Company.

The old Kingsport Brick Corporation merged with five other companies to form the General Shale Products Corporation. The Clinchfield Portland Cement Company was absorbed in the merger by which the Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation was created. A plant established in 1919 by Corning Glass Works, for the manufacture of Pyrex, closed down during the 1920 depression, was reopened in 1926 as the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation.

The largest of the new industries to come to Kingsport was the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak. This concern in 1920 acquired a Government-owned plant, built by the American Wood Reduction Company, for producing methanol and other chemicals needed in the manufacture of photographic film.

### Problem Turned to Progress

Pulp was almost a surplus commodity in 1920, and there seemed little likelihood that the Kingsport Pulp plant could be stabilized unless its output could be converted into book paper. On the other hand, the production of book paper in the United States was at a level sufficient to meet all current requirements. To justify the building of a paper plant to absorb the output of the pulp mill, a new agency would have to be created to consume the output of the paper plant. Mr. Dennis took this problem to a life-long friend, Joseph H. Sears, one-time head of the publishing house of D. Appleton Company, now D. Appleton-Century Company. Mr. Sears advanced the idea of producing a uniform series of the classics of literature in cloth binding to sell for a dime a copy through the Woolworth stores and large mail-order houses.

The outcome was the organization of the publishing house of J. H. Sears and Company and of a book manufacturing concern — the Kingsport Press. The Mead Corporation, an Ohio concern, was induced to take over the pulp mill and build a one-machine paper plant. In the fall of 1922 both the Mead paper plant and the printing plant were under construction.

The printing plant established itself in the buildings erected by the Simmons Hardware Company but never occupied.

At first the Kingsport Press also manufactured its own book cloth. By 1925, however, the market for inexpensive classics had begun to fade, and the firm turned to the manufacture of better grades of books. The Mead Corporation had so increased its papermaking facilities that it was able to furnish the book plant with better grades of paper. The press then no longer needed all the inexpensive cloth it was able to produce, but it was unable to supply its own needs for better quality cloth. Much of the better fabric had to be purchased elsewhere, chiefly from Holliston Mills of Norwood, Massachusetts.

Meanwhile, Holliston was looking for a Southern location. The outcome was the sale of its book-cloth plant in 1926 by the Kingsport Press to Holliston Mills.

Other important, though smaller, concerns have been established in the city since World War I. Among these is Borden Mills, a cotton gray-goods plant established in 1925. Two years after Borden, the Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Company was organized; another addition was the Southern Oxygen Company. Two hosiery mills, since passed out of existence, also located in Kingsport. Another that came and went was the Kingsport Silk Mill. The building that had been occupied by this concern is now occupied by the Smoky Mountains Hosiery Mill, which came to Kingsport in 1936. Other firms that make up the industrial community of Kingsport are two dairy-products establishments, various service industries, utilities, a newspaper publishing concern, and building materials companies.

### Lines of the Pattern

An examination of the group of major industries that constitute the economic heart of Kingsport discloses certain well-marked characteristics. One of the most striking is the close, but not complete, dependence of the industries upon local or near-by raw materials, although this was more important in the early development of these industries than it is today. Actually, the range of natural resources in the immediate vicinity of Kingsport is quite limited. The oldest industries exhibit the greatest dependence upon these raw materials. The shale beds are the basis of both the brick and cement industries. The glass industry rests upon the presence of large deposits of sand that is 99 per cent silica. Although the Tennessee Eastman Corporation was at first a large consumer of wood, this condition ceased with the passing of the methanol business. It seems, therefore, that natural resources were more important in the earlier phases of Kingsport's development than they are today.

**If the South is to achieve the greater industrialization it needs to gain a balance between farm and factory, between people and resources, communities must know what kind of development they want and how to get it. This article is condensed from the MONTHLY REVIEW of the Federal Reserve Bank.**

### Diversification

One of the features of Kingsport's industrial community is its high degree of diversification. Diversification, however, is also a characteristic of many of Kingsport's individual industries. From an economic standpoint, diversification is of great importance not only to the individual industries but to the whole community. This appears to have been the case in Kingsport where it is said "there was no depression" during the 1930's. Diversification as achieved in Kingsport, however, is more than the mere bringing together in one community of a number of different industries. It includes a high degree of interdependence among these industries. The Kingsport Press, for example, gets approximately 60 per cent of its paper from the Mead Corporation and almost 90 per cent of its book cloth from Holliston Mills. Holliston, in turn, gets at least part of its fabric from Borden Mills.

Although the individual industries depend a great deal on their neighbors for raw materials, they depend on one another much less for markets. Kingsport Press, for example, may get much if not most of its raw materials locally, but only a small fraction of its books are sold locally. It may buy almost all its book cloth from Holliston Mills, but for Holliston Mills the Kingsport Press is only a partial mar-

*(Continued on page 12)*

# "Negro History Week" Stresses Race's Part in Civilization

THE WAR IS OVER, and yet the war has just begun. The same selfishness which got beyond control in Europe and Asia and necessitated the interference of those who have risen a little above savagery is about as rank as ever. During the international conflict the majority in this country decided to adjourn temporarily the bitter strife within the nation in order to present a united front against the Nazis. Now that the war has been officially declared at end, the classes and the races have reopened their conflicts. They style their action an effort to advance democracy, but it looks more like self-extermination.

While in most of the so-called democracies the strife is one of classes, in the United States the conflict is a mixed comedy of clashes of both races and classes. Sometimes the conflict presents the troublesome aspect of being both class and race conflict at the same time, for those devoted to racial strife may or may not be interested in class strife and vice versa. But almost everybody in the country is busy trying to prevent someone from attaining a status which he believes the aspirant should not have. Many who demand democracy for themselves would not like to see persons of another race enjoy that boon.

In the United States the situation is very discouraging. Although we have just emerged from a life-and-death struggle, brought upon the world by the effort of a lunatic to exalt his race above all others and bring the universe under its domination, in the city councils, in the state legislatures, and in the Congress of the United States we have men who have taken the leadership in advancing the selfsame doctrine. Most of them first directed their destructive efforts toward the Negro, but now they are attacking the Catholics, Jews, Italians, and the Russians. History shows that, if the mischievous elements be permitted to attack one part of the population, it will soon advance to the position of making war on others.

To justify the injustice done the Negro the American Nazis in and out of Congress resort to malicious falsehood in saying that the Negro is an inferior race which has never developed a civilization. The "proof" which they advance is that during the three hundred years that the Negro was held in slavery and peonage in the United States he failed to equal the white man who kept him in bondage. The purpose of "Negro History Week"* is to invite attention to the Negro in all parts of the world and to show that even when in bondage the record made is not to be despised. We must broaden our conception of culture and learn enough about the other fellow to appreciate his point of view. In this way and in this way only can we build a democracy which the world of tomorrow will accept.

CARTER G. WOODSON, Director
The Association for the Study of
Negro Life and History

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## Three More Ex-GI's Join SRC Veterans Service Division

Director George S. Mitchell of Southern Regional Council's Veterans Service Division announced this month the appointment of three more veterans to his staff as field agents. This brings the total of Dr. Mitchell's assistants to four. They are:

William B. Twitty, native of Alabama, served as occupational counselor in the Sixth Service Command. A graduate of the University of Alabama, he spent two years of graduate study in sociology at the University of North Carolina. He will cover Alabama for the Veterans division.

Horace A. Bohannon, native of Georgia, was a fighter pilot with the 99th Fighter Squadron. He was in his senior year at Lincoln University when he entered the service. Mr. Bohannon will cover Georgia.

Ibra B. January, of Louisiana, recently released from the Army, studied for a year at Tuskegee Institute. Mr. January will cover the northern part of Louisiana.

Dr. Mitchell said the field agents will concentrate on the study and encouragement of job training for veterans.

* Week of Feb. 10

# Voting the Hard Way

**By Stetson Kennedy**

AT THE SAME TIME that disbelievers in democracy were busy foisting the polltax upon the South, they managed to tie still other strings on the right to vote. These laws generally took the form of literacy tests, which require that a person be able to read or write any part of the Constitution, or else "give a reasonable interpretation of same." To make it appear that these restrictions were going to be administered in such manner as to keep Negroes from registering, the laws included various exemptions. Among those exempt from tests in this state or that, are Confederate veterans and their "lawful descendants," owners of 40 acres of land or $500 worth of other property, or "persons of good character who understand the duties of citizenship."

Under these laws, the registrar, upon finding (or pretending to find) some fault with the way a Negro reads or writes or interprets the Constitution, can refuse to register him. On the other hand, if an illiterate white man applies, the registrar can accept him as "a person of good character who understands the duties of citizenship."

### Registration Tricks

In practice these requirements have been used to deny registration to whites (especially members of labor unions) as well as Negroes. The laws leave the decision in the hands of the registrar, and although the person seeking to register can appeal to the courts, by the time he can get a decision the election is generally over.

Requirements like these are unfair and are often unfairly administered.

Our registration laws are cluttered with specifications as to when people can and cannot register. There is no good reason for having any such time limits on when a man can register to vote. Registration books should be kept open at all times up until two weeks before an election.

Another string tied to the ballot is the requirement that a person must re-register from time to time. All but five states in the Union have now done away with this handicap — in the other 43 states, once a person is registered he stays registered. Three of the five states which still require periodic re-registration are in the South. They are South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Texas and Arkansas go to the other extreme and do not require registration; all you need to vote in those states is a polltax receipt.

The requirement of long periods of residence in the state, county, and district as a qualification for voting has disfranchised many war workers and migratory farm workers, as well as various other kinds of workers whose jobs require that they move frequently. The present residence requirements of the Southern states are listed on the next page.

### Make Voting Easier

Instead of the present laws which give political parties dictatorial power to say who can and who cannot vote in their primaries, new laws should be adopted which would recognize the official function of the parties and their primaries, and forbid them to deny membership and a primary vote to anyone without good reason.

Anyone registered and qualified to vote in the general election should be eligible to vote in the primary. At the time he registers each person should be asked to state with what party he wishes to affiliate. His party should be listed in the registration book, and he should then be entitled to vote in the primary of that party.

But the law should provide for challenging a person's party affiliation, from the time he seeks to register until the time he seeks to vote in the primary. The decision in such challenges should be made by the local election officials, with a right to appeal to the courts.

In most Southern states the laws now provide that the polls be open "from can to can't" — from sunrise to sunset. That was all right when the South did little else but farm, and when we had no electric

| | State | County | District |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 Years | 1 Year | 3 Months |
| Arkansas | 1 Year | 6 Months | 1 Month |
| Georgia | 1 Year | 6 Months | ..... |
| Mississippi | 2 Years | ..... | 1 Year |
| S. Carolina | 2 Years | 1 Year | 4 Months |
| Tennessee | 1 Year | 6 Months | ..... |
| Texas | 1 Year | 6 Months | 6 Months |
| Virginia | 1 Year | 6 Months | 1 Month |
| Oklahoma | 1 Year | 6 Months | 1 Month (Precinct) |
| N. Carolina | 1 Year | ..... | 4 Months (Precinct) |
| Florida | 1 Year | 6 Months | ..... |
| Louisiana | 2 Years | 1 Year | 3 Months (Precinct) |

lights. But nowadays the voting hours ought to be lengthened to give people with jobs a better chance to get to the polls before or after work.

Twenty-three states now have laws which require employers to give their workers time off to vote on election day. Fifteen of the state laws provide that the workers must be paid for the time they are off voting, unless they are employed on a piece-work basis. Three of the states which have such laws are in the South: Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas.

Laws of this kind, making it possible for working people to vote without hardship or loss of wages, should be adopted by all Southern states, and should apply to primaries as well as general elections. Employers should have the right to designate the hours during which their workers are released to vote, but they should be required to notify the workers what those hours are.

In these times, when so many jobs require frequent change of residence, it is important that absentee voting be made easy as well as honest. Citizens should be free to cast absentee ballots anywhere for both state and Federal officials in both primary and general elections, provided only that their ballots are received by the day of the voting. Here are some of the strings which various Southern states now have tied to absentee voting:

*Doesn't permit*
Kentucky
*Permit within state only*
Florida
*Permit servicemen only*
Louisiana
Mississippi (and in primaries only)
*In general elections only*
North Carolina
*In primaries only*
South Carolina
*Must register in person*
Mississippi
Tennessee

The four Southern states of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma do not provide for primary run-offs between the winner and runner-up of the first primary when the winner fails to receive a plurality over the combined vote of all his opponents. This is an undemocratic situation, because in some cases the runner-up in the first primary would draw enough of the votes of the low-vote candidates to win the nomination. Not having a primary run-off gives the political machines an advantage — which means it leaves the people at a disadvantage.

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### Student Asks Pointed Question

When high school and junior college students of the Atlanta area met in a forum on "Privileges of Citizenship," sponsored by the Young Democrats of Georgia, a young man in the audience rose to ask, "If the Federal Constitution sets forth that we are all created free and equal, why aren't Negroes here to join us in discussing the privileges of citizenship?" He was told that his question "did not concern" problems under consideration at the forum.

# The White Primary Problem Must Be Solved to Strengthen Democracy

**By Ira DeA. Reid**

THE UNITED COUNCIL of Church Women recently in session at Washington, D. C., voiced the opinion that "a free vote" must be guaranteed all citizens of the United States. The United Council is composed of 1200 organizations of church women scattered throughout the United States. Their action strengthens the hands of Southern people and organizations that have pressed so hard in Texas, Arkansas, Georgia and other states in behalf of a franchise freed from a poll tax and rid of a primary based on race and exploitation of the many by the few.

However, it is disconcerting, to say the least, to have Georgia's State Department of Justice offer the full weight of its resources and prestige to the president of the Georgia Bar Association in his capacity as counsel for the defendant in an appeal from Judge T. Hoyt Davis' decision in the recent King vs. Muscogee County Democratic Party. In this decision Judge Davis upheld the right of Negroes to vote in the Georgia primary and awarded damages to Mr. King. We consider the state's offer of aid disconcerting, because it indicates how desperately the old system is seeking to maintain itself.

The situation we face poses an even greater problem for the region — the desperate need for Democracy in the South to improve and refine itself. What we have long sought in this nation is a doctrine of guarantees. We have looked to constitutional procedures; we have placed faith in enacted lists of principles, like the bill of rights. But there must be more. The crucial problem of politics in the South is not facts and knowledge; it is feeling. Can we feel the feelings of those who are denied Democracy, and can we feel *for* them? The political scientists say yes — on three conditions: if they are close to us geographically; if they are present to us constantly; and above all, *if they matter*. The last, we fear, is the rub. Yet this problem must be solved in so far as it concerns those things without which a breakdown of domestic Democracy must occur. What persuasion can make the ruling South care about the others, and so learn about the others sufficiently to care about them? Is there a principle upon which such persuasion can be founded? Is there an idea to induce at once a temper of continuous readiness to listen and be influenced? Must the South continue to be politically afraid, inept and unjust?

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### Business Magazine Calls South "New Industrial Frontier"

The South may become the nation's "new industrial frontier," said a recent issue of *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company. The publication said the South, through the impetus of war industry, had achieved the "industrial development of a generation telescoped into a few years."

War contracts brought $35,000,000,000 to the region, said *The Index*, of which $26,000,000,000 was in supply contracts and $9,000,000,000 in facility projects. The publication said that many of the smaller Southern war plants were already being converted to peacetime production and that the prospects for new factories and expansion of existing facilities were bright.

The South's labor supply, wealth of resources, favorable climate and ample power sources contribute to the region's chances for continued industrial development, the publication said.

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**"Postwar Education of Negroes,"** thoroughly documented 70-page booklet on "Educational Implications of Army Data and Experiences of Negro Veterans and War Workers," has been published by the U. S. Office of Education. Copies may be obtained from the Office, Washington 25, D. C.

# SRC Member Demands Clear Stand from Democratic Party Leaders

The citizen has a duty as an individual as well as a member of a group — a duty daily to live by and insist upon democratic practices, a duty not to bolster injustice by keeping silence. SRC member J. Lewis Henderson sets a fine example of individual responsibility, one which could have far-reaching effects if every one of us would follow it actively, as expressed in the following letter:

314 Ridge Road, Park Hill
North Little Rock, Ark.
Nov. 21, 1945

Mr. Harvey G. Combs, Secretary
Democratic State Committee
Boyle Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Combs:

After addressing several letters to Mr. W. J. Smith, director of organization, Young Democratic Clubs of Arkansas, I failed to get any reply to some questions concerning the party. However, during a telephone conversation more than a month ago he assured me that my request would be forwarded to you and a reply would be forthcoming. As evidence of this, I have a copy of his letter to you, under date of October 22, in which he says he enclosed copies of my letters.

Having heard nothing from you after waiting 30 days I suspect that my request has again been neglected. Please forgive me if my suspicion of being neglected is unfair, either to you or to the Democratic Party.

Having been a regular Democrat and having made regular contributions to the party for over 20 years in Mississippi and Arkansas, and having paid poll tax for both my wife and myself each year, it seems to me that I am entitled to a reply to a simple request.

My two questions, which are stated in previous letters, are these:

1. Is it the principle or policy of the Democratic Party of Arkansas to prevent Negroes, who may be otherwise qualified as citizens, from voting in elections to select our public officials?

2. Is the Democratic Party of Arkansas committed to the poll tax principles as a requirement for voting?

Sincerely yours,
J. LEWIS HENDERSON

Self-addressed,
stamped envelope
enclosed

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### Rural Communities Urged to Seek Surplus War Medical Equipment

The Department of Agriculture is urging rural communities to take immediate action to obtain a share of medical equipment and supplies from stocks of surplus war property soon to be available.

The Surplus Property Act provided that medical equipment and supplies be disposed of for the public good and the policy of the Surplus Property Board is to release the materials to communities at prices based on local needs. USDA has prepared recommendations for a program of cooperation by rural communities, public health agencies and the surplus disposal offices to get the equipment and supplies for local use.

**The Southern Regional Council** and the Virginia Council of Churches jointly sponsored an Institute on the Returning Veteran at Richmond recently. The institute met for two days and covered thoroughly a study of veterans programs operated by the nation, the states and communities and the problems of employment for veterans. George S. Mitchell, SRC director of veterans services, was panel leader for the session on "Employment Opportunities for Veterans."

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**Miss Mary E. Braden,** a white woman who devoted her life to Negro education, died at the age of 88 last month in Morristown, Tenn.

# Tuskegee Lists One Lynching in 1945 Florida Governor and SRC Disagree

When Governor Millard Caldwell of Florida recently said that the slaying of Jesse James Payne at Madison, which was listed by Tuskegee Institute as the single lynching of 1945, "did not come within any recognized definition of lynching," Executive Director Guy B. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council told the press that SRC agreed with Tuskegee.

Governor Caldwell's public statement followed a query from R. B. Eleazer, of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church, who was preparing a report on the case for the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook. Payne was taken from an unguarded jail and shot to death after he was indicted for attempted rape of a five-year-old girl. No witnesses to the shooting were found and the special grand jury ordered by Governor Caldwell reported that it was unable to fix responsibility.

Dr. Johnson, in reply to a query by the Associated Press, said, "I must agree with Tuskegee in calling the case a lynching," but added that the 1945 record is not as good as it appears because there have been several cases of a "borderline nature which are difficult to classify."

Governor Caldwell answered demands that he use his authority to remove Sheriff Lonnie T. Davis of Madison from office by saying that although Davis "has in this case proven his unfitness for office, he was nevertheless the choice of the people. Stupidity and ineptitude are not sufficient grounds for removel of an elected official by the governor."

Dr. Johnson told the AP that "the old style mob lynching, with all of its horrors, is definitely on the way out" and said that "if we use our common sense here in the South we can avoid a repetition of the period of Ku Kluxism and lynching which we had after World War I. . . . The biggest problem facing the South is the economic problem. . . . When there is economic security, people of all classes or races will get along better together."

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## Southern Democrats May Lose '48 Election for Party

Unless Southern Democrats follow the advice of Senator James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) and pass some legislation desired by labor and Negro groups, and cease insulting huge blocs of voters with racial epithets in Congressional speeches, the Democratic party may easily lose the 1946 and 1948 elections.

This was the assertion of *The Crisis* magazine, official organ of the NAACP, in its leading editorial for November. The magazine declares:

"The task of the Democratic party as has been stated here before is to retain the Roosevelt Democrats, the people who trusted FDR even while strongly distrusting practically the entire Dixie wing. In this group are the Negro voters, some other racial and religious groups, some large labor blocs, and a host of independent voters. The gloomy prediction of Senator Mead may easily come true unless the poll tax legislators see the light."

## Governor Lays Part of Blame For Boy's Crime on Society

When Governor Greg Cherry of North Carolina recently commuted the sentence of Ernest Brooks, 15-year-old Negro boy convicted of rape and burglary, from death to life imprisonment, he wisely remarked that part of the blame for the crime lies "upon the citizenship of our State who fail to correct the conditions of society which neglect to give proper environment for the underprivileged."

The *Asheville Citizen* commented in an editorial: "In that merciful judgment, we think, North Carolina will fully concur. . . . This Negro boy . . . is truly a case study in the record of one of society's failings. . . . This is a stern indictment, no less stern in its larger aspects than the indictment which society first brought against Ernest Brooks. The State cannot execute a child, but it must imprison him for life. What can it do in enlightened best judgment to salvage the other Ernests to whom crime may beckon and destroy?"

# Churches' Duty in Race Relations Receives Increasing Recognition

The responsibility and capacity for good work in race relations by the churches is gaining continually greater recognition and was summed up in a recent resolution of the state convention of North Carolina Baptists. The resolution, stressing the direct responsibility of ministers themselves, said, "the chief hope" for improved race relations "is an aggressive leadership on the part of the Christian Church at this moment. Such aggressive leadership should have its initiative among the ministers of both races. . . ."

Indications of how widely this sense of responsibility is spreading is revealed in the following recent developments:

Methodist young people in Alabama, at their annual assembly of Youth Fellowship, established a committee "to make a survey of existing interracial relations and formulate definite plans for their correction."

White and Negro ministers of Raleigh, N. C., at the suggestion of the white Ministerial Association of the city, will hold this year a series of joint meetings to work for better understanding and cooperation. The Association also adopted recommendations for annual observance of "race relations week," efforts to obtain proportionate representation of Negroes on civic and other agencies affecting both races, formation in the churches of groups to study race relations, and efforts to get better housing, better travel conditions and better treatment generally for Negro citizens.

Texas Baptists, at their state convention, set up a special Interracial Department to develop better race relations "through the cultivation of racial understanding, the creation of Christian attitudes among our people toward the people of other groups. . . ." The department will concern itself with conditions among all minority groups in the state.

The National Catholic Welfare Council, meeting in Washington, announced plans for "The establishment of Catholic interracial committees; the encouragement of Negro leadership and organization for self-education. . . ."

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### Negro's Right to Primary Vote Is Gaining Broader Support

The continuing drive for the right of Negro citizens to vote in Democratic primary elections in the South gained another notch recently when the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama announced that he would ask the committee to allow qualified Negroes to cast ballots in the state's primary next spring.

Gessner McCorvey, committee head, said he would oppose any move "to get around" the recent Supreme Court decision, which declared that Negroes were entitled to vote in the primary (in the Texas case). He added that opening the primary to Negroes would not make much difference, because there are few Negroes who are "properly qualified" and have paid their polltaxes. (Alabama's polltax is cumulative up to $36.) This may indicate that other means may be used to keep the number of Negro voters down, but it is at least a step forward.

Meanwhile, the recent news of Negro voting in the Athens, Ga. municipal primary has won fairly wide editorial support and given white Southerners a chance to see that the "innovation" does not amount to a revolution. The *Atlanta Journal* said the event was a "sane and hopeful example." The Columbia, S. C., *Record*, commenting that Georgia Democrats were planning to follow South Carolina's horrible example by removing all primary laws from the statute books and letting the parties make their own rules, said the Athens election "seems to reveal that the white Democrats of Georgia need not be alarmed. . . . The Negroes did not change the result. Most of them voted for the same candidate that most of the whites supported."

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**"Government and Our Minorities"** is the title of an interesting and level-headed pamphlet study of "Government's Role in Helping to Equalize Opportunities for Minorities in the United States" issued by the National League of Women Voters.

## White GI Tells Courage of Negro Soldier

THE KIND OF unselfish devotion and comaraderie experienced between Negro and white GIs in this war is revealed in a clipping from the Warren, Ohio, *Daily Examiner* under its column "About People." William Gillespie, white private formerly with the Third Army in France, tells the story of James Alvin Wilson, 1224 Lenox Ave., New York, killed in action November 23, 1944.

"In spite of the rain and snow, I could see Jim reach down into the foxhole and gently lift me to the edge.

"Now I weigh about 176, and at the time I was, as they say, soaking wet. But it evidently didn't make much difference to this soldier, who had volunteered to take me back to the aid station.

"The pain in my hips was at that time quite acute, and Jim was always asking if he was hurting me. As I laid my head upon his chest, I could hear his deep breathing and the laboring of his heart. He carried me a little over a mile to the aid station, and it was then that I learned Jim had 'trench feet,' and had carried me all that distance through snow. Every step must have been torture.

"We were together from then on, sleeping in cots close together, because Jim told them he would take care of me.

"The care he gave me became a legend with the other patients. At night when I awoke from the pain, Jim was there with water, talking to me, telling me to 'take it easy,' bringing me a cool towel and wiping my face. He would bring cigarets every day, and I had the best of everything.

"And then came our parting. Jim back to his outfit and myself to a general hospital. He carried one end of my litter to the ambulance and when they drove away his parting words were, 'I'll see you in the States, kid,' and we pulled away. As I looked back the sun was shining, and Jim stood there waving his big powerful hand, and as the sun hit his combat helmet, it seemed to glow into a halo, and I could see he was crying as I was.

"Thus was my friendship with a fellow named Jim. I wondered as the days passed why he didn't write as he promised. Then one day I had my answer as I was reading the 'Stars and Stripes.' I came across an article something like this:

"'James Alvin Wilson, colored, 1224 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y. Killed in action November 23, 1944.'"

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## Newspaper Urges Fair Share for Negro Education

"In a petition based on undisputed figures, a group of Negro parents says there is discrimination in the Atlanta public school system and asks educational equity for their children. The Board of Education has assigned the petition to committees for study. . . .

"The petitioners are not asking that anything be taken away from the white pupils. They're asking only that facilities and opportunities for Negro pupils be expanded so that tax funds levied for support of all public school pupils will be more equitably distributed.

"It is generally acknowledged that the well-being of a community is dependent upon the progress of all its people. So long as a segment of the population is denied adequate educational opportunities, the entire community will suffer in juvenile delinquency, crime, poor citizenship and economic distress. Those who are denied the opportunity to become self-sufficient will always be a drag on the community. The place to give them an opportunity is in our public schools. . . ."

— *The Atlanta Journal*

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## N. C. Student Group Invites Negroes

Delegates to the ninth annual Student Legislative Assembly of North Carolina, meeting at Raleigh recently, voted 110 to 48 to invite students from Negro colleges in the state to participate in the 1946 sessions despite the contrary advice of Secretary of State Thad Eure.

Eure told the students that they might be "jeopardizing the beautiful picture toward which we are moving," reminded them that race relations were progressing well in North Carolina, and urged them to consult with Negro educators before taking the step. He spoke after the motion had been adopted, and a motion to refer action to committee was defeated, 110 to 45.

## Model for the South?

(*Continued from page* 3)

ket. Markets for the products of Kingsport industries, therefore, extend beyond the local community and in many cases are nation-wide. That Kingsport's most important industries sell in nation-wide markets is a factor that has contributed to the economic stability of the whole community. Financial and proprietary independence contribute to the same end.

In current thinking about industrialization in the South, a widespread prejudice is in favor of small locally owned industries and against branch plants of "foreign" owned corporations. The Kingsport experiment, however, has shown that wealth is created and distributed where capital goes to work and not where it happens to be owned.

The first step in planning for such an industrial pattern was the visualization of the kind of community that was wanted. In practice this meant a selective rather than an indiscriminate encouragement for industries to locate in Kingsport. One test was the quality of management and financial responsibility. To be welcome in Kingsport an industry was also required "to fit into the community." In practice this meant that it should be to some extent complementary to industries already there and that it would be willing to work harmoniously with the other industries. Another test was whether the prospective industry would fit the available labor supply. Industries were sought that would as a group give balanced employment to men and women, skilled and unskilled workers. No industry that would have to import the bulk of its labor from the outside was encouraged.

So-called sweatshop industries or concerns interested only in exploiting "cheap Southern labor" were not encouraged. Progressive labor-relations policies were considered important from both an industrial and a social standpoint. There has been a complete absence of special inducements, such as tax exemptions, free sites, free buildings, and other subsidies so common elsewhere. Nor has any strictly financial assistance been offered to new industries. In no sense whatever has there been any organized community financing of new industries.

Cheapness of labor has not been held out as a bait to new industries. The quality, not the cheapness, of the available labor supply has been emphasized, and a generally high-wage policy has been encouraged. Indeed, on one occasion a plant that indulged in wage cutting that involved it in labor troubles was actively encouraged to leave the town.

The only things that are really offered to a prospective new industry are a sound economic opportunity and the helpful cooperation of the city and the industrial community.

The wisdom of these methods, so contrary to those by which some towns seek to expand their industries, is borne out in Kingsport's steady, substantial growth. The population of the Kingsport urban area, which was 7,652 in 1920, had grown to 15,886 in 1930. By 1940 it had reached 23,738, and in 1945 it was estimated at 27,000. According to a report to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen by the Kingsport Planning Commission, 3,714 manufacturing jobs were available in 1929. By 1935 the figure had risen to 3,824, and in 1937 it was 6,484. The year 1939 saw employment in manufacturing reach 8,000; 1941 saw it go to 10,000 and 1943 to 15,000. The operation of a large war plant in the city carried employment in manufacturing to almost 20,000 in 1944 and 1945. Between 1935 and 1941 wages paid in manufacturing increased almost five-fold.

**NEW SOUTH**

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George S. Mitchell *Dir. Veterans Services*
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Subscription rate . . . . $1.00 a year

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY, 1946

*To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.*

# The Southern Regional Council

*cordially invites*

---

*to Membership in the Council*


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63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

# A Council for . . .

## Origin

The Southern Regional Council is the outgrowth of two movements: (1) the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of 1942-43, in which Southern leaders, white and Negro, covenanted together to work for a better South for all; (2) the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The Council was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944, and it held its charter meeting on February 16, 1944. At that time the Commission merged with the new Council.

## Purpose

The Council represents the forward-looking conscience and efforts of liberal Southerners to give democracy a chance in the South. Although it is bi-racial in its membership and staff, it is not exclusively a "race relations" organization. It believes in the improvement of economic, civic, political, and educational conditions for the good of all the people.

## Functions

The Council believes that sound information, honest discussion, and cooperation, rather than agitation, are the best methods for promoting social progress. Its functions are: (1) research and survey to find the facts and to determine the possibilities of constructive action; (2) educational work through its own publications and through the press, radio, exhibits, conferences, and personal contacts; (3) cooperation with other agencies which have liberal and humanitarian aims; (4) consultative services to private or public agencies; and (5) formulation of constructive plans and proposals for "the South that could be."

## Membership

The council welcomes to membership all liberal minded persons who believe in its purposes and methods. Voting members must be residents of the Council area: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Persons living elsewhere may become associate members. Dues are two dollars a year, but members are urged to contribute additional amounts according to their financial ability. Members receive *New South* and all Council pamphlets.

# Southern Regional Development

## Structure

The Council belongs to its members. At the annual meeting, which is held in Atlanta on the second Wednesday in November, the members make decisions on policy and program. Every member in good standing is entitled to vote either in person or by proxy. The Council has a Board of Directors elected by the members; an Executive Committee elected by the Board; and an executive staff which devotes its time to the promotion of the Council's program. Eventually the members living in various states will be organized into state divisions of the Council.

## Publications

The Council publishes *New South,* a monthly paper, successor to *The Southern Frontier,* which was initiated by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in 1940. It is keeping in print such popular Commission pamphlets as "America's Tenth Man" and "Understanding Our Neighbors," and it has published a number of additional pamphlets and leaflets bearing on Southern problems.


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(Continued on next page)

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Vero Beach, Florida

Office

January 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO. Miss Emily Clay
FROM: Anna Warwick

Before Dr. Mitchell left yesterday, he told me that Mr. Harry L. Wright was employed by the Veterans Services Division of the Council as of January 1, 1946, and not January 3, 1946, as was memoed to you.

This should be changed on your pay roll records, if you please.

SRC

January 9, 1945

Dr. W. W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

This is a reminder that you were going to be good enough to see Truman Gibson for me and ask his advice about white veterans I might get.

It was a pleasure to see you the other evening.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

12.50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1945

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Reid:

There is enclosed a voucher covering expenses incurred in travel to Washington, D. C. to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, held March 15-17, 1945.

The voucher should be signed on the line indicated and returned in the enclosed self-addressed envelope which requires no postage.

Very truly yours,

Laura Elmore Warren

LAURA ELMORE WARREN
Administrative Assistant

SRC

Veterans file

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
FIRST SERVICE COMMAND
WAR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL CENTER
FORT DEVENS, MASS.

2 May 45

Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Associate Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue-room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Reid:

The Separation Center here at Fort Devens has been established for the purpose of effecting the discharge of Army personnel who entered the service in the New England area. A part of the work of the Center consists in providing information which will help the separatee in his readjustment to civilian life.

Information is given to the separatees in orientation talks and in individual interviews with trained military counselors. In order that the counselors may have accurate and current information at their disposal for use in counseling the separatees, we are attempting to obtain as much material as possible which deals with matters of interest to returning veterans.

It would be very helpful if you could furnish us with the materials listed below. We would also appreciate being placed on your mailing list to receive any further information of a similar nature which you may have at a later date.

Yours truly,

Edward N. Brush

EDWARD N. BRUSH
Captain, AGD
Chief, Counseling Branch
WD Separation Center

Request information in re employment opportunities for Negroes.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

June 6, 1945

Dear George:

It seems a fine omen that you can come with the Southern Regional Council. Somehow I still feel an all southern agency that guarantees the spiritual integrity of the South is the most important thing that we can do right now. We have such a tremendous opportunity, and yet we skate pretty close to impossible tasks, that we welcome you with great enthusiasm. I must have a talk with you as soon as possible. It might be possible for me to be at the Executive Committee meeting in Atlanta on June 27. On the other hand, if on your way South you could come by here, I am sure Dr. Will and I would love to have a talk with you.

I think you have a chance here to do what you are capable of. Although as I told Guy Johnson, I think it is the most difficult task I know of outside of being president of the United States or president of a state university! I am so eager for us to have a real deep down program and not just a program that shifts to a new objective every time an emergency comes up. We must have a personnel that will be capable of meeting emergencies as they come.

I am still hopeful that the Council can do the job.

Cordially yours,

HOWARD W. ODUM

HWO:C

Dr. George Mitchell
33 Towana Road
Richmond 21, Virginia

There are so many things to talk about
wish you could come by on your way
down — I imagine you will be moving
for a little while

July 2, 1945

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President
The Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Dr. Bond:

I am extremely sorry that I was out of town for the important meeting on June 29th. What are your plans for the next two or three weeks? It seems to me that I should seek you out and confer with you about the veterans work.

If you are going to be at Ft. Valley for a few weeks ahead, I would like to go down in a short while to talk with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CC: Guy Johnson

COPY FOR DR. MITCHELL

July 2, 1945

Dr. Horace Mann Bond
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Georgia

Dear Dr. Bond:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 27. Unfortunately, it caught us at a time when none of us could attend the conference at the Atlanta School of Social Work. George Mitchell was away on a trip North, Ira Reid was on the west coast, and I was in Knoxville.

I regret very much that we missed this meeting. We want to work in close cooperation with the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges. I shall call Dr. Mitchell's attention to the conference which was held here last week.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJam

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

7-2, 194[illegible]

TO: F. S. W.

FROM: GBG

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☒
2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐
4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply ☐
6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Clay | ☐ | Dr. Reid | ☐ |
| Miss Fisher | ☐ | Dr. Johnson | ☐ |
| _____ | ☐ | _____ | ☐ |

8. Please return to this office. ☐
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

# The Fort Valley State College

Fort Valley, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 27, 1945

Dr Guy B Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr Johnson:

It has come to my attention that Mr George Mitchell has joined the staff of the Southern Regional Council with special interest in the readjustment of Veterans.

You may know that the project of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which has been approved by the Southern Regional Council, is cooperating with Mr Forrester B Washington in his week-long Institute at the Atlanta School of Social Work, June 25-29. President William H Gray, Jr, of the Florida A & M College, at Tallahassee, is calling a meeting of our region which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to meet at the Atlanta School of Social Work on June 29, at 10:00 a m.

I am sure that the presence of Mr Mitchell would be of great assistance in carrying out planning, both for your interest and for Mr Mitchell's future work.

I do hope that Mr Mitchell or his representative can attend the June 29th meeting in Atlanta.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

H M Bond

H M Bond,
President.

HMB:mbw

July 3, 1945

Mr. Alfred R. Leiserson
812 St. Christopher Road
Rich nd, Virginia

Dear Mr. Leiserson:

It was encouraging to have your wire of the other day about Eastland's speech. As I wired you yesterday, the following message has been sent to Secretary Stimson: "This Council, composed of southerners of both races, deplores the remarks of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate Chamber on June 29th as reported in the Congressional Record, Page 7102 and following, abusive of the courage and conduct of Negro soldiers in the European theatre. We should appreciate a statement from the War Department with regard to the charges made by the Senator."

Additionally, a proposal is being made for a small group of persons to visit President Truman and request that the machinery of government take appropriate steps to cottect the disastrous impression left by Eastland's speech.

You and I are near neighbors in Richmond, and I hope I shall have an early opportunity of seeing you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Office

To: George S. Mitchell

From: Guy B. Johnson

Date: July 5, 1945

Attached is some correspondence with Dombrowski and a news story which will be of interest to you.

At the Executive Committee meeting last week, I mentioned the resolution which was passed by the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference. Our Committee voted "that we cooperate with the Southern Conference in our work with veterans, and that Dr. Mitchell be asked to consider the advisability of preparing a pamphlet on the contribution of the Negro soldier."

July 5, 1945

Dr. James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
506-507 Presbyterian Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Jim:

I am sorry that we couldn't get together in Knoxville last week. I was making a quick trip to see a prospective editorial and publicity man, and I wired you on the chance that you might be able to get over to Knoxville. I appreciated your telegram and phone call. There was nothing awfully urgent. I just wanted to discuss the whole question of closer collaboration between our two organizations. Here's hoping I can get up to Fisk University when you and Foreman are both there.

We are delighted to have George Mitchell with us. I am sure that he is going to develop some very effective activities in behalf of Negro veterans. I have brought to his attention your suggestion concerning doing something to publicize the part which Negro troops have played in the war. I am sure that he will want to write you or talk to you about it. I told our Executive Committee last week about the resolution passed by your Board, and they were very much pleased. They reciprocated by passing a resolution instructing us to consider the possibility of working up a publication on Negro troops in cooperation with SCHW.

You did a splendid job on FEPC. The battle seems to be lost for the time being, but the educational campaign must go on.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
cc: Dr. George Mitchell

# Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Publishers of The Southern PATRIOT

506-507 Presbyterian Building . Nashville 3, Tennessee . Telephone 6-2447

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June 25, 1945

Dr. Guy Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I have your mimeographed action letter on the FEPC, and I am glad the Council is getting behind this legislation. Early Saturday morning we put about 2,000 air special letters in the mail. See copy enclosed. Last night, as of 8:30 p.m., 219 telegrams had been received in Washington, with about 500 names. By this afternoon, 650 telegrams had arrived, bringing the total names up to over 1500.

I would welcome an opportunity to collaborate with you in the future on action projects of this kind. Perhaps by coordinating our efforts we might be more effective.

I have been planning to write you for several days, but have been buried under pressure of projects here at hand. I wanted to get your advice on a project suggested at our last board meeting. It was felt that one of the best ways of safeguarding against discrimination against Negro veterans, and as a positive action looking toward the development of better relationships in general between Negro and white communities in the South, would be publicizing the part that Negro troops have played in the war. The resolution authorizing a special project along this line specified that whatever is done should be executed in cooperation with the SRC. If you are contemplating anything along this line, would you be kind enough to advise me of your plans? I will look forward to hearing from you, and to having your ideas and suggestions as to how we may best develop this idea.

I congratulate you on your good furtune in securing the services of George Mitchell.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the continued success of the Southern Regional Council,

Sincerely yours,

James A. Dombrowski
Executive Secretary

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

To: George S. Mitchell

From: Guy B. Johnson

Date: July 5, 1945

With regard to your question about resigning from the Board now that you are a Council employee:

(1) Reid and I are ex-officio Board members, and Mrs. Tilly and Mrs. Havens, who are employees, are still on the Board.

(2) I'll get a ruling from Mr. Haas on it some time soon.

BCAC

July 6, 1945

Major Cate
Bridgeport Community Advisory Center
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Major Cate:

I shall be very grateful for your kindness in placing me on the mailing list for the bulletin you are preparing about the Bridgeport Center and for any news notes you may from time to time put out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

July 6, 1945

Memorandum to:

Dr. Guy Johnson

from: George S. Mitchell

Is there anything the Council can do to assist in the matter mentioned in the last paragraph of this letter?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 9, 1945

Memorandum:

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell

From: Guy B. Johnson

With regard to the Antioch College matter, we can publish a little note in the Southern Frontier and we can bring it to the attention of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. I am making an excerpt from Constance Burden's letter to remind me to put something in the Southern Frontier.

GBJ

July 6, 1945

Miss Constance Burden, Chairman
Race Relations Committee
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Miss Burden:

My apologies for keeping your letter of June 8th in my files for a month without reply. I have just made a change in my job, and I am behind on letters.

I was beautifully and promptly thanked for my minute contribution to the Race Relations Scholarship Fund - long ago.

In my job with the Council I ought to have an opportunity to help with getting new applicants from the sort of Negro students you wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

ANTIOCH COLLEGE
YELLOW SPRINGS
OHIO

June 8, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
CIO Political Action Committee
Region Eight
75 Ivy Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As an end-of-the-year check, we have been going through our correspondence files. We find a letter from you to Miss Rosalind Schoenfeld, who was Chairman of the Race Relations Committee last summer quarter, making a contribution to our Race Relations Scholarship Fund. We also find the contribution listed. But we do not find a carbon copy of a letter of thanks to you for your support. I am afraid that your contribution must have arrived between the summer and autumn quarters, and that, because of this, no letter of thanks was sent to you. If I am mistaken in this, please overlook this letter. If you did not receive a letter of thanks, please accept our sincere apologies and believe that you do have our deep appreciation for your help.

We have accepted one more Negro student for next year, who will receive scholarship aid from this fund. Of the three Negro students at Antioch this year, two of them are honors students and are therefore being transferred from the Race Relations Scholarship Fund to the regular upperclass Tuition Reduction Fund for top students.

We are still seeking applications from outstanding Negro students, whether or not they need scholarship aid. Our students generally come from the upper third of their high school classes. For some reason we are not getting the applications from top-notch Negro students, and average or below-average students just cannot pass the admissions requirements of the College. We would appreciate your assistance in telling able students about Antioch.

Sincerely yours,

Constance Burden

Constance Burden, Chairman
Race Relations Committee
Spring Quarter, 1945

Bridgeport Community Advisory Center

BCAC

L. S. ROWE
DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MAINTAINED BY THE TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD UNDERSTANDING, FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE, COMMERCE AND PEACE AMONG THEM; CONTROLLED BY A GOVERNING BOARD COMPOSED OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS; ADMINISTERED BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CHOSEN BY THIS BOARD AND ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS, STATISTICIANS, EDITORS, COMPILERS, TRANSLATORS AND LIBRARIANS.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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NICARAGUA
PANAMA
PARAGUAY
PERU
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA

July 10,1945

My dear friend:

Thanks for the report on your visit to Bridgeport. With what you found out, I guess it isn't as urgent that I go up there. I'm passing your letter on to Houston and I will abide by his decision as to whether I should or should not go up.

Cordially,

Ernesto Galarza

Ernesto Galarza

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

July 2, 1945

Mr. Ernesto Galarzo
Pan-American Union
Pan-American Union Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ernesto:

I did go up to Bridgeport last week. Spent Friday there.

I remember my undertaking to stop and see you on my way up or back, but with transportation what it was, I simply could not work in a Washington stop.

The Bridgeport Community Advisory Center is a grand job. Among the many small things, they do two things of outstanding importance.

(a) They really get all groups in the community together. Their Church Committee contains the Protestants, Catholics, and Rabbis. Their Union Committee contains AFL, CIO, District 50, and the company unions. The motive on getting everybody together was double. It not only linked up all these groups to the center for their cooperation and help; it avoided leaving any outside to critisize. They have united the community behind the Center.

(b) They put into the Center an up-to-date skill in vocational guidance. They have the equipment for aptitude tests, and they give the tests. They have a fine small working library for vocational guidance with bulletins about any probable trade or profession. They have two or three highly trained and wise people. I was told that it was nothing unusual to spend five hours with a single boy, getting him informed and settled about what he would like to do for a living.

While no one at the Center spoke of it, it seems to me that a by-product that will grow someday to greater importance than the Center itself is the barrage of fact arising through the Center about the community's planning needs.

I don't see that it is necessary for you to go up if you are pressed for time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

June 2, 1945

Dr. Randall Hamerick
Bridgeport Community Advisory Center
Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Dr. Hamerick:

It was extremely kind of you and of the various people associated with you in the Center to give me so much time and so much information the other day when I was there.

It was remarkable to see a community so united in working out this problem. It was delightful to see such intelligent and competent service at work.

As I travel about in the South, I shall try to get some of your lessons across.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM to

Miss Emily Clay

From George S. Mitchell

Here is a list of people, white and Negro, who attended the Nashville Work Camp in 1945.

They would probably be interested in joining the Council, if they were approach by us.

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM to

Dr. Guy B. Johnson

From

George S. Mitchell

Do you think the Council should order a supply of these booklets?

George S. Mitchell

Office

August 3, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM

George S. Mitchell

I shall appreciate your kindness in placing on the free mailing list for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER the following:

Sgt. R. L. Williams
Hg. Det. Sep. Str.
Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Separation Center
Ft. McPherson
Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Attention: Captain Logan Pratt

Office

August 13, 1945

MEMORANDUM to Miss Emily Clay

FROM George S. Mitchell

I met the other day Mr. Harding, a Methodist minister at Black Mountain. Pleasant guy, member of the Council, quite interested.

Has two churches, one liberal and one Methodist equivalent of Primitive, but handles them both successfully.

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Ray Warwick
From: George S. Mitchell

What do you think we could do along this line with this?

August 14, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Herewith a note for possible inclusion in some forthcoming issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

> An informed and keenly critical monthly news leaflet is now being issued by the labor movement in Tennessee.
>
> Some of the Railway Brotherhoods, one AFL union, and the CIO unions in the state combined to support a joint a joint Labor Legislative Committee. This is a lobby pure and simple. It mails out to subscribers a monthly review of Tennessee state politics and analysis of the voting records of the Tennessee delegates in Congress. Named Tennessee Labor Bulletin, 608 Warner Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Subscription $2.50 per year.
>
> This little sheet probably comes closest to representing the conscience of latent Tennessee democracy.

My notice, as dictated above, probably has a flavor of PAC editorialising. I would welcome your changes. Possibly we should not carry any notice at all; if any notice, a less flavored one.

George S. Mitchel

GSM:w
Encl.

August 20, 1945

To: Dr. Reid
Miss Price
Mr. Warwick
Dr. Mitchell
Mrs. Tilly
Miss Clay

Attached is a copy of a memorandum which I have just sent to the stenographic staff.

This is sent to you for your information so that the entire staff will know who is on duty on Saturday mornings.

cc: Dr. Johnson

Inez B. Tillison

# M E M O R A N D U M

August 20, 1945.

To: Miss Martin
Mrs. Saxon
Miss Kerby
Mrs. Warwick

From: Inez B. Tillison,
Office Manager

So that there will be no confusion concerning who will be on duty on Saturday mornings, I am suggesting the following schedule for "Saturday morning watch":

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Saturday of each month | - | Jane Martin |
| Second " " " " | - | Marie Saxon |
| Third " " " " | - | Evelyn Kerby |
| Fourth " " " " | - | Anna Warwick |
| Fifth Saturday (whenever it occurs) | - | Inez Tillison |

Let's please adhere to this schedule as closely as possible. If it is necessary to change or to "swap" Saturdays, please make request to the office manager for such change before plans are made.

Time off equivalent to the time worked on Saturdays is granted. I would suggest that this time off be taken sometime during the week following the Saturday worked. Please make request in writing to the office manager for this time as many days in advance as possible, so that your absence from the office may be taken into consideration in planning the work.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SRC

August 24, 1945

Memorandum to: Miss Emily Clay
From: George S. Mitchell

This man is a friend of mine and might be approached on membership:

Mr. Wm. C. LaRue
1508 Canterbury Rd.
Raleigh, N. C.

He is youth organization editor of the Progressive Farmer, formerly with Farm Security. Married, three children, mildly progressive.

George S. Mitchell

SRC

August 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Ray Warwick
From: George S. Mitchell

I see popossibility of a note for the SOUTHERN FRONTIER in this story of Lowell Mellett.

Incidentally, Mellett makes the usual boner about the election vote in S.C. My recollection is four hundred or four hundred twenty-five thousand people voted in the primary as against one hundred to one hundred twenty-five thousand in the election. S.C. has two million people, a shade over a million of them white. If they had four hundred thousand voters in the primary, might near the h whole population of voting age voted.

But Byrnes is

SRC

August 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Guy Johnson
From: George S. Mitchell

My guess would be that this man's best use of himself is to make himself widely informed about the organizing efforts underway to solve the problems of the economy around him, which economy conditions the prejudice and injustice he deplores.

It is obvious that his education does not equip him for prominent leadership in solving the problems, and I do not guess that he is young enough to profit much from more education. If he will take steps to become much better informed, his role as a quiet, progressive, small businessman could bring unexpected results in improvement of conditions around him.

Some of the fields, any or all of which he would do well to learn about and keep abreast in, are the following:

1. Farm organizations
   Outward appearance and inner reality of the Arkansas Farm Bureau.
   History of present position and plans of Southern Tenant Farmers Union and Arkansas Farmers Union (Mid-south Farmers Union).

2. Agricultural administration in Arkansas
   Extension Service, AAA, FCS, FSA, FCA, FS.
   Interrelation of agency work with county and state politics.
   Benefits obtainable from improved administration.

3. Rural Health

4. The trade union movement in Arkansas
   AFL, Railway Brotherhood, CIO

5. Project for drainage and land settlement in upper Mississippi delta
   Problem of equitable distribution of reclaimed land between races.

6. Education
   What is taught; what should be taught.
   Legal and political problems of non-discriminatory use of education funds.
   Movement for Federal aid to education.

If he wants to study quietly in any or all of these fields, a good plan would be for him to visit at Little Rock some person well informed in each wone, in order to obtain a list of books to read. The Arkansas State Library could doubtless make arrangements to obtain scarce volumes for him from the Library

of Congress.

He should also subscribe to at least one good journal covering each field.

Any established citizen of Pine Bluff who became widely informed in several of the above fields would almost inevitably find his time drained in taking part in meetings, advisory committees, etc., looking toward organizing solutions of the problems.

When, as, and if the good things contemplated in the above movements are brought to fruition, the race prejudice that will remain in Arkansas won't hold up progress.

George S. Mitchell

SRC

August 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: George S. Mitchell
FROM: AW

Mr. W. A. Smallwood, head of the Telephone Workers in Atlanta, says they have waived initiation fees ~~XXXXXXXX~~ for returning veterans and dues for members in the service.

Their regular initiation fee is a flat $2.00 in all locals. No local can tack on any additional fee. He says this covers "processing" e.g., application cards, records, etc.

SRC

August 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: A . Warwick

This man is head of The Telephone Workers here in Atlanta. I called him today to get some information about returning veterans, and he wanted to know all about the Council. He wants some literature and a copy of the Frontier. If you would send him some of our Council stuff, he would probably join.

Mr. W. A. Smallwood
211 Haas Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . EMILY H. CLAY . . . .

August 31, 1945

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

We have received a letter from Mrs. Una Roberts Lawrence, Hilltop, Fox Woods, Route 8, Kansas City 16, Missouri, in which she says:

> "I am very much interested in the coming to the Council's staff of Dr. George S. Mitchell. Is he available for conferences and assemblies? We would like so very much to have him in some of our Southern Baptist meetings."

After conferring with your secretary, in your absence, I wrote Mrs. Lawrence that you would be interested in attending such meetings and that, if she would let you have the dates far enough in advance, you would endeavor to fit them into your itinerary. The more contacts we can have with our Baptist brethren, the better. Not so?

Mrs. Lawrence is now Mission Study Editor of the Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention. She was, for a long time, a member of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and has been greatly interested in interracial matters, particularly from a denominational angle.

DARBY-ATLANTA

Dr. Mitchell

SRC

September 4, 1945

To: The Staff

From: Ines B. Tillison

Re: Central Calendar

As some of you may have already noticed, we have hanging on the wall in the main office a large calendar which has enough space under each date for writing in scheduled meetings and events.

This calendar is for the convenience and use of the entire staff, and all happenings such as the following should be posted:

1. All SRC meetings, such as:
   (a) Board meetings
   (b) Annual meetings
   (c) Executive Committee meetings
   (d) Meetings of other committees
2. Any meetings sponsored by the SRC, such as the Rural Health Conference to be held on the 13th and 14th.
3. Any local community events — conventions, institutes, and meetings of general interest.
4. National or regional meetings which might be of interest to the staff or members of the Council.
5. Any information which will serve as a reminder to the entire staff — such as posting the name of the stenographer on duty on Saturday mornings, deadline dates for special projects, etc.

The stenographers, in sending out the notices of the SRC meetings, will post those dates on the calendar, but they will not be able to catch dates of all important local, regional, and national meetings. All members of the staff are asked to inform Miss Martin of any meetings or events which should be posted on the calendar.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Mrs Warlock

Office

September 4, 1945

To: The Staff

From: Ines B. Tillison

Re: Central Calendar

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Thank you for your cooperation.

AIR MAIL

Office

September 5, 1945

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

In Dr. Johnson's letter of June 8 to Dr. Embree, it was suggested that the appropriation of $15,000 for special work in connection with returning veterans and the administration of the federal G. I. Bill of Rights be paid in equal quarterly installments. Accordingly, a check for $3,750 was mailed to us in July, for the July-August-September quarter.

Inasmuch as the work actually began on June 18, when Dr. Mitchell and his secretary joined the Council's staff, we find that the payment for the quarter beginning July 1 will not cover our needs through the month of September; in fact, we do not have sufficient funds for the current bills and September salaries. We should greatly appreciate it, therefore, if a check for the second installment could be mailed to us upon receipt of this letter, instead of at the end of the present quarter as originally planned.

We shall, of course, submit a full financial statement at the end of the first quarter, in accordance with your request. Meanwhile, however, the actual expenditures through August 31 are summarized below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | | |
| George S. Mitchell | $ 1,519.89 | |
| Secretary: Anna S. Warwick | 425.57 | |
| Analyst: A. C. Robinson | 498.32 | |
| Travel | 427.43 | |
| Rent | 70.00 | |
| Telephone-Telegraph (July) | 4.28 | + 15.47 |
| Supplies-Equipment | 164.80 | |
| Printing-Literature | 79.75 | |
| Special Services | 41.00 | |
| Moving Expense: George S. Mitchell | 476.32 | + 1.75 |
| Postage-Express (July) | 2.82 | + 7.18 |
| Miscellaneous | 38.60 | |
| TOTAL | $ 4,748.78 | |

3

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Sept. 6, 1945

TO: Dr. Mitchell

FROM: JBT

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☑ 2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐ 4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply ☐ 6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Clay | ☐ | Dr. Reid | ☐ |
| Miss Fisher | ☐ | Dr. Johnson | ☐ |
| _____ | ☐ | _____ | ☐ |

8. Please return to this office. ☐
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Office

September 5, 1945

To: SRC Members in Alabama

We take pleasure in calling your attention to this report on "Democracy and the Constitution," which has recently been published by the Alabama Policy Committee.

If you have already seen this publication, won't you please pass it on to someone else.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director.

GBJ:IBT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

SRC

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QG24 YA69

Y.RGB565 NL PD=CHAPELHILL NCAR 17 1945 SEP 17 PM 6 11

DR GEORGE MITCHELL=CARE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

REGRET INABILITY TO BE PRESENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HEAR YOUR FIRST REPORT. HAVE HEARD FINE COMMENTS ON YOUR WORK AND APPRECIATE ALL THAT YOU ARE DOING. HAVE THE FEELING WE CAN SET UP A TEAMWORK THAT WILL GUARANTEE US MORE THAN AVERAGE SUCCESS AND THAT OUR OPPORTUNITY IS THE GREATEST IT HAS EVER BEEN=

HOWARD W ODUM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

September 19, 1945

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Dear Council Member:

The time for the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, as stated in the by-laws, is the second Wednesday in October, unless otherwise designated by the Executive Committee.

Because of other meetings scheduled for that date, however, it will not be possible for Atlanta University to provide a conference room for our sessions or entertainment for some of our members on that date. At its meeting on September 18, therefore, the Executive Committee voted that the next annual meeting shall be held at Atlanta University on Wednesday November 14, 1945, beginning at 10:00 A. M. The official notice will be sent later. Meanwhile, will you kindly enter this date on your calendar.

The by-laws provide for a meeting of the Board of Directors on the day preceding the member meeting. Accordingly, the Board will convene at Atlanta University at 2:00 P. M. on Tuesday November 13. Members of the Board will receive an official notice later.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

Emily H. Clay, Secretary

Nfba

September 21, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

My present plans call for a trip to Louisiana for the period of October 8-19.

In preparation for this trip I should be grateful for a list of members and friends of the Council in Louisiana.

It would be helpful if I could have a few words of comment about a dozen or so of the most important ones.

Addresses and telephone numbers, if possible, would of course be helpful.

George S. Mitchell

September 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: AN

This young woman is interested in "doing something to improve race relations", and would probably joined the Council if approached with literature. I don't know her occupation but will find out.

Miss Helen Trippe
44 Northwood Avenue, NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Office

October 3, 1945

Mr. Edward Embree
Julius Rosenwald Foundation
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I shall be in Chicago for October 23rd for part of the meeting of the Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

I plan to come to your office that morning about eleven o'clock, for a checkover with you, or with anyone who will be interested in the Southern Regional Council veterans program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Office

October 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM to. Mr. George S. Mitchell
FROM: A. Warwick

Thought you had better have this letter from Paul Christopher, since they are holding hearings on H.R. 2202 now, and it is so important.

Mr. Fred Wale was in town, said he was going to phone you last night at the St. Charles. Rosenwald wants you in Chicago on the 10th and 11th of November to confer on extending fellowships to white Southerners. You are supposed to speak in Talladega on the 11th.

Everything is running smoothly here. Nothing has happened, except Col. Edgerly has refused to give Corporal Merkerson his release: "...information available at this headquarters indicates that the Southern Regional Council, Inc., is no longer considered essential and that its previous classification as such has been cancelled."

Mobile
Tuesday

He 5200
417

Dear Miss Anna,

Fred Wale called me this AM from Atlanta. He asked if I would come to a mtg in in Chicago Nov. 9 and 10. I said yes, without looking. I'm due in Richmond the 8th and 9th. Find Fred, and tell him I could be there Saturday the 10th, by much plane scrambling, but 'twould be bad. If I must, I will. Fred's in Atl. till Sunday.

Book me a lower to Richmond, Sbd, Monday night the 22nd of Oct.. pleasem'm.

Best.
GSM

TUM typewriter!

Lower 1 B27

Car 34.39
5.69
40.08

SRC

October 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

If your files do not contain mention of Mr. Zach Alexander, Jr., 525 S. Brevard Street, Charlotte, N. C., you might list him for a complimentary copy of The Southern Frontier, or whatever else nice you have for good folks.

He is an undertaker, colored, and to my mind an unusually wise, energetic, and trustworthy person. Much interested in the credit unions in North Carolina. A couple of years at Howard University School of Business, which he found too skimpy, and left to go into business for himself. Age, I should judge, thirty-eight. Member of the Interracial NAACP which is active in Charlotte. In touch with labor movement and an active church person.

GSM:w

5/8 ✓
2 copy 10-11, 1945

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

X SRC

1. Belle Boone Beard
   Prof. of Sociology, Sweetbriar College

2. Major Gould Beech
   United States Army

3. Howard W. Beers
   Prof. of Sociology, U. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky

4. David Botter
   Dallas MORNING NEWS

5. Kenneth Douty
   Regional Director for T.W.U., CIO, State of Georgia

6. Robert Eleazer
   Methodist Board of Education

7. Clyde Erwin
   State Supt. of ~~Pub~~ Public Instruction, North Carolina, Raleigh

8. Fred C. Frey
   Dean, La. State U.

9. Price H. Gwynn Jr.
   Director of Christian Ed., Presbyterian Church, North Carolina

10. George Healy
    New Orleans Times-Picayune

11. Cyril O. Houle
    Dean, University College, The University of Chicago

12. Frank McCallister
    CIO Representative of WLB, Atlanta Office

13. George Mitchell
    Director of Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council

14. Raymond Paty
    President, University of Alabama

15. Ira DeA Reid
    Prof. of Sociology, Atlanta U.; Assoc. Dir., Southern Regional Council

16. McClellan Van der Veer
    Birmingham News, Age-Herald

17. Louise Young
    United Council of Church Women

October 12, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: George S. Mitchell
FROM: ASW

Just talked with Mr. Fred Wale. He made a mistake when he talked with you; the meeting is November 10th and 11th.

He said November 10th is the important day, the 11th just a carry over, and it would be good for you to be there if you possibly can. It would be pretty complicated, because in some fashion you will have to get to Talladega, Alabama, for morning church service on the 11th.

RECEIPT
POSTMASTER
To Insure Delivery
Postage
Special Delivery
847716
OCT 1 1 1960

**The St. Charles**
POST OFFICE BOX 1570
NEW ORLEANS 12 . . . LOUISIANA

JOHN J. O'LEARY
VICE-PRES. AND MANAGER

OTHER DINKLER HOTELS
CARLING DINKLER, PRESIDENT
CARLING DINKLER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT
(IN SERVICE)

| | |
|---|---|
| The Ansley | Atlanta, Ga. |
| The Tutwiler | Birmingham, Ala. |
| The Jefferson Davis | Montgomery, Ala. |
| The Andrew Jackson | Nashville, Tenn. |
| The Savannah | Savannah, Ga. |
| The O. Henry | Greensboro, N. C. |
| The Battle House | Mobile, Ala. |

Thursday

Dear Miss Anna,

I am going to go broke by Saturday. My C.O.D. friends are out of town, and I don't like to buy anyone else on cashing a check. Please ask Emily to send her soul and advance me fifty dollars. You should send me a M.O. for that amount, at Room 480, St. Charles Hotel, in time to reach me Saturday — and mail from you Friday.

I expect to be back in

Aikaila next Thursday morning

Too bad about Wilkinson.

Best

Lionel M.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Office

October 22, 1945

(on 45-day furlough)

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Corporal John Merkerson goes on Veterans Service pay roll today at $4.00 a day, not to exceed three days in any one week.

In ordinary circumstances, days to be Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; shiftable if necessary.

George Mitchell

Office

October 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

For the Southern states, the names on this list will be people of considerable influence. You might look it through for mailing list names.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Office

October 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Mr. William V. George, now employed in the NLRB in Atlanta, would like to join the Council I cordially endorse him and his wife. I believe you could get two memberships out of them.

Will you please send them an inviting letter?

Dr. Johnson wrote Mr. George a personal letter and sent invitation to him and his wife.

EHC

Office

October 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: GSM
FROM: AW

Mrs. Grace Hamilton of the Urban League says that the boys coming in to the Terminal Station on the way to Fort McPherson are being robbed by the taxi drivers. There is a bus going to and from the station for the soldiers, but the boys don't know this, catch the cabs and are charged exorbitant fares.

Do you know anyone out at the Fort she could talk to? She wants to get the MPs to warn the boys as they get off the trains. Mr. Merkerson says most stations have large signs up right at the tracks, but not the Terminal. Maybe that would solve it.

office

October 24, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: GSM
FROM: AW

I am very sorry about the ticket. It was bought last Wednesday after receiving a note from you from Mobile - "Book me a lower to Richmond, Sbd, Monday night the 22nd of Oct., pleasem'm". If I had used my head I would have realized that there was a mix-up because the Chicago trip (first one) had been bought and paid for. I should have simply reserved the Richmond ticket until you got back to Atlanta. Our friends at Seaboard suggest that we send the Pullman ticket to Pullman Company, and possibly they will give us a refund. That I am doing.

The Richmond-Atlanta-Richmond ticket is enclosed. I hope you have your usual luck on a berth.

Your reservation to Chicago Nov. 9-10 has been confirmed, and the Chicago-Atlanta reservation is in process.

Hereafter, I will be more careful about buying tickets; otherwise, we'll get in a terrible mess when I start buying them for you and Merkerson (we hope) and George Stoney (we hope).

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 26, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After consultation with Dr. Forrester B. Washington and Dr. Goodrich C. White, Co-Chairmen of the Committee on Fellows, I am authorized to call a meeting of this committee for 10 A. M. on Monday, November 12, at Council Headquarters.

I hope very much that you will be present.

Cordially yours,

GBJ

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

October 31, 1945

**SALARY REPORT OF John W. Merkerson**

Corporal John W. Merkerson was put on the Veterans Service pay roll on October 22, 1945 at $4.00 a day.

He has worked Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week of October 22, and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week of October 29. We owe him $24.00 for the six day's work.

X
Office

Original sent to SSM in Richmond by 11/7/45 (air mail)

NOV 9

**SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.**

**Veterans Service Account**
**June 19-October 31, 1945**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | | |
| Julius Rosenwald Fund | | | $ 7,500.00 |
| **Expense** | | | |
| Salary: | George S. Mitchell | $ 2,769.89 | |
| | Secretary: Anna S. Warwick | 775.57 | |
| | Analyst: A. C. Robinson | 1,191.82 | |
| | John Wesley Markerson | 24.00 | |
| Special Services | | 394.75 | |
| Travel | | 718.26 | |
| Rent | | 140.00 | |
| Telephone and Telegraph | | 42.33 | |
| Supplies and Equipment | | 231.48 | |
| Printing-Literature | | 297.72 | |
| Subscriptions | | 42.30 | |
| Postage-Express | | 14.43 | |
| Moving: George S. Mitchell (Cr. Sept. $1.62) | | 474.70 | |
| Miscellaneous | | 11.96 | 7,129.20 |
| **Balance November 1, 1945** | | | $ 370.80 |

Office

November 1, 1945

Mrs. Alicerose Barman
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Barman:

Many thanks for the reservation at the Shoreland.

I will get there at one AX the morning of the 10th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

November 2, 1945

Mr. Edward Embree
Julius Rosenwald Foundation
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare writes me that they are applying to the Fund for a grant for the next two years.

The Southern Conference is doing an extremely useful educational and action job in the South. It is doing a great deal to supply progressive forces in the region with the facts, and its work is being reflected more and more in actual public opinion.

It would be my judgement that the appeal of the Conference merits favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Pfbc

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

November 2, 1945

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of "Post-war Education of Negroes", which was printed with a small subsidy from the Fund. If you would like us to have copies of this sent to anyone with whom you are working, or would like a few copies for distribution, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Alierose Barman
(Mrs.)

AB

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

November 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. John W. Merkerson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Please find out all you can about the regulations for on-the-job training.

This involves:

1. The GI Bill
2. Public Law 16
3. Regulations of the several State Departments of Education (which you cannot obtain, but you might check into Georgia)
4. The State Department of Labor and The U. S. Department of Labor are also involved in some way. I am clear just how.

November 6,1945

MEMORANDUM to: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Attached is a program of a meeting to be held in Richmond, Virginia, November 8th and 9th.

Office

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 7, 1945

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The "actual expenditures" reported to Miss Elvidge for the period from June 19 through August 31 were not really actual when the books were closed, for another check or two had to be drawn. Instead of trying to adjust the statement for the period September 1 through October 31, therefore, I have made the actual (and it really is actual this time) statement for the entire period from June 19 through October 31. I hope this will be satisfactory to you.

The balance on November 1 was $370.80. Since that time, the check for $118.99, covering an advance to you, one for $65.04, covering the balance due on your expense account, and one for $1.00 for a subscription have been drawn. Instead of $370.80, therefore, the balance is $185.77 at the present time. Please make a loud cry for help!

By the way, on referring to the carbon of my letter of September 5, I have discovered that there was a typographical error in the total reported. Instead of $4,748.78, the figures added up to $3,748,78, which was the correct amount. I'm sorry for that.

Best wishes for a good trip.

Sincerely yours,

SHR

office

November 7, 1945

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Institute for Research in Social Science
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

Here is the program of a meeting to be held in Richmond, Virginia, November 8th and 9th.

I am putting up to $500.00 of the Veterans Division money into it. This expenditure is experimental and creates no precedent.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Same letter sent to.
Chas. Johnson
WWa
Embree

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

X

November 9, 1945

RECEIVED
NOV 12
Southern Regional Council
Veterans Services

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I hope your Richmond conference was the success which it deserved to be. I get quite a thrill out of looking at such a program and anticipating its possibilities. I still feel that the work you are doing would come as near filling a major need and "must" as anything that can be found in this land.

Cordially yours,

HOWARD W. ODUM

**LIST OF INDIVIDUALS INVITED TO CONFERENCE**
**Julius Rosenwald Fund - November 10 - 11, 1945**

Miss Belle Boon Beard, Department of Sociology, Vanderbilt University

Dr. Howard W. Beers, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky

Mr. Virginius Dabney, Editor, TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Jonathan Daniels, Editor, NEWS AND OBSERVER, Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Ted Dealy, President, THE MORNING NEWS, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Clyde Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. Fred C. Frey, Dean, Louisiana State University

Dr. Charles M. Jones, Department of Zoology, University of North Carolina

Dr. George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Raymond Paty, President, University of Alabama

Dr. Paul Quillian, First Methodist Church, Houston, Texas

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University

Mr. Harry Stronier, Contributing Editor, MACON NEWS, Macon, Georgia

Office
Sec

October 23, 1945

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Embree:

Many thanks for the invitation to the meeting on November 10th and 11th.

I have a previous engagement on November 11th at Talladega, Alabama. By indirect communication with Fred Wale, I learn that it will be acceptable for me to be in Chicago the 10th only, and I have made my plans that way.

I have a reservation on a plane which leaves Washington at 9:00 PM and puts me at Chicago Air Port at 12:30 AM the 10th. If you know any available magic which will hold a hotel room until 1:30 AM for me the morning of the 10th, I shall be grateful for its use. If no such magic, and I know none, I will fare as best I may.

I am sorry that in order to get to Talladega I shall have to leave Chicago the night of the 10th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

October 5, 1945

Dear Doctor Mitchell: The Julius Rosenwald Fund is asking twelve men from the South to confer with us concerning the extension of our fellowships to white Southerners and about ways of extending our educational program beyond the limits of formal school and college study. Our interest is in the development of leadership and education with a view to grappling with the problems of the region, including the interracial issues. I am enclosing a list of the persons we are inviting to this conference.

The sessions are called for Saturday morning and afternoon, November 10, and Sunday morning, November 11. We shall be glad to meet the expenses of the trip and to make room reservations for the time of your stay.

We earnestly hope that you can be with us.

Very truly yours,

ERE:MM
Enc.

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

November 13, 1945

Dear Mr. Mitchell: All of us here feel that this weekend was a very stimulating and helpful one for the Fund. This was in no small measure due to your help, and we want to thank you for coming and for giving so generously of your time and thinking.

I hope that you will let us know if you discover promising fellowship material, or if time brings out any more suggestions for useful work in the South either by the Fund or by other cooperative efforts.

I am giving myself the personal pleasure of sending you a copy of 13 Against the Odds.

We shall look forward to seeing you the next time you are in Chicago. An invitation for lunch with the Fund family is always open.

Very truly yours,

ERE:SO

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office

November 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

I wrote down verbatim two phrases from the speech of the man, Tydings, at the Council meeting the other day.

"Action supported by facts rather than by grievances."

"Full employment of the skills of every citizen."

These have possibilities.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Office

November 21, 1945

Dear Doctor Mitchell: Mr. Embree has asked me to thank you for the program of the Richmond meeting. I am sure he feels that the Veterans' Division is doing an excellent job.

Very truly yours,

Mary Mouson

MM

Secretary to Mr. Embree

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Veterans' Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office

November 27, 1945

Mr. Edward R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

You will recall that in the brief conversation with you and Dr. Charles Johnson on November 10th, it was agreed that the third payment of the original appropriation would be made at once (as has been done) and that I would at an early date submit a budget of expense for the first six months of 1946.

I have been on this assignment about five months. In that time, the job ahead shapes up. I see four main things to do:

(1) Continue to make the acquaintance of and judge the attitudes of the people who run public and private veterans services in the various states.

(2) Get local people interested in more efficient informational and other services to veterans.

(3) Bring local, state, and national pressures to bear to improve employment placement.

(4) Organize maximum training for higher skills from GI benefits.

In pursuit of numbers one and two, I have nearly completed a survey of Louisiana and am half through with a survey of Virginia. These I have done singlehanded. The schedule calls for completion of Louisiana, Virginia, and Tennessee by January first with Mississippi and Arkansas next in line. The method is laborious, but it seems to me I have to go to each state and interview the principal agencies and private groups involved. More help and more familiarity with the job will speed the process.

Better employment placement, (number three above) is one aspect of the basic problem of employment. The level at which the economy of the United States will operate in the next three years or so will be set by politics and fate. Within that level something can be done to bolster the work of the Employment Service in each state. My present conclusion is that attention needs to be brought around to the effectiveness or ineffectiveness with which various local offices of the Employment Service are helping Negro war workers and veterans. Those

offices which use a reasonable proportion of competent Negro interviewers and/or Negro staff for dealing with Negro applicants and claimants are tolerably well regarded by the Negro communities which they serve; all-white offices of U.S.E.S. in heavily Negro areas are suspected of making a high proportion of prejudiced placements. The obvious remedy of greater Negro staff recruited through Civil Service will hardly be available after the return of the Employment Service to the states, which looks nearer every day. Still, even under state control, the lesson of efficiency can be pressed upon state officials.

As to the fourth job, the enclosed letter to the Fellows of the Southern Regional Council explains the lift in skills which veterans from the Southern states could achieve if we organize its provision.

These are jobs which could keep many men busy for the next year or eighteen months. I have prepared a minimum. It calls for six travelers. With the exception of myself, they will be underpaid for the hard job they will have to do.

The total for the first six months of 1946 is $18,010. I assume the availability of the final payment ($3750) of the original appropriation of $15,000. Subtracting this $3750 from the $18,010 leaves a balance of $14,260.00. This is the additional sum requested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Copy sent to:
Chas S. Johnson
Howard W. Odum
Guy B. Johnson
Ira deA. Reid
Emily Clay

BUDGET

VETERANS SERVICES
January 1 -June 30, 1945

| Personal services | | | Travel |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Warwick | Secretary | 1050.00 | |
| John Herkerson | Field Agent | 1200.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Field Agent | 1200.00 | 750 |
| Harry Wright | Field Agent | 1500.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Field Agent | 1500.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Assistant | 2250.00 | 750 |
| George Mitchell | Director | 3750.00 | 900 |
| | | 12,450.00 | 4,650 |

Totals

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | 12,450.00 |
| Travel | 4,650.00 |
| Office Rent | 210.00 |
| Supplies | 500.00 |
| Communications | 200.00 |
| Grand Total | 18,010.00 |
| Final payment on original appropriation | 3,750.00 |
| Appropriation requested | 14,260.00 |

MEMORANDUM

November 30, 1945

To: The Staff

From: I. B. T.

Some questions have come up recently concerning capitalization of such words as south, southern, state, federal, etc. So that we may be consistent in the use of capitals, I am suggesting that we follow these rules, some of which I have taken from The Secretary's Handbook by Traintor and Monro and from Modern Grammar at Work by Watts.

Names of points of the compass (north, south, etc.) are capitalized when they denote a region. Example: The South needs industrialization.

Such nouns are not capitalized when they indicate a direction - as: Turn north when you reach the bridge.

Capitalize southern, northern, etc. when used as part of proper names to designate a world division; do not capitalize such words when used to indicate parts of states. Examples: Northern Italy, Western Asia, western New York, southern Florida

Such words as southern, northern, etc. are not usually capitalized when merely descriptive in character, such as: eastern fashions, etc. but for our use in Council letters, and etc., I am suggesting that whenever the word southern is used to express a quality or characteristic of the South, ~~that~~ the word southern be capitalized. (This would apply to eastern, northern, and western also). Examples:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern economy | Southern farmers |
| Southern politics | Southern States |
| Southern customs | Southern leadership |

However, do not capitalize the word southern, when used in a general way, such as:

southern part of the state
follow the southern route

Always capitalize nouns referring to the inhabitants of different sections of the country: Southerner, Northerner, etc.

The word state is capitalized when used with a name of a state or when used in the place of the name: State departments, State rights, State of Florida, etc.

Do not capitalize government when referring to that of a state in the United States. Capitalize government when used synonymously with the U. S. Government or when referring to that of a foreign nation. As:

a Government official
the Italian Government

Capitalize Federal when referring to the U. S. Government or Constitution. Examples:

the Federal Government
the Federal Constitution
Federal laws

In titles of books, magazines, and articles, it is conventional to capitalize the first word and all other words except prepositions containing less than four letters. A preposition of less than four letters is capitalized also if it stands last in the title.

Quotation marks are used to enclose titles of articles in magazines, poems, lectures, etc.; for titles of books italics are preferred. Titles of books, magazines, and newspapers should be underlined to denote italics.

SRC

December 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: AW

Miss Helen Trippe, whose name I gave you some time ago in connection with joining the Council, has given me two other people who are interested in learning more about the Council and perhaps joining.

Miss Elizabeth Stamps
Arthur Murray School of Dancing
Georgian Terrace Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
(A Mississippi girl who is unhappy about the treatment of Negroes in the South and wants to do something to improve race relations. Teaches dancing.)

Miss Dorothy Meadow
Box 25 Naval Air Station
Atlanta, Ga.
(A sociology graduate and liberal. Teaches something called Link trainer at the air base.)

Miss Trippe says she intends to join but "just hasn't gotten around to it". Perhaps we should ply her with more literature.

Office

December 7, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: GSM
FROM: AW

Dr. Will Alexander called long distance late yesterday (Thursday) and said that Mr. Malveaux of Washington, D. C., who works with veterans, will be in Atlanta on December 19,20,21.

He, Dr. Will, is very anxious for you to get together with Malveaux. I told him you would be out of the city untillthe night of the 21st, and I got the impression that he would like for you to come back a day earlier, if possible. (A seat from Memphis to Atlanta on the Southern - a day trip - on Dec. 21 has been reserved for you, but not picked up).

Dr. Will wants you to wire Mr. Charles Houston, 615 F St., NW, Washington, D. C., and tell him what day you will be able to see Malveaux.

Dr. Will said to long distance him, Dr. Will, and reverse the charges, if you don't understand this message.

P.S. No urgent mail, but I will be glad to come down on Saturday morning, if you will telephone me. I have reserved a seat for you to Chattanooga, leaving Atlanta Tuesday morning, Dec. 11, at 8:40, though I am not sure you want this.

Mrs. Warwick
Office

# MEMORANDUM

December 7, 1945

To: The Staff

From: Inez B. Tillison

Re: Christmas Holidays

The office of the Southern Regional Council will be closed on the following days:

Saturday, December 22,
Monday, December 24, and
Tuesday, December 25, 1945

Monday, December 31, 1945, and
Tuesday, January 1, 1946

SRC

December 10, 1945

Mr. Charles Houston
Houston, Houston & Hastle
615 F. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

Mr. Embree sent me on a copy of your letter to him about Mr. Malveaux, together with Mr. Malveaux's itinerary.

I shall be in Atlanta December 19,20, and 21, the dates when Mr. Malveaux will be here. We will get together and talk.

I want to come to Washington sometime fairly soon and shall look you up of course.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

COPY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

HOUSTON, HOUSTON & HASTIE

615 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Tel: National 7058

Dear Dr. Embree:

Malveaux is starting his first field trip. He leaves here about December 5 for Cincinnati, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta. I am very anxious for him to make contact with George Mitchell and enclose herewith copy of Malveaux' tentative itinerary. Will you please send this to Mitchell and have Mitchell write Malveaux in my care as to where Malveaux may make contact with him; also whether there are any particular things which Mitchell wants Malveaux to look for on his trip.

Yours sincerely,

/S/ Charles Houston

Dr. E. R. Embree
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

Mr. Malveaux' Itinerary: ATTENTION MR. MITCHELL

December 5 . . . . . leaves Wash. D. C.

December 7-8-9 . . .Nashville

December 10-11-12-13 Birmingham and Montgomery Alabama

December 14-15-16-17-18 New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana

December 19-20-21 . .Atlanta, Georgia

December 22-23 . . .Washington

December 24. . . . New York

COPY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

December 11, 1945

Dear Mr. Johnson: I take pleasure in reporting that, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund held December 10, 1945, the following resolution was approved:

RESOLVED That the sum of Fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) be and it is hereby appropriated to the Southern Regional Council for special work in connection with returning veterans and the administration of the federal G. I. Bill of Rights.

We shall continue to make payment on this and our earlier grant as statements are received showing that our advances have been expended.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:LCM

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

cc: Mr. George Mitchell ✓

Office

December 13, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

This is a list of Louisiana people who might be put on mailing list.

R. O. Pierce, 917 De Siard St., Monroe, La.
(Negro druggist with a large, modern business. Clearly a most respected Negro businessman in town. Informed and progressive.)

W. B. Baker, 1928 De. Siard St., Monroe, La.
(Full-time Negro secretary of Negro USO at Monroe. College trained.)

Rev. P. C. Keal
(Spoken of as a person who would be excellent to lead the Negro group in setting up with whites an interracial committee about to be formed in Monroe. Negro Baptist minister, some three churces. Stable, modern, good personality, middleaged, good appearence.)

Rev. Mr. S. L. Jones, 100 De Siard St., Monroe, La.
(Negroe minister who also runs weekly Negro paper called Southern Advocate at Monroe. Paper not particularly aggressive or progressive. Most news seemed to me to concern churches and prayer meetings. White cord inside vest V.)

M. H. Carroll, Monroe Colored High School, P. O. Box 1265, Monroe, La.
(The livest man I talked to in Monroe. Promoted this year to principal of the colored high school where he has taught for ten years. Young, energetic, very deeply interested in trade education. Worthwhile candidate for any sizeable southern education job. Experienced, practical, gets things done.

Rosenwald

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

January 2, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: While I imagine that Charles Houston has sent you a copy of this statement from Mrs. Sayles of the Veterans Service Center in Atlanta, I am sending it on just to make sure it reaches you.

Very truly yours,

E. R. E.

ERE:SO
Enc.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HOUSTON, HOUSTON & HASTIE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
615 F STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
TELEPHONE NAT'L 7058

WILLIAM L. HOUSTON
CHARLES H. HOUSTON
JAMES G. BRAWLEY
JOSEPH C. WADDY
MARGARET A. HAYWOOD
WILLIAM H. HASTIE
COUNSEL

SPC 31 RR 0

December 27, 1945

Memorandum to the Board of Directors,
American Council on Race Relations.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of resignation from Mrs. Lena D. Sayles to Major John Bell, Director of the Veterans Service Center in Atlanta, Georgia, December 10, 1945. I am sure the members of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations will be interested in the treatment that Negro veterans are receiving in Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Houston

Charles H. Houston.

encl.

Ra. 5110

40 Jeptha Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
December 10, 1945

Major John Bell, Director
Veterans Service Center
75 Cone Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I hereby resign as an interviewer of the Veterans Service Center, effective today, December 10, 1945, or January 1, 1946, whichever date is preferealble to you. I will wait for a call from you about this.

I am resigning because of the following reasons:

1. I am unable to do janitorial duties. You gave me orders to the effect that I must do the janitor's work during his absence which orders I carried out in cleaning the greater portion of the building after work hours on December 4, 1945, and also the morning of December 6, 1945, while colored veterans were waiting. This type of work is not in the scope of a trained worker.

2. You have shown little or no respect for the Colored Veterans Office. You came in on the morning of December 5, and announced, while I was interviewing a veteran, that I must clean the building whenever the janitor is absent. The shock was so great I could hardly carry the interview further. You even made mention of the expression of shock when I was called into your office.

3. Over a month ago you came into the office and bawled me out before the student in training because I was writing my case interviews and not signing the printed business letters. I have become afraid to let you see me do anything but sign those letters. You would come into the office all during the day, you would buzz me on the phone, emphasize and re-emphasize that you wanted me to do it, despite the fact that I also had eight or nine veterans to interview. I got behind with my case recordings and was forced to take them home and work on them until 2: a.m. When I told you about this, you said, "That is what you should do." This made the work for the veterans suffer.

4. The field work students from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, who were sent here to learn interviewing and service to veterans, were ordered by you to do nothing but stamp signatures on printed letters to business firms for many days. The students and I were given orders to always stand whenever a white person enters the Colored Office.

5. You gave further orders that the door to the Colored Office must always be kept closed.

Your actions, words and ordering tones make me believe you do not know the difference between a professional person and a laborer.

I spend four years in college, two years in graduate work, leading to a

Master's Degree, preparing to become a professional social worker.

My greatest joys and experiences have been serving the veterans and working with all the Federal, State, and local organizations. If you care to check it, you will find my work with the veterans and the agencies satisfactory.

I am sorry I can no longer endure the physical and mental strain of working under these circumstances.

Yours truly,

/s/ (Mrs.) Lena D. Sayles.

Myfee

January 5, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Please put Mr. Joseph S. Irving, Sr., 1580 Jefferson Street, Jacksonville, Florida, on the mailing list to receive the Southern Frontier.

He is a Negro service office, recently appointed by the State Veterans Commission in Florida. Mrs. Havens sent us a clipping on his appointment, and we have sent him some pamphlets.

SRC

January 8, 1946

Dr. W. W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

Many thanks for your wire about Bell. I am writing him today and asking him to meet me in Atlanta as soon as I get back, which is the end of next week. Naturally I am dubious about using a CO for veterans, but the boy's own qualities should be the guide.

The staff is building up nicely. We now have three Negroes on and one white boy. They are all veterans and are all natives of the states they are working in just now. The three Negroes are Ibra January in Louisiana, Harry Wright in Mississippi, and Horace Bohannon in Georgia. W. B. Twitty of Alabama and Chapel Hill, whom Dr. Odum turned up for me, starts next week in Alabama.

It looks like wome good can be done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

January 9, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

Since January 1 Dr. Mitchell has been able to secure the services of five veterans to assist him in the field, and he expects to add a sixth man to the staff before the end of the month. As the present balance in the Veterans Service account is only $351.30, we shall be unable to meet the pay roll on January 15 unless it is possible for you to send us the Fund's check in the amount of $3,750, covering the final payment on the original appropriation of $15,000 for this purpose. If we may have the check by return mail we shall be grateful.

Dr. Mitchell is out of the city at present. When he returns about the middle of next week, however, I hope that we can work out some plan which will make it unnecessary for me to send you these last-minute calls for help.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Copy to Dr. Mitchell
AIR MAIL

January 9, 1946

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Mr. W. B. Twitty begins his duties as a field agent for the Veterans Service Division of the Southern Regional Council on Monday, January 14, 1946, at a monthly salary of $275.00.

He will make a survey of Veterans Administration and promote industrial and agricultural job training.

He will notify us where to send his bi-monthly salary checks and has promised to mail us the tax exemption blank properly filled out. His address at present is: Allsboro, Alabama; telephone, 2-141.

Office

January 14, 1946

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

RE: mailing list

The principal of one of the two Negro high schools in Caldwell Parish, north central Louisiana, is W. P. Moore, Union Central High School, Columbia, La. Well trained and well informed Negro school official He is assisted by L. D. McCarty, science teacher, whose address is P. O. 99, Clarks, La.

X

COPY FOR DR. MITCHELL

January 16, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

It was kind of you to send us the check for $3750 so promptly. I assure you that it was greatly appreciated by the Veterans Service staff, especially.

Our books will be turned over to the auditor within a few days and I hope that we shall be able to send you his report soon after the first of February.

With our next request for funds we shall include a statement of expenditures from January 1, 1946, in accordance with your suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

SRC

January 28, 1946

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Haygood:

Many thanks for your letter of January 22nd about the meeting at the Fund office March 2nd and 3rd.

I am making arrangements to be there.

I assume you will be good enough to find us a hotel. My own plans call for arrival in Southside Chicago by eight-thirty PM Friday, March 1st. I shall therefore need a room for the night of March 1st and the night of March 2nd.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

January 22, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: As you may have seen in publicity releases, the Julius Rosenwald Fund has this year announced a new program of labor scholarships designed to give additional training for leadership in the trade union field to persons working in the labor movement in the South.

The program is still in an experimental stage. In the few months since the initiation of the scholarships two major problems have arisen: 1) how best to obtain the help and cooperation of union officials in stimulating applications from the most promising young people in the labor field in the South; 2) what kind of training is most needed and where it can be obtained.

We felt that before going further with the program we should like to call together a group of persons who have had wide experience and interest in the problems of labor leadership in the South and in the workers' education field, to advise the officers of the Fund and our Committee on Labor Scholarships as to how we may best meet the needs. The members of the Committee are James Carey, Eleanor Coit, Willard S. Townsend, Mark Starr, and Dr. W. W. Alexander.

We should like very much to have you present at this meeting. The group will meet on Saturday and Sunday, March 2-3, at the Rosenwald Fund offices, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The Fund will expect to defray expenses incurred in attending the conference.

May we hear from you soon that you can accept.

VH:MM

Sincerely yours,

Vaudi V. Haygood

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
75 Ivy Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

January 29, 1946

My dear Mitchell: I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter we have just received from a Negro GI sailor. The letter is in such excellent tone that it occurred to me it might well be printed in southern papers. I have an idea the Atlanta Constitution or Journal might take it as a very reasoned expression of the desires and frustrations of Negro veterans. Or failing that, it might at least appear in the Southern Regional Council's newssheets.

I am referring the letter to you chiefly to see if you can give this lad any help. It seems to be exactly the kind of thing that you and your associates are set up to do.

It doesn't seem to me that his going to New York for training is a particularly good idea for on his return, he might meet the same discrimination in employment that he has met in training. The ideal thing would be to push the thing straight through in Georgia -- both for training and for employment.

Very truly yours,

ERE:SO
Enc.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

COPY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

450 John St. N.W. #509
Atlanta, Georgia
January 27, 1946

Dear Sir: I am an honorably discharged Negro sailor, father of four small children. I served in both our Atlantic and Pacific fleets. Since returning home, I have found the things that make wars possible, still with us, hate, discrimination, and the unwillingness to live and work together in peace. Under the G. I. Bill of Rights I am eligible for the many educational benefits offered veterans. My hopes were high as I set about to get the things that had always been beyond my reach. It was impossible for me to think of a full-time educational course, so my thoughts led to learning a skilled trade, something that would prepare me for future earning. I wanted to learn radio and electrical appliance repairing. First I went to my city's Veteran's Administration office seeking advice on apprenticeship training. From there I was sent from agency to agency, from person to person, all telling me the same thing: "There is no apprentice training for colored."

I then personally contacted radio shops offering proof of my unblemished record as a citizen, and showing my honorable discharge without a single mark of misconduct on it. I was told, "We are sorry, there's nothing can be done."

I am neither bitter nor discouraged nor will I allow hate to enter my scheme of thinking. I have only pity for those so lacking in understanding. It was not too long ago when more than half of our world was crushed under the tyrants and would-be world conquerors' heel. There were downpressed and enslaved men who had lost everything but hope. I am indeed proud of the insignificant part I played in having this dream of hope realized.

Now, Sir, I am asking for help. No one has told me, neither do I know of any individual securing aid from your foundation, but I have heard of its great work. I have been told by one of our civic leaders, formerly of the East, of a radio school in New York City that will train me in a few months. All school fees and expenses will be paid by the government and I will also be allowed ninety dollars per month subsistence, but this couldn't support my family while I'm away. Can you help me in the nature of a loan, or suggest anything that will help me realize my dreams? I will be glad to send any number of certified references as proof of my honesty and personal conduct.

Yours truly,

John H. Davis

SRC

February 1, 1946

Dr. W. W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

Here is a remarkable letter from the ex-Marine sergeant major now pushing job training in Mississippi.

At the moment I have two men in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, one in Alabama, and one in Georgia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm
Enclosure

February 1, 1946

President Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

This letter gives a good idea of what the field men can do in pushing job training and other veterans services.

Five such men are working now.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm
Enclosure

SRC

AUDITS SYSTEMS TAXES

HAROLD C. CARSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
ATLANTA

February 4, 1946.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the books and records of the VETERANS' SERVICE DIVISION of the Southern Regional Council Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, for the period from July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1945 and submit the attached statement of Receipts and Disbursements as a result thereof.

All disbursements were examined by comparing cancelled checks and vouchers with book entries. Book footings and the distribution of charges were checked. Receipts of record were traced into the depositary. Balance in bank at December 31, 1945 was verified from their statement.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold C. Carson
Certified Public Accountant.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
VETERANS' SERVICE DIVISION
July 1,1945 to December 31,1945

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS:** | | | |
| Julius Rosenwald Fund | | | $ 11,250.00 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS:** | | | |
| Salaries: | | | |
| George S. Mitchell | $ 4,019.89 | | |
| Anna Sanders Warwick | 1,125.57 | | |
| John Wesley Merkerson | 72.00 | | |
| Ibraa B. January | 100.00 | | |
| A. C. Robinson | 1,586.82 | $ 6,904.28 | |
| Special Services | | 959.93 | |
| Travel Expense - George S. Mitchell | | 1,077.57 | |
| Travel Expense - Miscellaneous | | 183.49 | |
| Rent | | 210.00 | |
| Telephone & Telegraph | | 59.11 | |
| Supplies and Equipment | | 312.51 | |
| Printing and Literature | | 341.77 | |
| Subscriptions | | 57.30 | |
| Postage and Express | | 21.01 | |
| Moving Expense - George S. Mitchell | | 474.70 | |
| Miscellaneous Expense | | 37.20 | |
| Total Disbursements - Net | | | 10,638.87 |
| BALANCE IN CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY AT DEC. 31, 1945 | | | $ 611.13 |

X

SRC

February 6, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

In accordance with our promise, we are sending to you herewith the auditor's report of our Veterans Service account through December 31, 1945, showing income in the amount of $11,250.00, expenditures amounting to $10,638.87, and a balance on January 1, 1946, of $611.13.

As requested, I am also sending you the enclosed financial statement for the month of January, showing a balance of $1,610.92 on February 1.

Dr. Mitchell and I have discussed the Veterans Service budget. It now appears that on the present basis the expenses will be approximately $3,000.00 a month, and within the next month or six weeks there will probably be another addition to the staff. In order to give us a little leeway, we are wondering whether it would be agreeable to you to send the $15,000 appropriation for the first six months of 1946 in three equal installments, beginning this month. If this can be arranged, we shall greatly appreciate it.

In a few days I shall be sending you the auditor's report of our regular account, as well as a statement of the final expenditures made from the balance held by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation on December 31, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Copy to Dr. Mitchell

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

**Veterans Service Account**

**January 1946**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in bank January 1, 1946 | | $ 611.13 |
| Deposit January 15: | | |
| Julius Rosenwald Fund | | 3,750.00 |
| | | $ 4,361.13 |
| Expenses: | | |
| Salaries | $ 1,693.90 | |
| Travel | 827.42 | |
| Rent | 35.00 | |
| Telephone-Telegraph | 24.62 | |
| Supplies-Equipment | 24.58 | |
| Printing-Literature | 19.25 | |
| Special Services | 98.08 | |
| Subscriptions | 8.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 16.00 | |
| Postage-Express | 3.36 | 2,750.21 |
| Balance in bank February 1, 1946 | | $ 1,610.92 |

February 12, 1946

This is by way of a report on work so far of the Veterans Services Division of the Southern Regional Council.

I took the job on June 18, 1945. The first six months were spent in reading up on veterans' needs and benefits and on administration of services to veterans. Several trips were made in Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Washington. Gradually a program took shape involving two main lines of work:

(1) A survey of the administration of veterans services in the Southern states.

(2) Stimulus to vocational education, particularly job training and on-the-farm training.

The survey is about completed in Louisiana and Virginia and partially done in North Carolina. Alabama is now being looked at by Mr. W. B. Twitty. A forthcoming article by me in the New South for February gives the general background of services to veterans. It is intended in later issues to provide details state by state. The survey is really a means of finding out what the situation is and making acquaintance of the officials and of local interested groups who are dealing with the problems. So far as it has gone, it has turned up the following things which are needed.

(1) Much more Negro personnel in local offices serving veterans.

(2) Statistical reports in such offices showing their services by race.

(3) Improvement of USES on Negro placement in skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

(4) More participation by Negroes in the work of Selective Service Boards as reemployment committeemen.

(5) Opening of the American Legion to Negro posts in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. More Negro posts in states which already permit the chartering of Negro posts would be helpful.

(6) Some linkage of the many mushrooming Negro veterans organizations which are springing up.

(7) Much more vocational education to be made available to Negroes and old-timey courses to be replaced by training in new skills.

(8) Greatly improved police administration.

Job training offers great prospects, but needs much improvement. Few veterans know about it, and communities in general know less. If the program could be expanded and improved, it would not only do a lot to better the prospects of Negro and white veterans in the Southern states; it would be the means of establishing in the South a well-rounded and effective pattern of technical education for all who would want it. Present bottlenecks are the matter of getting employers to take on trainees and the completely inadequate staff assigned by the State Departments of Education to the program. I hear that important efforts are being made to arrange for the U. S. Office of Education to subsidize the State Departments of Education in order that these latter may put on enough people to do the job. That means people to inspect places where training is being done and people to find new training opportunities. The administrative procedure is new, and a lot of work will have to be done to tighten it.

In an effort to speed all this I am trying to get far more veterans to apply for job training and its companion, farm training. At about the turn of the year five veterans were employed as field agents to do this. These men are Harry Wright, Ibra January, Horace A. Bohannon, W. E. Dixon, (Negroes), and W. B. Twitty (white).

Mr. January has northern Louisiana, and Mr. Dixon has southern Louisiana. Mr. Harry Wright has Mississippi. Mr. Twitty is in Alabama, and Mr. Bohannon is in Georgia.

Another Negro veteran, Mr. John W. Merkerson, has already been trained for this work during a recent lengthy furlough and is expected to be out of the Army and at work within ten days or so. He will probably be sent to Florida and perhaps to South Carolina.

Salaries of these men range from $200.00 to $275.00 a month, plus travel expense, which is heavy.

Their procedure is to travel to towns and cities with a proportionately large Negro population. They first interview officials in charge of job training or farm training. They then reach the more influential Negro leaders and some white leaders and point out the possibilities involved in trade training for veterans. In a good many cases the leaders whom these veterans have talked with have of their own accord set up informal organizations to follow through, but no special effort is made to get going a chain of local organizations. What is attempted is to get the word out that trade training is available to veterans and is a good bet.

Thus far, job training has been explained in four or five towns in north-central Louisiana. The south Louisiana man has only just arrived in New Orleans and has begun there. In Mississippi, good work has been done at Jackson, Clarksdale, Greenville, and at a number of rural points in the Delta area. In Alabama, Twitty is both looking into administrative services and pushing job training. He has been to Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Tuscumbia,

Montgomery, and Mobile. In Georgia, Mr. Bohannon has worked with Negro state officials in charge of vocational agriculture at Ft. Valley and Waynesboro, and has begun to push job training in Augusta. He has had to do a certain amount of individual training placement work for Negro veterans in Atlanta. Actually, he has gotten eight men into training opportunities, although he spends only an odd couple of days in Atlanta now and then.

A few other specific things of less importance have been done. We had a hand in working out a two-day meeting about services to Negro veterans in Virginia and a one-day meeting in Jackson, Mississippi. I have attended similar meetings at Ft. Valley, Georgia, and Columbia, S. C. This office has also handled perhaps a dozen individual Negro veteran cases for small services about claims and jobs. Several of the Atlanta veterans servicing agencies now call this office once or twice a week with a special case they have not been able to unravel and ask our help. I do not encourage this, but when we get one we do what we can.

Names and addresses of influential local people whom I or the field agents meet are made available to the Southern Regional Council, which gives them a free trial subscription (three months) to the New South.

You will see that great areas of the South have scarcely been touched. Nothing has been done in Tennessee, hardly anything in South Carolina, nothing in Florida, and nothing in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. It would of course be well if I could put on people to handle each of these states. The months passing just now are critical months. Several of the field agents now assigned can be pulled out of the states they are presently working in and put elsewhere, but this should not happen for at least two months. Present expenditure is at a rate of roughly $3,000 a month, which neatly fills the budget available until June 30.

I would welcome your comments on what is being done, and on ways to make the best use of time and effort and money.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

SRC

February 14, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Dear Ray:

Would you please advise me as to the publicity possibilities of this?

I think it might be used for:

1. Story in the New South

2. Atlanta release on it

3. Hickory and/or Raleigh, N. C. release by either the principal of the high school or Mrs. MacDonald, or the head of the interracial committee.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

February 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: Your memorandum of February 12 has come while Mr. Embree is out of the city until the early part of March. I know he will be interested to find this report when he returns.

Very truly yours,

Sumiko Ono

SO Secretary to Mr. Embree

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Feb 20, 194

TO: G B. Johnson

FROM: G L Mitchell

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☐
2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐
4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply 2nd paragraph ☑
6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Clay | ☐ | Dr. Reid | ☐ |
| Miss Fisher | ☐ | Dr. Johnson | ☐ |
| _____ | ☐ | _____ | ☐ |

8. Please return to this office. ☑
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

SPC

February 20, 1946

Mrs. M. J. Barman
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Barman:

I appreciate your letter of February 13th about the new clearing house.

I have told the field agents working for the Veterans Services Division about it, and am in hopes that they will be sending in the blanks.

I think Dr. Guy Johnson, Executive Director of the Council, should handle the matter of the Fellows, and I am referring that part of your letter to him.

Naturally I shall be anxious to make use of the clearing house, and shall let you know of jobs and people who should be in your files.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

February 13, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: As you may have heard, the Fund has just set up the beginnings of a clearing house for race relations personnel. It is our hope that we will be able to bring together persons interested and qualified for work in this field, and organizations having staff openings. In this connection it occurred to me that perhaps your assistants, since they have short-term jobs, would like to register with us. Under separate cover I am sending you a few blanks for them to use if they care to do so.

It has also been suggested that the "fellows" of the Southern Regional Council would be likely candidates for beginning positions in the field. Could you tell me how I could best reach that group?

If you hear of either job openings or persons looking for opportunities to work in race relations, I would appreciate knowing about them.

Sincerely yours,

Alicerose Barman
(Mrs. M.J.)
Race Relations Personnel
Clearing House

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 No. E. Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

applications sent to each field agent
Feb 20, 1946
AW

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

February 22, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: I am enclosing a brief statement outlining more fully the purposes of the meeting on March 2-3, and the topics which we expect to discuss.

Sincerely yours,

Vaudi V. Haygood

VH:MM
Enc.

Mrs. William C. Haygood
Acting Director for Fellowships

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

February 26, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

I have not yet been to Texas, and I don't know anybody in particular to send Mr. Patterson to. I have written him as enclosed.

Thank you for letting me know about him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

February 26, 1946

Mr. Paul R. Patterson
1806 Comanche Street
Corpus Christi, Texas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Officials at the Julius Rosenwald Fund have written me of your letter to them about the possibilities of opening a book shop.

I am sorry that I have no special connections that could help you. I suggest that you locate through the nearest contact office of the Veterans Admihistration a Veterans Guidance Center. These Veterans Guidance Centers have a responsibility for advising veterans most carefully as to training and employment opportunities.

As you are considered to have a disability, you would come under Public Law 16. Veterans Guidance Centers have a reputation for doing a particularly careful job with all the men with a disability.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

February 20, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: We have received a letter from a Mr. Paul R. Patterson, 1806 Comanche Street, Corpus Christi, Texas, who is a disabled veteran, asking for suggestions in connection with the opening of a book shop.

If you know of any persons or organizations in Corpus Christi who might be able to advise him, please write directly to Mr. Patterson.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Eldridge

DAE:LCM

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

February 27, 1946

Mr. Paul R. Patterson
1806 Comanche Street
Corpus Christi, Texas

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Officials at the Julius Rosenwald Fund have written me of your letter to them about the possibilities of opening a book shop.

I am sorry that I have no special connections that could help you. I suggest that you locate through the nearest contact office of the Veterans Administration a Veterans Guidance Center. These Veterans Guidance Centers have a responsibility for advising veterans most carefully as to training and employment opportunities.

As you are said to have a disability, you would come under Public Law 16. Veterans Guidance Centers have a reputation for doing a particularly careful job with all the men with a disability.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# MEMORANDUM

To: Miss Martin
Mrs. Saxon
Miss Kerby
Mrs. Warwick

March 4, 1946

We who work for SRC do not have long working hours -- only 35 hours each week. We are not required to punch a time clock, and there is nobody keeping tab on the number of hours we work. However, I have noticed lately that we are getting careless about observing regular office hours. Some members of the staff are coming in at 9:30 and 9:45 and some of those who do come in on time at 9:00 do not start to work until 9:30 or 9:45. Also, some are leaving before 5 o'clock. Let's do a little arithmetic. A half hour not worked each morning multiplied by 5 (the number of days worked in a week) is 2½ hours out of a week's work -- more than 10 hours a month.

Let's be more business-like. I think (and I believe that you will agree with me) that everyone should be on time, begin work promptly at 9 o'clock, work during working hours, and stop work at 5 o'clock. If it is absolutely necessary to be a little late for work, I think you should call the office to let us know that you will be late, and I believe that it would be fair to ask that the time be made up at the end of the day. This would also apply to lunch hours which have extended beyond the regular one hour.

SRC has no rule concerning personal telephone calls. I would like to ask that when it is necessary to have personal telephone calls, that they be as short as possible.

There seems to be a great deal of conversation going on in the office during the day. I feel sure that we could cut down on some of our discussions which are not directly related to our work. I do not mean that we should not feel free to talk with each other -- the friendliness and good fellowship is what makes our office such a pleasant place to work -- but we should not carry on extensive conversations on subjects other than our work.

I am sure that each of you will agree with me that everything mentioned above is important in having an efficient, business-like office, and I believe we will have your cooperation.

Ines B. Tillison
Office Manager

Copies of this memorandum sent to Dr. Johnson, Dr. Trigg, Dr. Mitchell, Miss Clay, Miss Price, Mr. Slade, and Mr. Warwick.

March 5, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I greatly enjoyed and profited from the two-day meeting. And thanks to you personally for the luncheon conference on Sunday.

Enclosed is a slip on expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

| | |
|---|---|
| Round trip Atlanta to Chicago (Eastern Air Lines) March 1-5 | 68.66 |
| Bus to Air Port | .90 |
| Telegram (to Stevens Hotel, holding room, plane late) | .75 |
| Tips | 11.20 |
| Meals | 2.41 |
| Railway & Bus fare | .65 |
| Taxi | 4.45 |
| Telephone | .14 |
| Hotel | 4.00 |
| | 83.16 |

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

March 5, 1946

SRC

March 7, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is another weekly report from Mr. Harry L. Wright, stationed in Mississippi on the veterans program of the Council.

As with the earlier on I sent you, this material is in confidence, but it gives so clear an idea of the difficulties and possibilities that I would like you to have the opportunity to read it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

C O P Y

16 February 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have just returned to Jackson from a trip through part of South Mississippi, Brookhaven and McComb, Mississippi.

In Brookhaven I found a progressive Negro leadership and I found a progressive community. This is the usual rule. Professor A. A. Alexander, Principal of Alexander High School is the guiding spirit of the community.

At the invitation of Professor Alexander who was one of my old high school teachers, and my brother Amos who leads the Social Science department, I was invited to the High School to speak at the assembly and to talk with a group of veterans enrolled there in the school.

I wrote once that the school at Greenwood was the best looking school I had yet seen in Mississippi for Negroes. The Alexander High School surpassed any other school I have seen, not only in appearance, but in its work with the community.

I met with this group of veterans (high school boys) and I told them what I was trying to do. I told them about the group of fellows in Jackson College and what I had suggested to that group. They were the forward thinking people in their community, I told them, and that they were responsible to the future of our progress to pass on their knowledge to some of the other people who could not understand as well as they could. This was plain language and they understood and caught the spirit. These fellows suggested that I meet with all the Negro veterans in the community and talk with them while I was in town. They said that they could get out there in the town after school and drag every veteran they could find in to a big meeting. Principal Alexander and Professor Wright were all for such a meeting of this kind. I told them that I would get one of the veterans contact officers to come down to the Lodge Hall where the meeting was to be held, to speak to the group because I wanted the fellows to get information only from official sources. Our plans were laid for the next night at 7:00 P.M.

Ltr. to Dr. Mitchell - con'd-
16 February, 1946

In the small town of Brookhaven I searched the town for some kind of Veteran Information Center; finally a policeman directed me to one. I went up two flights of stairs and knocked on several doors in the dark hall-way. (There were no signs anywhere.) Behind one door I heard a typewriter and was invited inside a little dingy-looking room with a few old chairs, a table and a typewriter. This was the veterans' connection with their "G.I. Rights". The Service Officer was busy filling out some forms for two white veterans. I took a chair right in the room where they were discussing their business--there was no other place for me to sit--the room was too small, even for segregation. In order to get me out of the room, the Service Officer stopped his work with the White fellows to see what I wanted. I politely offered to return later when he wouldn't be busy. I left his office and made a decision. This wasn't the type of man to speak with a hopeful group of Negro veterans. I would appeal to the Veterans Administration in Jackson to send me an official down to Brookhaven for this meeting.

Prof. Alexander agreed to drive me up to Jackson and back to Brookhaven in order that I could personally make the appeal; to get their advice, I went by Mr. Easom's office in the Capitol Building and by Mr. Morrow's office (American Legion). Neither of the gentlemen were in their offices. I went directly to the Veterans Administration and asked to speak with Mr. J. E. Easom, Assistant Chief of Rehabilitation and Training under the G.I. Rights Bill. Mr. Easom is cousin to my friend, Dr. Easom of the Education Department.

I introduced myself, told him that I was a very good friend of Dr. Easom and that Dr. Easom had extended to me his blessings in what I was trying to do. When I finished talking he told me that, instead of sending one of his assistants, he personally would drive down that fifty-six mile trip and talk with this group, and that he would be on time. "The only reason I won't be there, Wright", he said, "will be because of death or a wreck." He took me around his office and introduced me to his chief, a Mr. W. F. Wheatley, and asked that I tell his boss the little speech I had given him. I didn't miss the opportunity.

The afternoon of the meeting, this group of High School veterans, Prof. Alexander and Prof. Wright got out in the town and visited all the barber shops, poolrooms, the movies and every other place the fellows congregate, inviting all the veterans to this meeting. That night at ten minutes of seven, there were more than one hundred veterans seated in the Lodge Hall; by ten minutes after seven o'clock, the number had increased to more than one hundred thirty veterans. I had asked Mr. Easom to arrive by 7:15 P.M.; at 7:15 P.M. he walked in the door, accompanied by two of his assistants, an ex-Colonel Smith and an ex-Lieut. Colonel Land.

Ltr. to Dr. Mitchell - Cont'd.-
16 February 1946

Mr. Easom talked to the fellows in a friendly, plain sort of way and gave them every detail of their rights as veterans. He told them that he realized he was talking to a 100% Negro Group of Veterans. He told them that these benefits were not for White or Colored as such, but for Veterans, no matter what their colors were. He told them the people of the United States felt that they had earned these rights by their service to their country in a time of distress, and that they needn't think he was some foreigner from the North or somewhere, who was trying to sneak in and to say something that people down here wouldn't like. He said he was born right here in Mississippi. After his speech the fellows asked questions. The entire meeting lasted more than two hours. After the meeting, I walked outside of the building with Mr. Easom and I told him what everyone of those veterans had in their hearts. "Thank God for a White Leader in Mississippi like him." He told me that anytime I had something worthwhile like this project, I could always call on him and expect his fullest cooperation.

The Negro Chamber of Commerce, through Prof. Alexander, plans to get these fellows together again and organize them into groups according to their (the veterans) interests, in order to best help them get some kind of training. This is a community to watch.

In McComb, I found poor Negro leadership, a poor school program and an unprogressive community. This too, is the usual rule.

There are no Negro doctors, not even one Negro postman, one or two small Negro businesses here and there. Here indeed, does the Negro get the "crumbs that fall from the table".

Prof. C. D. Higgins is Principal of the local Negro High School there. There is a good building, poorly kept. There are only four veterans enrolled there. I talked with the Principal, the teachers and a few people in the community. These people knew very little about any of the veterans training programs.

I went about the town, I looked and asked questions, and talked with shoe-shine boys (wearing the honorable discharge emblem) barbers, cab drivers and preachers, but no one knew exactly where to even find the Veterans Information Center in town.

At the railroad office, I went by to see an old friend, Mr. R. Elzy, Division Chief Dispatcher for the I. C. Railroad. He frankly told me that, in that area nothing was being done for the Negro veterans by the Illinois Central, but they were training a large number of the White veterans. I understood.

I located the American Legion Service Officer, Mr. H. Rey Bonney, a local business, who gave assistance to veterans in connection with his work in his printing office. He assured me that he was helping all the Negro veterans who came to him for help because, "I like good Negroes; I have one cook who has been with me for thirteen years, and I feel so sorry for Negroes because they don't have anybody to look out for them." I thanked him for his interest, no matter what his motives were.

Ltr. to Dr. Mitchell - Cont'd. -
16 February, 1946

Principal Higgins and the Negro Civic League promised to get all the veterans together in that area as soon as I can arrange to get some Veterans Administration official to talk to the group. Arriving back in Jackson, I visited the Veterans Administration, expressed my appreciation for their cooperation on the Brookhaven Meeting and asked to have one of the veterans contact officers to meet with the McComb Group as soon as I furnished a date. They were pleased with the first meeting and naturally, would be glad to help out again. Next week I plan to visit Hattiesburg and try to arrange a meeting there and at McComb.

The on-the-farm-training program is to be approved by the Veterans Administration in Washington this week-end. I am going in to see Mr. Fatherree, State Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Training, Monday about Farm Training. I'll keep you informed on this project.

Best wishes for your personal health and the success of our work. Please say hello to the folk in the office.

Your friend,

Harry L. Wright

HLR;rkj
enclosure

SRC

March 20, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here are a couple of papers carrying some of the pictures on job training.

Pictures are being carried in some other papers, and I hope sortly to get a set to Mr. Barnette for whatever distribution he may care to make.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SPC

March 21, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

In conversation on the telephone a day or two ago, the following individual said that he wanted to join the Council:

Mr. A. C. Joy, Field Examiner
National Labor Relations Board
Tenth Region
300 Ten Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

He said also that it was his understanding that Paul Styles at the same address wished to join. I told them that they had but to express such a wish, and they would begin to be showered with literature, invitations, and a dues bill.

Will thee attend to?

SRC

March 25, 1946

Mrs. M. J. Barman
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Barman:

We know of several people in Atlanta who would like to register with your newly set-up clearing house on race relations personnel.

Our supply of registration blanks is exhausted, and we would appreciate your kindness in sending us eight or ten more.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

April 2, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We all appreciated your attendance at the conferences on March 2 and 3. In due course, we shall get to each participant a digest of the discussions. Since we have run into delays in the preparation of this report -- so common in these days of limited staffs -- I am sending this note of personal appreciation without waiting for the digest of proceedings.

Regardless of specific actions, I am sure much was accomplished in the meetings themselves in giving a wide group of southern and national leaders a chance for personal acquaintance and exchange of ideas. Certainly the officers of the Fund learned a lot from the first-hand accounts of the active work of the unions in behalf of full democracy and from the many suggestions as to further education in and by organized labor. We hope that all the participants got similar benefit from the animated discussions on labor education especially as it concerns the South.

Just a word about the Fund's position. As I said in opening the sessions, the Fund is not directly interested in organized labor. Our major activity has been in promoting better facilities in education, health, and other public services for disadvantaged groups, especially Negroes. Our prime present concern is for full democracy among the various groups who make up America. Our interest in organized labor is in its ability to aid in establishing equal rights and equal opportunities for all the people. While this small foundation cannot do a great deal in this large field, we hope to help in the following ways:

1. Fellowships to exceptional labor leaders who may wish to develop themselves further by study or special experiences. Such grants will be administered, just as grants in any other field, as a part of our regular fellowship program which is open to a) Negroes from any part of the country, and b) white Southerners.

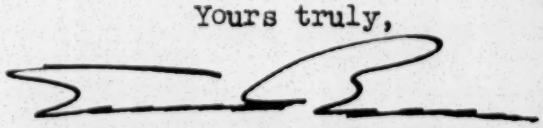
2. Special labor fellowships. We have set up a special committee to consider grants to labor leaders, outside our regular fellowship program. Candidates for these grants are not required to meet any fixed requirements, scholastically or otherwise, and their work may consist of the type of experience or study that their union associates deem most useful for their further development. These grants, however, are restricted to persons who are prepared to devote six months or more to study or special experience.

   While intensive institutes of a week or two are very effective, the selection and aid of candidates for such short courses does not seem a feasible undertaking for a national foundation. Mass education must be handled by the unions themselves or by given institutions; the Fund can properly help only in fairly long-range education of exceptionally promising leaders.

3. Demonstration of intensive educational services by organizations in a southern state. We have agreed to aid a unit set up by CIO and A.F. of L. leaders for service to the State of Georgia. While we cannot aid widely in such efforts, we hope the Georgia project will demonstrate methods that may influence action in other states and regions.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund will probably have to restrict itself to these three relatively small and very definite types of action. We shall be glad to keep in touch with other union plans for education and for interracial action. We are impressed by the forthright stand of organized labor for full democracy. We only wish we were able to contribute more extensively to the splendid educational activities of the labor movement.

Yours truly,



Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

April 5, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is another interesting report from Harry Wright, now moved over to Arkansas.

Note particularly the marked paragraph.

Because of one or two of the characterizations of well-known individuals, this letter should be a confidential document.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent copy HSW Report 3-23-46

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 9, 1946

JEFFERSON HOTEL
Richmond, Virginia

PLEASE RESERVE SINGLE ROOM FOR ME SATURDAY NIGHT APRIL THIRTEENTH.

George S. Mitchell

SRC

April 11, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

The veteran we now have in Tennessee is doing a good job.

Here is his second weekly report.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

~~OFFICE OF THE~~

Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

HS*KEP

APR 17 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of April 15 requesting five copies of "Better Health for Rural America" has reached us during Dr. Mott's absence. The copies you requested are being sent you today, and your letter will be brought to Dr. Mott's attention upon his return.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. Pohlmann

Kenneth E. Pohlmann
Sr. Health Services Specialist

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SPC

April 17, 1946

Commander Frank W. Spencer, USCGR
P. O. Box 136
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Commander Spencer:

Under separate cover is a copy of the April issue of Pulse Magazine with an article on job training that you might perhaps be interested in.

Anything you can do to get this opportunity better known will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

April 17, 1946

Mr. Carter Wesley
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Wesley:

Under separate cover is a copy of the April issue of PULSE Magazine with an article on job training that you might perhaps be interested in.

Anything you can do to get this opportunity better known will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

April 17, 1946

Dr. Charles Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Under separate cover is a copy of the April issue of Pulse Magazine with an article on job training that you might perhaps be interested in.

Anything you can do to get this opportunity better known will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

April 17, 1946

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Williams:

Under separate cover is a copy of the April issue of Pulse Magazine with an article on job training that you might perhaps be interested in.

Anything you can do to get this opportunity better known will be helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

April 24, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

I heard recently that when Bradley went into the VA he made a statement about discrimination.

I wrote for it.

Would you think it worthwhile to carry this in the New South?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

April 30, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

I had a pleasant chat with Paul Williams in Richmond on April 14th. He said he thought maybe it would be a good scheme to get all the Fellows together sometime and see what ideas they had.

I told him I would tell you this.

Sincerely,

Confidential

Here are selected excerpts from the weekly reports of the veterans traveling in behalf of the veterans services program of the Southern Regional Council. They are best foot forward, admittedly, but they will give you the feel of the work being done.

It is obvious that in the absence of Negro employees of the various official veterans servicing agencies, these men, all but one of whom are Negroes, are welcome and useful wherever they go. Their job, for the time being, is to get the educational and particularly the trade and farm training opportunities for veterans known, expanded, and used.

— 4 spaces — or 6 — or sumpin.

Caps — Horace Bohannon, 23, Atlanta born and reared, nearly four years at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. 37 months in service. Flight officer. Assigned to Georgia. Began work January 7, 1946.

January 11, 1946. Later in the day I met with the faculty sponsor of the local chapter of "GI" in Ft. Valley, ~~Georgia~~, a veterans organization. Although all of the men here are already in a form of training, they have a definite purpose in my plan. They move out into the state to do a sort of practice-teaching job. Having a full knowledge of on-the-job training, they can be ready to impart this knowledge to anyone they meet.

January 15, 1946. On Tuesday evening, I attended the meeting of the Interracial Council of Macon, ~~Georgia~~. I was given ample chance to discuss on-the-job training and answered questions. They seem to have a fine council here and from every indication should get something done.

~~Macon, Ga.~~

January 16, 1946. Wednesday morning found me making the rounds to the various veterans organizations. The first was the State Veterans Service Office headed by a fellow named ~~[illegible]~~ ——. I

talked with Mr. ---- who is in charge in the absence of the former. He assured me that his office would act with fairness to any and all veterans who came in. Strangely enough, however, his office has absolutely nothing to do with the certification of firms for training. The authority is rested in the Macon Vocational School which will be discussed later. He gave me a list of schools (and of the trades taught; both very limited) in the city and I picked one at random and visited it. I don't know what I expected but I found: an old dilapidated building with virtually no doors or windows, a very poor heating system, and, most despairing of all, poor teachers and worse subject matter. However, here veterans are taught along with 7th, 8th, and 9th grade pupils. Conditions are really deplorable at ---- ----.

February 4, 1946. During the week of February 4, I visited the towns of Millen, Waynesboro, and Augusta, to further spread the news of job training.

The first person I contacted in Millen was Mr. ----, the local Vocational-Agricultural teacher and certainly one of the town's leading citizens.

It was a very cold morning and since it was such an early hour that I arrived, I'm sure it was only the name of my old schoolmate, Rev. ----, that brought the warm reception at Mr. ----. We had breakfast, then talked over the possibility of a job training (farm training) project in this community. Mr. ---- told me that the people in his section were trying to do what they could for the veteran, but this did not amount to a hill of beans. The main occupation in this area is farming and many fellows returning from the service will want to work on their own or someone else's farm. We planned a meeting the following week with all the Vocational-Agricultural teachers in the two counties and one the following week with as many veterans as could be "dug up".

One of the chief fears I found was this; the people are afraid the veterans are not going to remain in Georgia and certainly not on a farm in Georgia unless they can make better than a "hand to mouth living". The practice has been for a vet to come home, say hello to all kin, far and nigh, pick up his bags and away to New York, California, or somewhere. However, they believed that farm training was the answer to all their problems.

February 22, 1946. In Savannah, the first thing I did was to call on the local State Veterans Service Officer. I was ushered in in the usual manner to see a Mr. ----. He told me of a very sad state of affairs in Savannah as far as job training is concerned.

He said that few or no white shops admitted Negro workers.(He blamed this on the unions.) He also said that in cases where Negroes were in white shops, they were only being exploited. He cited an example of a veteran in a furniture shop, supposedly taking upholstering. However, a visit to the shop proved that the boy was unloading and uncrating furniture. He said that Negro businesses were not trying to help. He said that most of them were trying to see what they could get out of the program.

On the subject of vocational training he brightened "a thousand watts". He seemed very proud to relate that the school at Ga. State College is giving Negro veterans training in shoe repair, auto mechanics, brickmasonry, and sheet metal work, while the vocational school in Savannah (white) gave diesel engineering, electrical appliance repair, electric motor re-winding, radio repair, etc.

The next day I began laying the groundwork for a Citizens Committee, which will push for better opportunities for job training for Negroes in Savannah. I was unable to contact Major ---- since he was out of the city, but I did call on Mr. ---- ~~[illegible]~~, head of the Savannah branch of the Boys' Club of America. Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ is by far the most progressive Negro in Savannah. He told me many things about the industrial and economic conditions of the city. He said he had as members of his board of directors many leading white businessmen and merchants. He seemed to be the man I was looking for. He was definitely in favor of more on-the-job training and suggested I ask Major ---- to be a member of the committee. We arranged a meeting of the Citizens Committee next week.

March 11, 1946. The past week found me going to Athens, Augusta, and Albany. The trip to Athens and the one to Albany were in the interest of the Farm Training Program. In each case there were called together the Vo-Ag teachers of each district in a meeting to discuss the program, its possibilities and just what the Vo-Ag teacher is supposed to do. Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ thinks that a maximum of of four programs will be set up for the present. He plans to make each of these as nearly ideal as possible. The places will be chosen as to (1) number of landowners (veteran) in county, (2) availability of school, teacher and equipment.

March 18, 1946. The next day, which was a very beautiful one, I started on a tour of the Veterans Offices. My first stop was the office of the contact representative of the Veterans Administration in Brunswick, ~~Georgia~~. I was informed that this office had to do with claims, pensions, and the certification of men. I was told that I should see a Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ at the Brunswick Vocational School about job training. I found Mr. ---- explaining to a veteran the advantages of job training. Finally, he got around to talking to me. He told me that he liked to think of himself as a Christian.

He said it really hurt him to see a Negro veteran enter his office, because he had so little to offer them. He said he had wanted to establish a vocational school with bricklaying, carpentry, and plastering as the course offered. He disfavored offering some of the modern skills because he said "there is no need training a man for a job he can't do around here". I said if the man were trained, he could get employment. He introduced me to the head of the Brunswick Vocational School and told him that he had asked my help in establishing his school. This man, a Mr. ----, became intensely interested in my credentials. He took the letter over to a Mr. ---- ----, County Sup't of Schools. It seemed that he was afraid he might be making the wrong kind of tie-up. When he returned, he asked me to go over to the Risley High School to talk up the idea there with the officials and with the vocational teachers. I found at the high school a Professor ---- and Mr. ----. ----- is a first rate carpenter with a Wiley College background and head of the Vocational Dept. ----- is equally as good a brickmason with Forida A and M training. Both favored the idea; both agreed to accept only the best, since this was the only effort in the city for Negro veterans.

I then moved on up to Savannah where I found that a lot of veterans have applied for job training since my last visit. My "committee" must have been active.

4 spaces

MARCUS H. GUNTER is from Nashville, where he and his people have long established business connections. Tuskegee graduate, five years in the Army, twenty-nine months overseas. Commanded an ASF band. Began work March 22, 1946.

March 30, 1946 (Nashville, Tenn.) I visited a man who owns three poolrooms and two beer taverns. I am sure he reaches the men we are trying to reach. I explained "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" to him. He said he would urge the men to see their Veteran Affairs Officer.

April 6, 1946 In Nashville, there are two U. S. Employment Offices; the office for whites is located in the Cotton States Building; the office for Negroes is located on Second and Union. The Negro veterans of Nashville feel that since they have a separate office for veterans, they would prefer this office headed by Negro personnel.

I visited Rev. ---- who is the Presiding Elder for the Methodist Church. I told him my mission and asked him to pass the word on to the ministers about "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" and urge the men to see their nearest Veteran Service Officer.

Wednesday, I visited Mr. ---- ~~that~~, who is the Director of the Negro Division of the State Board of Education. Mr. ---- travels throughout the State of Tennessee, visiting the Negro schools. I told him my mission and discussed fully with him "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". Mr. ---- said he would tell all his audiences about the program and urge them to make use of the fine opportunites offered and see their Veteran Service Officer.

I attended the meeting of the Managers of the Negro Insurance Companies. I fully discussed "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" with them. I asked for suggestions to put the program over. All of the managers pledged their support. I am sure they will reach a number of people.

April 11, 1946. ~~(Gallatin, Tenn.)~~ Thursday, I went to Gallatin, ~~Tennessee~~. Gallatin is the County Seat for Sumner County. The program is really moving in this county. There are a large number of veterans training under the two programs. Mr. ~~Fuller~~ is the Service Officer and has the respect of the entire community. Before going into the Service, he was the mayor of this town. I had a very long talk with him. The man is doing such a good job that all I have is praise for him. He invited me to visit him any time I am in Gallatin. Tuesday, a mass meeting was held for the community to explain "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". The majority of all the Negroes in the community attended this meeting.

April 12, 1946. I spent Friday and Saturday in ~~Lebanon~~, Tennessee. ~~Lebanon~~ is the county seat for ~~Wilson~~ County. I visited Mr. ---- who is the American Legion Service Officer and the Veteran Service Officer. I told him my mission and asked him if many Negro veterans were in training under the program. Mr. ~~Martin~~ told me he had a problem - there are no places for Negro veterans to train, because the white veterans are training in these places. He said some of the Negro veterans may think he is discriminating, but he was a fair man. He asked my help. He would like to get three or four well-educated Negroes to teach the Negro veterans trades. There will be a mass meeting there Tuesday. Mr. ~~Martin~~ said it would be nice if I could get the community leaders together and have some competent colored man to speak on the GI Bill of rights. I said, "Mr. ----, I think it would be fine if you spoke to them." Mr. ----- said that he would have a panel for Negroes at the mass meeting. Before I saw him, he had not planned to have a panel for the Negroes.

I visited ~~William Foster~~, Post Commander of the Negro Branch of the American Legion. I told him my mission. He immediately called a meeting of his Post. I discussed "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" with the veterans and urged them to file application for "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". Mr. ---- (local service officer) will really have a problem.

April 13, 1946. I spent Tuesday and Wednesday in ~~Clarksville~~, Tennessee. ~~Clarksville~~ is the County Seat for ~~Montgomery~~ County. I visited Mr. ~~James M. Lutz~~, who is the Veterans Service Officer. Mr. ---- is now with the U. S. Employment Division, his secretary is now the Veterans Service Officer. She is well informed on the GI Bill of Rights. I

I told her my mission and asked her if many Negroes were in training under this program. She states that there are two training on the job at a white garage. "On the Farm Training" is very slow, as yet they haven't received application blanks from Nashville but expect them any day. I had found this same situation in a number of the counties. When I left her office she thanked me for coming to see her.

I visited Rev. ---- ----, who is the pastor of St. John Baptist Church. He has the largest church in Clarksville. I told him my mission. He admitted he had never heard of "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". He realizes the need for skilled labor and scientific farming. He will tell his congregation about the program at church services. Rev. ---- asked me the names of all the people I had seen. He is going to organize these people into a group and work out a definite program for the veterans.

April 18, 1946. I spent Thursday in Paris, Tennessee, the County Seat for Henry County. I visited Mr. James Taff, the Veteran Service Officer. I told him my mission and discussed the program fully with him. Mr. ---- has only been on the job a few weeks.

Mrs. ---- ----- is the former Veteran Service Officer. Mr. ---- told me "On the Job Training" is moving very fast but "On the Farm Training" is moving very slow. He hasn't received the application blanks from Nashville yet. Mr. ---- is working with the Negro Vocational-Agriculture teacher at the high school on the Farm Training program. Mr. ---- admits there are a number of things about the GI Bill of Rights he doesn't know. At least he is frank.

After leaving Mr. ---- I visited Mr. ----, who is the Vocational-Agriculture teacher at --------- School. Mr. ---- has been trying to get some information on the Farm Training program. I gave him the plan of operation for the State of Tennessee, he was very happy to receive this information. Mr. ---- is a former captain in the army and has worlds of influence with the veterans in Henry County. He is the Adj. of the American Legion Post. I am sure he will push both of the programs. The American Legion is sponsoring a mass meeting for the community.

April 19, 1946. Friday, I was in McKenzie, Tenn. McKenzie is in Carroll County. There are a large number of Negro veterans around McKenzie. I visited Mr. ----, who is principal and Vocational Agriculture Instructor at ----------School. Mr. ---- is also the County Agent for Carroll County and the Advisor on the problems pertaining to Negroes. I told him my mission and he knew the GI Bill of Rights very well and has contacted most of the veterans in the county. Sixty (60) applications for "On the Farm Training" have been filled out by him and a large number of applications for "On the Job Training". He is doing what I hope to

accomplish in most of the communities. Mr. ---- told me he secured a list of the veterans from the Office of Selective Service and went out and saw each one and told him his rights as a veteran. He is trying to get the County to set up a trade school at ---------School for veterans. A fine job is being done by Mr. ----.

April 21, 1946. Mr. stated "On the Job Training" was just about impossible for Negro veterans in ~~Dyersburg~~ town. A number of them had been to see him concerning "On the Job Training" and he feels sorry for the poor fellows. He has written the State Department trying to find trade schools that take Negro veterans throughout the state. He asked me if I knew any place he could get them in school. I told him of Tennessee State, Hampton, Tuskegee, and Bordertown School for Boys and then suggested to him starting a school at ----------School. He has never thought of it and it was right in his back yard. He asked me if they had a man who could teach vocational training, I told him Mr. ---- was a graduate of Fisk and studied woodworking and cabinet making at Hampton and was teaching manual training in the school. With a little money he could enlarge his shop to take care of a larger number of men, He asked me to inspect the shop and to make a report to him and have the principal and Mr. ---- to come to see him. I am sure he will work something out.

I visited Mr. ----, the vocational-agriculture instructor at ------High. Mr. ---- knew nothing about "On the Farm Training". He had received the plan of operation for the State of Tennessee but he did not bother to do anything about it because the County superintendant had not sent it to him. All of these people are afraid to even try to sell popcorn without permission from the superintendant. I had a very long talk with Mr. ----- and showed him how he was failing his race. He promised me he would see all the veterans who lived on a farm and try to get them lined up to take this training.

May 8, 1946. (W. West Tennessee County) Mr. K----- introduced me to Mr. B----- and Mr. Z------. Mr. B------- is the County Agent and has been for twenty-five years. A burden on the State, Mr. Z----- is his assistant. I told them my mission. We discussed "On the Farm Training" program. Both of them knew the program. Mr. B---- told me, they told him to tell the men about farm training, but give no other information. Mr. B---- is doing exactly this; however, I did get a chance to talk to Mr. Z---- alone. Both of these men told me all the veterans knew about the program. About that time a veteran walked up. I asked him if the men knew about the farm training program. His answer was "No". Mr. B---- did not believe it. Mr. Z---and I drove through the county and it was found that few of the veterans knew about the program. My friend felt sorta bad. We had a long talk and he promised he would push the program from now on. He is going to [illegible]

---

JOHN W. MERKERSON, 27, a native of Georgia, majored in sociology at Morris Brown College, Atlanta, ~~Ga.~~, Thirty ~~30~~ months in Service did Army personnel work at Ft. Benning, ~~Georgia~~. Assigned to Florida and South Carolina. Began work March 11, 1946.

April 6, 1946. (Orlando, Fla.) I was given the opportunity to speak to the principals and supervisors at the Florida State Teachers Association meeting. I told them of our work. I asked them to do all that was possible to get the veterans in their communities to take advantage of their opportunities. I pointed out that for those veterans who can't or won't go in for high school or college training, job training or farm training is a wonderful opportunity.

I met Mr. ---- ~~Lill~~, editor and owner of the -------- ~~[illegible]~~ (Negro Weekly). Mr. ---- was in accord with our program. He granted me permission to write an article for his paper. He asked for a set of our pictures of veterans taking job training (mats).

April 14, 1946. One of the first persons I met after arriving in Tampa was Mr. ---- ~~[illegible]~~, Supervisor of Veterans Education. Mr. ---- and I talked at length about job training in Tampa. He pointed out that there were some twenty-odd approved job training agencies for Negroes in Tampa. About eight of these agencies are white concerns training Negroes.

After leaving Mr. ---- , editor of ------ ~~[illegible]~~ (Negro Weekly), I went back to the office of the Supervisor of Veterans Education to find the location of a place offering on-the-job training. I found one that was training white and colored veterans, Acme Tire Company, 706 Twiggs Street, Tampa, Florida. The veterans are learning recapping, rebuilding, and vulcanizing. I went to the Acme Tire Co. and met the manager, Mr. ---- ----. He is a very fine person. I told him of our work and he congratulated us on our efforts. He showed me around the shop and introduced me to some of the veterans. I talked with three of them and they seemed pleased with their training and were getting along fine. The only complaint was the slowness of the supplementary check from the V.A. They were getting $50.00 a week from the Tire Co. I called the editor and told him of my discovery. He thanked me for the tip.

~~I met the General Manager of the Tampa Bulletin, Mrs. M. E. Potter. She allowed me to write an article for the paper. I wrote: "On the Job Training Offered Veterans".~~

I met Mr. ~~Andrews~~ Andrews, Editor of the Tampa ~~Sentinel~~ Sentinel. He allowed me to write an article for his paper. I wrote: "More Negro Businesses Needed to Offer Job Training."

I spoke to a small group of the Hillsbrough County veterans. I tried to encourage them to take advantage of their various benefits and pointed out that for those who did not want to go to school ~~that~~ job training was a good deal. I referred them to the office of the Supervisor of Veterans Education for further information.

April 17, 1946. St. Petersburg is giving lots to her veterans both white and colored. The only money that the veteran has to pay is back taxes on land. I talked to one Negro veteran who had secured one of the lots. He paid only $26.00 for it. The section for colored lots is a beautiful place and the Negroes are really taking advantage of the opportunity.

May 5, 1946. My first stop in Miami was the Negro Branch of the USES. This office is located in the Negro district and headed by Mr. ~~Jettison~~ and staffed with all Negro personnel, three ladies and two men. I met the entire staff and talked at length with Mr. ---- and the veterans advisor, Mr. ----. Mr. ---- told me that his office has been placing nearly twelve hundred workers monthly but for the month of April, placements had dropped to around three hundred.

Mr. ---- told me that there was not a single job training agency for Negroes in Miami. He stated that he had referred some colored veterans to white agencies but they were refused each time. Mr. ---- also stated that "The colored veterans in Miami are too down right lazy to try to help themselves". The average colored veteran in Miami can be found in the pool room or the beer parlor.

I went to the office of Mr. ---- ~~[illegible]~~ Director of Veterans Education, Miami, Florida. He stated that out of the two hundred and ninety-four on-the-job training programs in Miami, not a single one was for Negroes.

I met Mr. ---- ~~[illegible]~~, Director of Colored Veteran Service Center. He arranged a conference for the next day with some local leaders both white and colored. This conference was held in Mr. Blackburn's office. It was attended by Mr. ---- (white) of the local post of the American Legion, Mr. ---- (white) of the Negro police division and American Legion, Dr. ----(colored) of the Greater Miami Civic Organization, Mr. ---- (director of the Center) and myself. I told them of my mission in Miami and about job training as I found it in regards to Negroes.

It was believed by all that the Negro business men in Miami did not understand the program and should have it explained to them.

It was suggested and decided on to get a representative from all of the Negro business men in Miami to attend the meeting at which time Mr. ---- will explain job training to them and ask their support.

Mr. ---- of the American Legion is going to help out in regards to getting white places to train Negro trainees. The meeting was very spirited and I believe that we were able to do a little good.

Miami is a town with all kinds of Negro social and welfare agencies. These agencies should provide for better living and yet Miami iw falling short in her services for Negro veterans.

WILLIAM B. TWITTY, native of Alabama, served as occupational counselor in the Sixth Service Command. Graduate of University of Alabama with two years graduate study in sociology at the University of North Carolina. Assigned to Alabama and Texas. Began work January 15, 1946.

January 23, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----. Veterans Administration interviewer, in the State V. A. Information Center at Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. ---- said two Negroes applied for apprenticeship training and schooling to every white man. He said they were really interested in it, and if they were veterans they were entitled to it. He said they kept no record of Negro and white applicants and tried to treat them all equal. He said most of the Negroes were very nice and really sincere. He said he was from Selma and that his personal opinions had nothing to do with his job. He did not disclose his personal attitude.

February 2, 1946. Interviewd Mr. ---------, of Interracial Committee, Birmingham, Alabama. Committee has taken no action to assist veterans. Sees a need for something but does not realize fully the exact need. Has an anonymous committee of leading business men and educators who discuss general interracial improvement. Agreed to have committee of ten or fifteen leading Negroes to meet with white committee to discuss the following and take action: Employment and job opportunity according to skill instead of color; Police system -- try to get Negro policemen on force; USES - work to get at least one Negro interviewer in office; Veterans Administration -- try to get one Negro counselor on in main office.

February 19, 1946. Interviewed Dr. ~~----~~ ~~----~~, State Leader, Negro Extension Work, Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. ---- has 37 Negro county agents in 37 counties and two assistants. He also has 37 Negro Home Demonstration Agents and three assistants. He said he was having difficulty getting qualified men. Dr. ---- said that he or none of his men had done anything about promoting farm job-training and that they had not been informed or asked to cooperate in anyway. He said however, that if I would meet with his County Agents in district meetings I could see all of them and discuss the program and that he would be glad to give his assistance and the assistance of his agents. The meetings were arranged for Feb. 27, 28, March 1, 4, 5, and an average of two per day were scheduled.

Interviewed Mr. ---- ----, Drector Voc. Teachers, Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. ---- has 41 Vocational-Ag. Teachers in state and will put on several others. Thes voc. teachers will be in charge of on-the-job farm training for Negro veterans in Ala. He said the new coordinators would have to have 80 percent of normal teachers qualifications. Have twelve new men to put on. He said he felt sure the county agents would assist in expediting the program since most of the county agents were drawn from his staff. He said his meeting for informing Negro Voc. Teachers would be called on March

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

9th at Tuskegee and that white leaders would meet and explain the program.

March 4, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----- ~~[illegible]~~, Co. Supt. of Education, --- County. Mr. ---- has three coordinators, calls them Veterans Assistants, one Diversified Occupations man who acts as part time coordinator and had sent a Negro to Montgomery for approval to put him on. Also plans to put ---- ~~[illegible]~~(N) on as coordinator of agricultural training, but said the demand was slight. Thus far he had only five requests from Negroes for farm training. He has 99 white veterans enrolled and 30 pending. He has 11 Negroes on industrial job training. Mr. ---- is very capable and a far sighted leader. His program seems to be a fine one, in fact, one of the finest I have seen, and I plan to go back and see further. He will cooperate with the Negroes but they are not requesting the cooperation.

March 5, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----- ----, Negro County Agent, ------- County. There are no opportunities for veterans and they are leaving the county after saying hello and trying a few weeks to get what they want. Interviewers just pass the buck until veterans quit trying. Men are put off on jobs at $1 to $1.50 per day instead of drawing readjustment allowance payments. Have four high schools but they try to get boys to return to school regardless of background in preference to job training. Garages have laid off Negro mechanics and put on white trainees. Apprentices get tools and that's all many times. No Negro votes in this county.

Interviewed Mr. ---- ~~[illegible]~~, Negro County Agent, ----County. Has very small number that want to farm, most veterans want vocational training, farming only stands for doing without and suffering. Very hard for men to start farming, cannot get land, equipment or credit. Land hard to get because white sell in large lots and many will not sell to Negroes easily. Very few vote, and no veterans of World War II. Tension runs low, veterans are just going away, because opportunities will never be what they want. He will work with Rev. ----, a prominent business man and minister in setting up a committee.

HARRY L. WRIGHT, native of Jackson, Mississippi, graduate of Tuskegee Institute's business administration school, three years as fiscal officer with FSA, three and a half years in Marine Corps, twenty-three months overseas. Sergeant-major with 51st Defense Battalion in the South Pacific.

Assigned to Mississippi and Arkansas. Began work January 3, 1946.

January 12, 1936. Down at the State Department of Education, I met Mr. ---- ~~day~~, one of our Directors, and a man sincerely interested in better race relations. Mr. ---- was friendly, sincere and well informed (he even knew of my appointment.). He gave me the names of some of his friends who live in Natchez and asked me to say that I was one of his friends whom he wanted them to meet.

February 9, 1946. (Greenwood, Miss.) Dr. ---- ~~Gut~~, a Negro doctor, is the most civic-minded man in his community. Dr. ---- is President of the Negro Civic Organization in Greenwood. His organization has solicited about $6,000 from the community for some kind of community project - but somehow they haven't been able to work out a program. I got an idea, right here - here was an organization well known in the community and with money in their pockets; idle, only because they didn't have some worthwhile project that could get the public's approval. I told Dr. ---- about this Negro businessman in his own backyard who was exploiting Negro veterans just because such an organization as his wasn't doing anything. I explained how his organization could promote a training program for veterans, and I pointed out how it would be a good business proposition for the community. Somehow it's easier for the average-thinking fellow to understand things better when things are explained in dollars and cents values. Dr. ---- was sold on this veterans' program of the popular favor a veterans program will have with their public - yet there is "so much good in the worst of us". I think this idea of finding some already existing community organization in areas, then selling them out veterans program as their project will find favor in most of the communities.

I arranged a conference with the County Superintendent of Education, Prof. ----- ----. It was a real pleasure meeting an old gentlemen like Prof. ----. He does his job in a quiet manner - in his county alone, he has six Negro Vocational Agriculture High Schools. He explained it this way to me, "I look out for my colored schools just like I do for my white schools." Looking at the ~~Yazoo~~ Yazoo County School System with not one vocational agriculture high school for Negroes, I find a great deal of respect for both Prof.---- and his statement. Prof.----- gave me the names and the addresses of all his vocational agriculture high schools for Negroes: I have the On-the-Farm Training Program in mind.

(Yazoo City) I like to get around towns sometimes on my own, just to get that average veterans' feeling. I saw a sign on a building where the Red Cross was giving information to veterans. In the little, dark, segregated reception room, I introduced myself to a clerk; at once she invited me in to see the office manager, Mrs. ---- ----. I could tell right away that Mrs. ---- was uneasy, even after she had seen my credentials - so I gave her my little talk: "I am a Jackson boy; sold papers on the streets; Red Capped at the railway station; went to the public schools; to Tuskegee; off to the war and here I was back in Mississippi, trying to help these colored veterans to get settled down." From then on, I was "Harry" to her. She talked freely and gave me a complete view of the affairs of veterans in Yazoo City. She was very concerned about the Negro veterans being misinformed about their benefits.

February 23, 1946. (Hattiesburg, Miss.) Here's the situation in a nutshell: I have talked with both white and Negro leaders; I am convinced of the good racial feelings, I could see the city building. The fine school program caught my eye, the community building and the community organizations for Negroes were inspiring; yet I found that the Job Training Program confined the Negro veterans to the same old trades. The industries that were springing up around there still limited their Negro employees to the laborers' classes, only. Hattiesburg is the most progressive city in Mississippi, yet the Negro veterans who struggle away from the battlefields of the world can expect to move back to the same old pattern of living, if he moves back to the "progressive" city of Hattiesburg. Yet, who will doubt the future? A good house is always built on a good foundation. Hattiesburg has something of a good foundation.

March 4, 1946.(Meridian, Mississippi) The Negro high school has better facilities and a better training program for Negro veterans than any other institution of training (Negro) in Mississippi. This school has courses in cabinetmaking, carpentry, radio repair, electricity, and automobile mechanics. These shops are well equipped and all the teachers of the courses are college trained and have practical experience in their trades. In the trade courses, this high school has more than one hundred veterans enrolled, and there are approximately thirty-five veterans on the waiting list of the school. Mr. ---- ---- is principal of this high school. Principal ---- explained that in order to encourage veterans to take advantage of these courses he has placed a placard with the courses offered at the Harris Negro High School in the local office of the Selective Service setup and whenever a veteran reports in there, after being discharged, this placard offering these opportunities stares him in the face - consequently the school receives a steady flow of veterans seeking this training.

The Veterans Administration is just establishing ~~sub-regional~~ offices in ~~Meridian~~. A Mr. ---- ---- is the manager. One of the clerks directed me in to see Mr. ----; I waited in the outer office of his secretary; gave her my card and introduced myself; Mr. ---- who was talking to someone else peeped outside and saw me and my brief case (A Negro with a brief case always causes concern), and after he finished talking to that person, he called out in a loud voice, "Do you want to see me, boy?" I sat still - silent; his secretary went in and gave him my card. He then said, "Come right in, Wright." After I introduced myself, Mr. ---- carried me around all over all of his offices and introduced me to the heads of all his divisions. I soon found why he wanted to show me around. When we were well out of the way of his assistants, in a low whisper, he explained to me what services he was trying to render and as he put it: "In this office every veteran gets his rights explained to him, and I have explained to my assistants that a colored veteran is as white as a white man when it comes to treatment in this office, and I am a Mississippi man born just a few hundred miles over here in South Mississippi." ~~He grade as this man is, and~~ As traditionally Southern in his beliefs, as this man is he is the kind of person through whom we can expect to make real progress. He has a little something that we can use.

(Vicksburg, Miss.) Back at the "Y" the secretary and I sat down and made a list of opportunities for job training and the possible places where this training could be carried on. We discussed methods in which I had been able to get results. It was decided that Mr. ~~Hicks~~ would get all the Negro leaders whom he knew had an interest in the community to go down to the USES office and meet Mr. ~~Bickerstaff~~, invite him out to speak to these leaders, and from there to plan some action designedto reach most of the veterans' needs. I plan to make a return visit to Vicksburg sometime soon.

March 23, 1946. (Little Rock, Ark.) My first task over here I felt was getting in to see the heads of all the agencies who handle the affairs of veterans out in the other parts of the State. I wanted to let these men know what I was doing and how I felt and I wanted to know how they felt about the services their agencies were rendering to Negro veterans particularly. I found every official with whom I talked concerned about how well their programs were benefiting Negro veterans. Of course, I couldn't help them with an answer yet, but I have created in them an interest in the kind of things I am trying to do. All of them have asked me to come back in to see them and to tell them what I have found wrong and to tell them what I thought about the situation. Quite often, I had to suggest this procedure in a round-about way, but I gave them the idea, nevertheless.

Father Walker of the Urban League introduced me to a Rev. ---- ----, Negro County Probation Officer, who knew intimately the American Legion Officers. Through Rev. ---, I met Mr. ---- ----, Assistant Adjutant of the State Department of the American Legion. Mr. ---- received me in a most friendly fashion. He is a big fellow with a ready smile and by the "man to man" attitude in which we talked, assured me that he was one of the new progressive thinking young white men. He expressed the liberal view that the American Legion was now taking toward Negro veterans. Mr. ----- asked me to say to Negro veterans in my getting around that within thirty days the American Legion would be organizing separate posts for Negroes with equal status to the posts for white veterans. His office would be pleased to give me an introduction around the State. I won't miss the opportunity.

At the State Capitol, I located the office of an educational official, Mr. ---- ~~Lee~~. By his greeting I could tell that Mr. ---- was a man who had been around. I found him business-like, well informed, and informal in our conference. He explained all the minute details of the training program for veterans in his state. He answered all my many questions, straightforward. Mr. ---- asked me to make an observation of training setups for Negro veterans as I got around and to inform him of my impressions. He admitted that quite a number of people were concerned about the Negro veterans being offered new opportunities in order to entice them to remain in the South, and that these people had been in to talk to him about this. When our conference ended Mr. Jones rose, shook my hand in a sincere manner, and walked to the door of his office with me. I have his promise for the cooperation of his office in helping to get my work across.

March 30, 1946. After getting generally acquainted with the officials who run things out in the State; I took a trip down to Pine Bluff. All of the Negroes who handle the "Negro side" of the official agencies are located in Pine Bluff at the Negro Agriculture and Technical College.

Of all the places I have visited, I have never received as hearty a welcome as I did at this college. Mr. Lawrence Davis, one of the local fellows who grew up in the "back yard" of the college is president. He is a young man, business-like, yet friendly; intellectual, yet commonplace; both the cab driver who drove me out to the college and Mr. --- --- State Commissioner of Education told me of their respect for him.

At my conference with President Davis, I stated my mission and explained that I was not only interested in how well things were working out but also what things weren't working. Mr. ---- gave me this picture of the situation: There are more than four hundred veterans enrolled in the college. The college is accepting special students below college level for courses in trades with a little of the "three Rs" thrown in the course. All the classes were overcrowded. He felt that they could do an excellent job with a certain number, but the enrollment of veterans had increased above the number with which they could do the most effective job of teaching. They were in dire need of more buildings for classrooms, more equipment and more teachers.

President Davis arranged for me to meet with the Coordinator of Veterans and the faculty committee. This committee informed me that they would be forced to refuse admission on April 1st to at least seventy-five veterans, due to the fact that they didn't have building space, equipment and teachers to handle them. This committee pointed out to me that they knew full well that no other school offering trade education on this level was available to Negro veterans anywhere else in the whole state of Arkansas.

April 6, 1946. I have just returned to Little Rock from a visit to ~~Forrest City~~ and ~~Marianna~~ - out where Negro veterans can't "hear the schools bells ring". My suspicions were confirmed - Negro veterans over in this part of the state are not informed on their rights as veterans and the same group of uninformed community leaders that I've found elsewhere are here.

(~~Forrest City~~, Ark.) I took my usual look around the town and had my casual talks with veterans - all kinds of veterans. I went in to have a talk with the Contact Officer, Mr. ---- ----. It would have taken a detective to locate his office if Mr. ---- hadn't known - there were no signs up the narrow passage to his second floor office. Mr. ---- was very courteous especially after I mentioned his boss in Little Rock had asked me to stop in to visit his office. He admitted that Negro veterans weren't taking advantage of their rights to a great extent but he added: "they're doing a good job". I asked how many Negroes did he have on job training (I knew already) he said two - that was just half of my

question. He said he had eighty-eight white veterans on job training. I asked him if he called that a good job when Negroes number more than half of the population. I didn't expect him to smile.

I suggested to Mr. ---- that he and his five school veterans round up as many veterans as they could and to invite Mr. ----- (Contact Officer), Mr. ---- ---- of the USES, and a number of the leading Negroes to a meeting where veterans' rights could be discussed.

The meeting was set at 8:00 PM Wednesday night. The two white officials named and a Professor ---- of the white high school met with about fifty veterans and community leaders. I was asked to speak first - I set the stage and told the officials what was needed to be said. As an example of what was needed I asked all the veterans who knew where the Veteran Contact Officer's office was located to hold up their hands - two hands were held. All of the officials spoke plain and sincere and explained all the rights of veterans - I saw that plenty questions were asked. After the veterans meeting the group broke up into little groups, usually a white official, one of the Negro businessmen and a few veterans standing around discussing something that wasn't quite clear in the formal meeting. I was satisfied that " a seed" was planted here.

April 23, 1946. This week I have spent most of my time trying to actually do something about the over-crowded condition at the Negro State College. As planned I went in to have a talk with the American Legion. I had asked them to ponder over the situation awhile then later we'd discuss it. When I arrived they had given the matter quite some thought. The State Commander had told the Assistant Adjutant, my friend Mr. ---- to suggest that I inspect two of the Re-location Projects with a view toward recommending that the State take over one of these centers to establish a trade school as an extension of the Negro State College. I liked the idea right away. I have found that whenever we criticize, the question is always put to us: "What can we do about it?" This project idea could be my answer.

At the Veterans Administration's office I took one of their promises "off ice" and asked them to authorize their Negro Veterans Advisor, Mr. ---- ---- of Pine Bluff to take this trip with me. I wasn't surprised that my request was granted. I took the bus down to Pine Bluff, from there Mr. ---- and I motored down to McGhee, Arkansas, then about twelve miles to Rohwer, Arkansas, back to McGhee and about twenty miles to Jerome, Arkansas. At the Rohwer Re-location Project, I presented my credentials and added that the State Department of the American Legion was interested in us seeing all the features of the camp. The officials were then very cordial. We were shown every feature of the camp by one of the Colonels who insisted on driving us in his car. The project is a dream. With a small sum of meny the State could convert this project into an excellent trade school for veterans. There is enough housing to accommodate 3,000 veterans, their families and for classrooms and the like. I am enclosing a list of the facilities available. Here is a wonderful opportunity.

May 7, 1946. On my last night in Texarkana, I was invited to speak to the Negro Chamber of Commerce. A group of businessmen and a few of the professionals. There were about thirty persons at the meeting; which was a good cross section of the community; a few preachers, cafe owners, barbers, one doctor, several teachers, a plumber, and even a farmer. Like most Negro organizations, this organization was trying to get a program. I talked on "New Opportunities for the Negro Community through the Veterans Education Program". I kept my talk on a simple everyday basis, in other words, I talked their language. I hit the school problems I had seen around there. After explaining the opportunities for job training in the business establishments - the owner of an auto mechanic shop said that he would like to take at least two veterans as trainees. A veteran who had heard I was to speak had tipped in the back of the meeting. He rose and said that he was looking for a good job. The auto mechanic said, "Well boy, you've just found yourself a job." I had said to white officials in the town that I would ask this organization to invite them in to speak. I suggested this method to the Chamber of Commerce in keeping with current opportunities. After my talk, the organization requested their president to visit all of these officals and to personally invite them to one of the meetings. The president said, "I'll go to their offices tomorrow morning." The situation in Texarkana is hopeful.

Ibra B. January, native of Louisiana, recently released from the Army, studied for a year at Tuskegee Institute. Assigned to northern part of Louisiana. Began work

January 27, 1946. (Bastrop, La., Morehouse Parish) The committee is just getting started, but they are sold on the idea and i expect them to get going before any other parish around this part of the state, the teacher and the preacher's are together they are working hand and hand, they had been trying to get something started to help the Veterans.

February 11, 1946. XXXXXXXX-(Lincoln Parish) Mr. ----thinks this one of the best programs could be started to help colored veterans in Lincoln parish, he is going to meet with the committee until they understand just how they can work together and render the best possible service.

Mr.---- a business man, will be director of this committee he has the confidence of the business white people of that community, he is also on the interracial council they have in this little town, six (6) white six (6) colored.

(------, La.) I talked with all of them and those that are in town are going to work with the veterans contact committee and get on-the-job training going in a big way.

Feb. 24, 1946. (----------, La.) Rev. ---- (white) Executive Secretary Red Cross, a plain man to man talker very frank and out spoken, he has done all that has been done in assistance to negro Veterans in that Parish, giving them advice as to the best thing for them, he believes the negro Veteran should be organized in some type of organization on the order of the American Legion, so that he too might be informed as to his rights, and that he should be trained to make a living just the same as the white Veterans he believe there should be a committee composed of both white and colored so the white man can use his influence in getting this on the-job training program coing in that Parish, he will be more than glad to help the committee in any way possible he can.

---- ----- (col.) principal of the training school in that county has one GI in school they have a good shop, wood work and welding. He did not know they could train Veterans under the G.I. Bill of Rights and they had'nt had the time to go up and talk with the Service officer, so now that they know each other they will be able to get the job done in a best possible way. by working together.

March 27, 1946. Mr. ----, ---- Parish service Office, quote, here is a list o of names that were given to me some time ago that was to be a committee on service to Veterans in this community, it was my hope that this committee would accomplish certain definite results. I am hoping that your coming here will gather some prospect of the broader aspects of certain problems, peculiar to the Negro Veteran, a program of action for the more satisfactory adjustment of colored Veterans would be a great help to the community. I am willing to do what I can to help them get started. I talked to most of the men, they were waiting ontime, Mr. ---- is willing to go out of his way to help them if they will just work together and keep in touch withhim, he is trying to make it possible for apprenticeship training in Shreveport for colored, he told a group how to go about getting them in, but not to use his name because he has no control over this. The union leaders that I talked to in Shreveport were the type you do not like to meet, but if the building committee continue to work on them they will get some of the Veterans into apprenticeship training, they have lots of building going on.

May 1, 1946. (-------- Parish) I went to the Parish Service Officer, Mr. ---- (white) office in the American Legion Bldg. There I asked why the men weren't asking for their educational benefits, quote Mr. Harris, "Every school in this parish has been approved, and I have talked to the colored people at the USO and at one other place in the city and told them of the legal aids that are accessible to negro veterans and that every effort should be made to see that the colored veterans have this aid accessible in all the communities where it is so badly needed. The only response that I have had was two brick masons (colored). They were in my office wanting to know if they could get some veterans to train, but as yet they haven't sent the veterans in, and they haven't been back. We are here to serve veterans.when they come in we give them all the help we can. I can stand here in my office and see them from two's to tens going to our U.S.E.S. office, just across the street, but they don't find the way here. I have had more colored boys come into this office in one day, since you have been in town, then they have been at any other time. Now if you can get a colored committee that will give me the names of places of business that will train veterans, and get the veterans to come to see me, when you return to Alexandria you will see a better program in progress.

SRC

May 2, 1946

Memorandum to: IBT

Mr. Marcus Ginter, our field agent in Tennessee, has requested that we send a membership application blank to:

Mr. H. Price, President
Le Moyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

AT

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . EMILY H. CLAY . . . .

May 13, 1946

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

This afternoon Mrs. H. C. Bean, who was referred to me by Miss Annie Tait Jenkins of the Committee on Woman's Work of the Presbyterian Church, called to ask whether we could furnish a speaker for a Christian Conference of Negro Women, which is being held at Clark University, Atlanta, on the evening of June 5. There will be approximately 75 Negro women in attendance -- leaders of communities from over the State of Georgia. The subject is "What is being done for the Negro in rehabilitation, and what church women can do," and about 30 minutes will be allotted for the speech.

Miss Jenkins suggested that you might be willing to speak to the women, and I have promised to let Mrs. Bean know whether or not you can do so. Will you please let me know, in order that I may call her tomorrow afternoon. If you prefer, you may call her directly at Raymond 1934.

EHC

OK
Please you call her.

GSM

DARBY - ATLANTA

SR(

May 16, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: George S. Mitchell

We have received a report from Mr. Ibra B. January covering the week of May 5 -11, but since we have no report of his activities during the period April 28-May 4th, we have written him that we are forwarding him one-half of his May 15th salary check.

Please issue a check to him for this amount.

SRC

May 21, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

This is long, and only the eager will read it all.

But it will show you what is and what isn't being done.

I think in the end it belongs in my files, because of references, so will you send it back?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Same letter sent to
Chas Johnson
WWa
Fred Wale
Howard Odum

5RC

May 31, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

The Veterans Services Division of the Southern Regional Council employed from January 15, 1946 to March 21, 1946 Mr. William E.Dixon of Chicago. He had been raised in Louisiana and stationed there at camp for a time, and I sent him into the New Orleans area. His work was not satisfactory.

As I recall that the Fund keeps a roster of persons interested in work in this general field, it seemed to me a wise precaution to let the Fund know that my use of Mr. Dixon was unsuccessful.

It is not easy to pin down my reaons for letting him go. He was hard to teach, in the first place. His education, I thought, had impressed him overmuch. In the second place, he was no good at meeting people, and mine was a job that required ability in that. This arose, I judge, from a combination of confused thinking and personality traits.

Probably Mr. Dixon could learn to do an office job quite successfully.

This is sent in merely as a precaution. Mr. Dixon may never give the Fund or its friends as a reference. On the other hand, in case he does it would be right for the Fund to have this in its files.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

June 5, 1946

Dear Mitchell: Thank you for the statement about William E. Dixon. While the matter may never come up again, it is exceedingly helpful to have on file just such information as you give.

Sincerely yours,

ERE:RC

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC

June 21, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is interesting correspondence.

Probably you know already about whatever is proposed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

COPY

NATIONAL FILM BOARD
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Reed of the Southern Film Service wrote to me to tell me about your plan for a film on Negro Racial Origins. I have for quite some time worked on the idea of an Interracial Film Institute to be established on a foundation basis, and your suggestion would fall very definitely within the scope of the project. As producer and now as Director of Foreign Distribution for the Canadian Film Board, I have, of course, very little time and occasion to get the project under way within the next few months, but if we could start with one properly financed and efficiently produced film of the type you suggest, we might make a good deal of progress.

I have spoken to Herskovits and to most of the Negro organizations about the project, and I am reasonably assured of their support. Some of the foundations are willing to contribute some funds, but I am afraid that these good people in the academic world have veryllittle idea of what it costs to produce films. I am currently putting the last touches to a prospectus which will go to all the Foundations, most of the Negro organizations, and some of the Negro Universities, and in a few months' time we will, I presume, get the first reactions to the project.

Meanwhile I would be much interested in getting some additional data on your proposal. Would you care to drop me a line?

Sincerely,

Ernest Borneman
Director of Foreign Distribution

SRC

July 2, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

I could not forego sending you this weekly report from the man we have on in Texas. He is twenty-three years old.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CONFIDENTIAL

C O P Y

Silsbee, Texas
June 13, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I've spent the greatest portion of this week around Hardin County with most of my time spent in Silsbee and Kountze, Texas. Cities comprising the Hardin County area are for the most part sawmill towns with approximately a thousand veterans scattered throughout the county.

At Silsbee, Texas I talked with Lawyer F. W. Richardson whose attitude towards helping veterans seems to be a very favorable one. At the beginning of our conversation Attorney Richardson was inclined to believe that I was representing a communistic organization. Said Attorney Richardson, "I don't know anything about the Southern Regional Council other than what you've said, and if that is true, then I as well as others here in Hardin County will be glad to cooperate with you in getting something done for the veterans. If, however, your organization be some form of communistic party, then, you are going to find yourself getting run out of Hardin County." "Tatum," continued Attorney Richardson, "this is my home and I was reared up with a lot of the colored people here and I nor any other white person am not going to stand for somebody coming in here to run over the colored people of this county." As our conversation continued I finally began to succeed in winning Mr. Richardson's belief and confidence in the purpose of our organization.

Before leaving I asked him if Silsbee had a Veterans Contact Officer. "Yes", said he, "but his office is located in the Sheriff's office at Kountze, Texas. Mr. Frank Mabry, like myself, is a veteran and if you can sell him a bill of goods about your organization like you've done with me, I am sure you can get his full cooperation as well as some of the other white and colored citizens in this county," said Mr. Richardson. "Why," continued Attorney Richardson, "don't you talk with a few more people here in Silsbee before you leave for Kountze? We've got a fine colored man, J. C. Frazier, who is principal of the colored high school here and he's got a lot of influence with the veterans as most of them went to school under him." I thanked Lawyer Richardson and left to see Professor Frazier.

When I arrived at Professor Frazier's, he expressed himself as being too glad that I had come to Silsbee in the interest of the veterans. He said that he and his wife have been talking to veterans every day about doing

something other than being contented to sit around the beer parlors, but he says they seem to be well pleased and not interested in the opportunities offered them under the G. I. Bill of Rights. "Out of all the veterans I've met and talked with only one has gone to Kountze to see if he could get in school", said Professor Frazier. "Mr. Tatum," said Mr. Frazier, "I think the boys would go for the opportunities offered them if they were organized and someone like yourself or the Veterans Officer at Kountze would talk to them." When he said that I told him that getting the Veterans Contact Office to speak to groups of veterans was one of my jobs. He then suggested that I be present Friday night and he would have as many veterans of Hardin County present as possible. I told Mr. Frazier that I was going to Kountze to see Mr. Mabry, Veterans Contact Officer, and ask him if he would be present Friday night at the Silsbee Colored high school, where Professor Frazier said he would have the veterans meet. I thanked him and left for Kountze, the county seat of Hardin county.

When I arrived in Kountze which is nine miles from Silsbee I went to the Sheriff's Office and found no one in so, I came out and took a seat on the lawn between the jailhouse and courthouse. One of the gentlemen sitting in the window of the courthouse during a trial, looked down and saw me sitting on the lawn. Said he, "Who do you want to see, boy?" My answer was, "I would like to see Mr. Mabry." In a few minutes Mr. Mabry was out on the lawn extending his hand and saying, "I am Mr. Mabry." I told him my purpose for coming to see him and he said, "Let's go into my office." As we reached the steps of the jailhouse Mr. Mabry stood back and said, "Go right in." I went in and he offered me a seat.

Before I could sit down Mr. Mabry pulled out a package of Chesterfields and offered me a cigarette. We both lit our cigarettes and talked about veterans problems. All during our conversation Mr. Mabry had a very pleasant expression on his face as if I had all the answers to his many problems. "Tatum", said Mr. Mabry, "I am certainly glad you came to see me because I've been wondering what I am going to do for the colored veterans who want to go to school as well as want job training." "Of course," continued he, "I haven't seen many of them and I don't know why because I am not a bit prejudiced towards any veteran regardless of his race." "If he's a veteran," stated Mr. Mabry, "then I'll do anything for him, but, Tatum, the schools seem to be crowded and as for job training you can see that we don't have anything in this county but a few sawmills and service stations."

Mr. Mabry stated that he has not talked with many colored veterans and he doesn't know why they haven't flocked to his office as have the white veterans. I, said Mr. Mabry, "am not a bit prejudiced towards the colored veterans and if they would come here they will find that I shall do everything for them that I do for the whites." I asked him what he thought of explaining to them that they can come and see him anytime. "Tatum", he said, "you have the right idea, but just where can we get them together?" I then told him what Professor Frazier had in mind and he was glad to know that Professor Frazier would help get the veterans together. "While Professor Frazier is working in Silsbee I shall work in Kountze and other cities of the county. I shall also run an announcement in the paper, daily, until Friday," said Mr. Mabry.

When I got ready to leave Mr. Mabry got up and shook my hand and said, "When you go back to Silsbee tell Frazier that I'll be there with a busload of veterans

because I am going to announce it in the paper and have them meet here and bring them to Silsbee Friday night where I can talk to all of them." I thanked Mr. Mabry and left.

After this meeting and organization of veterans here in Hardin County I am going to Lufkin, Sour Lake and Jasper, Texas.

Yours very truly,

Jewel M. Tatum

SRC

July 30, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is another one that shows what our traveling veterans are doing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent Brazier's July 18 report

August 15, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here are some extra copies of the Arkansas survey made by Mr. Harry L. Wright.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

August 20, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

The day in Chicago helped greatly to clear my mind about things to do in Georgia.

My expenses were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plane fare | $68.86 |
| Taxi | 3.31 |
| Meals | 2.00 |
| Tip | .35 |
| | $74.72 |

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

September 4, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Here is a map of the coverage of our field agents.

In each county colored on the map a visit has been made to one or more towns, and the area has been used to get word out to the right people in that county.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

September 4, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is a map of the coverage of our field agents.

In each county colored on the map a visit has been made to one or more towns, and the area has been used to get word out to the right people in that county.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

9-5-46

Tom Addicks told me late July, '46, that the property was now controlled by the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company and others, and that the official in charge was Herman Wolfe of Raleigh who might perhaps be reached through the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. Addicks thought the lots would now sell for seven hundred dollars, more after paving.

Belleview Terrace, Raleigh, NC

SRC

October 10, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. M. E. Tilly
FROM: George S. Mitchell

A good gal to put on your list is Miss Anne W. Morris, Bulloch County Department of Public Welfare, Statesboro, Georgia.

She is a redheaded young gentlewoman, freshly out of Vassar - from Brunswick, I think - who of good purpose took a job just lately as child welfare worker-in-training at Statesboro.

I talked with her some in August, and so did Guion Johnson.

I would say she is a comer.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

October 10, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here are fresh excerpts from reports of Harry Wright. They interest me so much that I think they must be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SRC

November 7, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

I shall be sending Mr. Mulholland to Ft. Worth to look at a trade school there. He finds it a little hard to get started in each place and needs an initial contact.

Do the files contain a name of someone to whom I might suitably address a letter of introduction for Mr. Mulholland?

SRC

November 19, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Guy B. Johnson
FROM George S. Mitchell

Harry Wright recommends Giles Hubert as a Fellow. So do I. He would strengthen us on the agricultural end.

What about Shelby Robert as a Fellow? He now runs on-the-farm training for five Southeastern States for the Veterans Administration at Marietta. Tennessee born, Mississippi married, some years with BAE, active in promoting AVC hereabouts, and an ex-Navy guy.

SRC

November 19, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Tilly
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Have you ever considered getting out a little leaflet on what to do when emergencies impend?

Maybe you already have something like that.

Sincerely,

SRC

November 19, 1946

Memorandum to: Guy B. Johnson
From: George S. Mitchell

During a meeting of the Fellows, I thumbed through a copy of Josephine Hamilton's ME thesis, called "Materials for a High School Course in Southern Probelms". She finished this in '46, I think at Columbia, but I am not sure where.

I wonder whether she might not usefully be encouraged to produce a high school text in printed form that would cover the things she covers. Her chapter heads were: soil erosian, tenancy and sharecropping, absentee ownership, freight rate discrimination, poll taxes, tendency toward dictatorship, interracial cooperation, public health problems, public education problems, cooperatives, the South and Latin America, TVA and the new regionalism.

SRC Budget

December 17, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

Very many thanks for you kindness in sending down the $4,000.00.

I recognize the obligation to turn in the unexpended balance, but present prospects for achieving such a balance are not good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1946
Southern Regional Council

December 12, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell: In accordance with our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing our check for $4,000 which covers final payment on our appropriation for the work which the Southern Regional Council is doing with returning veterans. If any balance remains in this fund after the study is complete, it should be refunded.

Very truly yours,

Dorothy A. Elvidge

DAE:LCM
Enc.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Fin Rg
Payroll

January 28, 1947

Memorandum to: Mrs. Inez B. Tillison

From : George S. Mitchell

Our pay roll for the last half of January is altered as follows:

Marcus Gunter received final pay check, inclusive of any leave to him, on January 15th. Therefore, do not pay him for January 31st. It is the case however that I have authorized him to do several days work in this current pay period at a rate of $8.00 per day. This will come in a few days time on his final expense account. I assume that with holding tax should come out of the $8.00 per diem.

Jewel M. Tatum receives his final pay check January 31st inclusive of all leave to him.

Harry Wright is to receive his final pay check, inclusive of all leave, February 28th.

Wesley Brazier continues in pay status as before.

Merkerson and Bohannon will each draw some per diem pay in the current pay period but presumably none thereafter.

Mrs. Gillooley and I continue in pay status.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell.

February 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Inez B. Tillison

FROM : George S. Mitchell

In connection with Mrs. Spearman's request I can list the following:

Mr. Earnest Wright, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., principal local official of a newly organized veterans council in South Carolina. It has representatives from most parts of the State. The men who compose it are officials of various local veterans organizations. All colored. Much interested in more vocational schools for veterans.

Gaffney, S.C., an instructor at the Negro high school called Simpson is interested in veterans education.

Sumter, S.C., Prof. John Williams, Lincoln high school.

Orangeburg, S. C., H. W. Crawford at A & M College is interested in trade and industrial education for Negroes.

Greenville, S.C., R. W. Anderson, Box 441, Negro Farm Agent and community leader. Also, John Lenheart, C/o Thomas-Lenheart Cleaners, E. Broad St., Commander of Negro paper of VFW. Also, Giles Edwards, 8 Griffin St., Negro Coordinator of Cooperative Veterans Training. Also, the principal of Sterling Negro High School is Prof. Beech (SP?) He is also Supervisor of Veterans Negro Training.

Columbia, S.C., Mr. Gilliam is Director of Veterans Administration Guidance Center at Benedict College. All of the above are Negro.

I would think your best man to start with is Earnest Wright. Other contacts would fan out from there.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

February 17, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Inez B. Tillison

FROM : George S. Mitchell

This would be my suggestion to clear the books on the $100.00 of my own GSM personal money put up as loaned to the Council and as personal advance to Harry L. Wright.

The transaction is simple on the loan to the Council directly to me. It was $35.09 handed you by Mrs. Gillooley in cash money on February 14, 1947. I suggest a check in that sum from the Council to me clears it. Your receipt for that sum attached hereto.

On the other sum it was $65.00 loaned to Harry L. Wright by me and was handled in cash money. I suggest that the Council may be willing to serve as collection agency on this item. In that case the Council would deduct $65.00 from Wright's next expense account and the Council would hand me a check for $65.00.

There remains the item of $1.91 telegram money order charges on my advance to Harry Wright. I suggest this be handled as an item on the (about to be submitted) expense account.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

February 19, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mrs. Inez B. Tillison

FROM : George S. Mitchell

I received today check number 806 on the Citizens Trust Company from the Atlanta University School of Social Work in the sum of $200.00 as payment for teaching done by me at Atlanta University during the period October 30-January 22, 1946-47.

All of this teaching was done within the office day of SRC.

I paid $80.00 to Joseph Shabsees who taught the class for me four times. I paid $20.00 to Charles Mathias who taught it for me once. My own expenses in getting to and from classes were approximately $2.25. From the balance of $100.00 after payment of Shabses and Mathias, I deducted my expense leaving the sum of $97.75.

Herewith, check in that amount. This I consider as due the Council, Veterans Services Division.

Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Miss Anne,

Please make a fair copy of this effort, and begin the process of criticism and correction from Guy and from Mrs. Tilly. Also, if they think it has possible usefulness to Mrs. T., I want to try to get Ira Reid to revise. I'll be back Tuesday, for results.

POLICIES RE:

HOLIDAYS

VACATIONS

SICK LEAVE

LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Polices of the Southern Regional Council with regard to holidays, vacations, sick leave, leave without pay, and termination of employment are set forth in the following pages, together with the procedure for requesting leave and keeping records.

Holidays

The office of the Southern Regional Council is closed on the following holidays:

New Year's Day

Independence Day

Labor Day

Armistice Day (World War II)

Thanksgiving Day

Christmas Day (and whenever practical, Christmas Eve)

Whenever a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday may be taken.

- - - - - - - - - - -

General Policies

Each employee of the Southern Regional Council who is serving in a permanent status earns both vacation and sick leave at the rate of one work day for each full month of service. Vacation and sick leave are not granted to part-time employees, or to temporary employees who are working on an hourly or per day basis. A temporary employee who subsequently is employed on a permanent basis will be credited with any accumulated vacation or sick leave he may have accrued on the date of permanent employment.

Records are kept by the Office Manager of all absences from the office on work days. The attached form (SRC 8) is used for this purpose.

An employee will be charged with vacation or sick leave only for absences on those days upon which he would otherwise work and receive pay. No charge will be made against vacation for absence on holidays, Saturdays, Sundays, or other non-work days.

An employee who is absent from the office on official business is not considered on leave.

**Vacation**

Employees of the Southern Regional Council may take their vacation at any time that will least interfere with the efficient operation of the office. Request for vacation should be made in writing to the Office Manager (use Form SRC 7 "Record of Leave") at least ten days prior to the time the vacation is desired. This will allow time for securing approval of the Executive Director, which is necessary in some instances.

Vacation may not be granted for periods less than a half day.

If not taken, vacation may accumulate up to 24 work days (or vacation accrued during two years of service). Accrued vacation in excess of 24 days will be forfeited.

If an employee resigns or is asked to resign from his position, he is entitled to receive pay for all of his accrued vacation which has not been taken, up to, and including, the date of his leaving.

**Sick Leave**

Sick leave with pay is allowed whenever an employee is incapacitated for performance of duties due to sickness, injury, or when some member of his immediate family has a contagious disease, or is seriously ill.

Notification of absence on account of sickness shall be given to the Office Manager as soon as possible on the first day of absence. On the first day of work after an illness, employee will turn in "Record of Leave" to the Office Manager.

Sick leave may accumulate upto a total of 48 work days (or sick leave accrued during four years of service). Untaken sick leave beyond this total is forfeited.

No records of sick leave have been kept prior to the date of this memorandum. For purposes of computing sick leave, accumulation of sick leave for all persons employed prior to January 1, 1946, will start on that date.

If an employee has a serious illness which keeps him away from the office for a period of time beyond the sick leave accrued to his credit, the Executive Director may approve either of the following plans:

(1) Leave without pay, after all accumulated sick leave and vacation have been exhausted.

(2) Sick leave advanced, up to 20 work days, with the understanding that the employee will remain with the Council until sick leave has been earned, or that adjustment will be made in final salary.

For employees of long standing the Executive Director may grant special sick leave with pay (in addition to regular sick leave accrued) not in excess of 20 working days, this to be granted in special instances of serious disability or illness and after all accumulated vacation has been exhausted.

When sickness occurs within a vacation period, the period of illness may, upon presentation of a certificate of the attending physician, be charged as sick leave, and the charge against vacation reduced accordingly. Application for substitution of sick leave for vacation shall be made immediately after the expiration of the vacation period.

When an employee resigns, all accrued sick leave is forfeited at the time of resignation.

Maternity Leave

In cases of maternity leave, the Executive Director may grant leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed eight months after all accrued sick leave and vacation have been taken.

For employees of long standing the Executive Director may grant part of this maternity leave with pay in addition to vacation and regular sick leave accrued. This special leave, which may not exceed 20 work days, may be granted only after all accrued vacation and sick leave have been taken, and when it is understood that the employee will return to her position.

Leave Without Pay

Leave without pay for reasons other than sick leave, may be granted with approval of the Executive Director after all accumulated vacation is exhausted.

An employee returning from leave of absence without pay will be credited with any accumulated sick leave he had accrued when granted leave of absence.

Termination of Employment

If an employee resigns his position with the Southern Regional Council, it is expected that minimum notice of two weeks will be given; if it is necessary to reduce the staff the employee laid off will be given at least two weeks notice. In instances of dismissal, where it seems advisable for the employee to leave immediately, he will be paid for the notification period.

As stated above, an employee whose services are terminated voluntarily or involuntarily will be paid for all of his accrued vacation at the time of his leaving. Any accrued sick leave is forfeited.

MEMORANDUM

The Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Negro YMCA is named Cochrane. He is a friend of Dick Boddie, whom I met at Bridgeport Center.

Among other things, they were concerned with loans (for which they had to pursuade the bankers who were reluctant because of the red tape), medical (the Center takes care of all red tape for the doctors), insurance, pensions to widows of World War I, job counselling, recreation, OPA, arrested veterans (for medical care as referrals of social work cases arise therefrom), selective service, Veterans Administration, USES. They have a variety of professionals on call, such as accountants, lawyers, etc. They stress the importance of a receptionist properly trained. They were also concerned with law, education, in-migrants, state liaison, and religion. Hamrick spoke of the opportunity to train leadership. At Separation Centers the veterans are hurried and worried and anxious to get home. They learn enough to know they need to know more when they get home, but everything done at the Separation Center has to be done again. Mention of an unwinding period for veterans. If there were no veterans, straightening things out after the war would provide a job to do. YMCA provides a good place for physiotherapy and community education. The road begins after the veteran gets his GI rights. They spoke of boys who had forgotten how to dance and wanted to learn again, and boys who had been out of conversation for five years and don't know how to start again.

Further information is in an article in the Education Journal recently, and Yank for May 25th.

Look up in Atlanta that PHD in psychology, William Hinrichs. He is a good research man. At Remington Arms he trained Mrs. Helen McHugh who is a job consultant at the Bridgeport Center.

This is by way of a report on work so far of the Veterans Services Division of the Southern Regional Council.

I took the job June 18, 1945. The first six months were spent in reading up on veterans' needs and benefits and on administration of services to veterans. Several trips were made ~~to~~ in Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Washington. Gradually a program took shape involving two main lines of work:

(1) A survey of ~~that~~ the administration of veterans services in the Southern States.

(2) Stimulus to job vocational education, particularly training and on-the-farm training.

The survey is about completed in Louisiana and Virginia and partially done in North Carolina. Alabama is now being looked at by Mr. W. B. Twitty. A forthcoming article by me in the New South for February gives the general background of services to veterans. It is ~~continued~~ intended in later issues to provide details state by state. The survey is really a means of finding out what the situation is and making acquaintance of the officials ~~of~~ and of local interested groups who are dealing with the problems. So far as it ~~is~~ has gone it has turned up the following things which are needed:

(1) Much more Negro personnel in local offices serving ~~NEGROEX~~ veterans.

(2) Statistical reports in such offices showing their services by race.

(3) Improvement of USES on Negro placement in skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

(4) More participation by Negroes in the work of Selective Service Boards as ~~their~~ reemployment committee.

(5) Opening of the American Legion to Negro posts in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. More Negro posts in states which already permit the chartering of Negro posts would be helpful.

(6) Some linkage of the many mushrooming Negro veterans organizations which are springing up, ~~over the South.~~

(7) Much more vocational education to be made available to Negroes and old-timey courses to be replaced by training in new skills.

(8) Greatly improved police administration.

Job training offers great prospects, but needs much improvement. Few veterans know about it, and communities in general know less. If the program could be ~~greatly~~ expanded and improved, it would not only do a lot to better the prospects of Negro and white veterans in the Southern states; it would be the

means of establishing in the South a well-rounded and effective pattern of technical education for all who would want it. Present bottlenecks are the matter of getting employers to take on trainees and the completely inadequate staff assigned by the State Departments of Education to the program. I hear that important efforts are being made to arrange for the U. S. Office of Education to subsidize the State Departments of Education in order that these latter may put on enough people to do the job. That means people to inspect places where training is being done and people to find new training opportunities. The administrative procedure is new, and a lot of work will have to be done to tighten it.

In an effort to speed all this I am trying to get far more veterans to apply for job training, and its companion, farm training, At about the turn of the year five veterans were employed as field agents to do this. These men are Harry Wright, ~~(colored)~~ Ibra January, ~~(colored)~~ Horace A. Bohannon, ~~(colored)~~ ~~W. B. Twitty, (white)~~ and W. E. Dixon ~~(colored)~~. (Negroes), and W. B. Twitty, (white).

Mr. January has northern Louisiana, and Mr. Dixon has southern Louisiana. Mr. Harry Wright has Mississippi. Mr. Twitty is in Alabama, and Mr. Bohannon is in Georgia.

Another Negro veteran, Mr. John W. Merkerson, has already been trained

for this work during a recent lengthy furlough and is expected to be out of the Army and at work within ten days or so. He will probably be sent to Florida and perhaps to South Carolina.

Salaries of these men range from $200.00 to $275.00 a month, plus travel expense, which is heavy.

Their procedure is to travel to towns and cities with a proportinately large ~~fairly heavy~~ Negro population. They first interview officials in charge of job training or farm training. They then reach the more influential Negro leaders and some white leaders and point out the possibilities involved in trade training for veterans. In a good many cases the leaders whom these veteran have talked with have of their own accord set up informal organizations to follow through, but no special effort is ~~being~~ made to get going a chain of local organizations. What is attempted is to get the word out that trade training is available to veterans and is a good bet.

Thus far, job training has been explained in four or five towns in north-central Louisiana. The south Louisiana man has only just arrived in New Orleans and has begun there. In Mississippi, good work has been done at Jackson, Clarksdale, Greenville, and at a number of rural points in the Delta area. In Alabama, Twitty is both looking into administrative services and ~~preaching~~ pushing job training. He has been to Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Tuscumbia, Montgomery and Mobile. In

Georgia Mr. Bohannon has worked with Negro state officials in charge of vocational agriculture at Ft. Valley and Waynesboro, and has begun to push job training in Augusta. He has had to do a certain amount of individual training placement work for Negro veterans in Atlanta. Actually he has gotten eight men into training opportunities, although he spends only an odd couple of days in Atlanta now and then.

A few other specific things of less importance have been done. We had a hand in working out a two-day meeting about services to Negro veterans in Virginia and a one-day meeting in Jackson, Mississippi. I have attended similar meetings at Ft. Valley, Georgia, and Columbia, S. C. This office has also handled perhaps a dozen individual Negro veteran cases for small services about claims and jobs. Several of the Atlanta veterans serving agencies now call this office once or twice a week with a special case they have not been able to unravel and ask our help. I do not encourage this, but when we get one we do what we can.

A name + addresses of influential local people whom the field agents must see

You will see that great areas of the South have scarcely been touched. Nothing has been done in Tennessee, hardly anything in South Carolina, nothing in Florida, and nothing in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. It would of course be well if I could put on people to handle each of these states. The months passing just now are critical months. Several of the field agents now assigned can be pulled out of the states they are presently working in and put elsewhere, but this should not happen for at least two months.

Present expenditures

Overall available to the S. P. C. C. for this purpose (3 months) is

Over

is at a rate of roughly 3000.— a month, which nearly fills the funds available until June 30.

I would welcome your comments on what is being done, and on ways to make the best use of them and support are many.

Sincerely,

3320 Gloucester Rd
Richmond

PW
GBJ
Odum
WWA
Corbett

Chas Johnson

5 more copies

Office

# TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF CONTENTS OF OFFICE MANUAL

## I. ORGANIZATION

(1) By-Laws and Charter
(2) Officers
(3) Board of Directors
(4) Executive Committee
(5) Standing Committees
(6) Staff
(7) Fellows
(8)

## II. GENERAL POLICIES

(1) Hours of work
(2) Vacations, sick leave, holidays
(3) Transportation, etc.
(4) Salary scales and job classifications (?)
(5)

## III. OFFICE PROCEDURES

(1) Mail
  (a) incoming
  (b) outgoing (use of metering machine)
(2) Central calendar
(3) Telephone
  (a) Messages
  (b) Long distance calls
(4) Sign out slip
(5) Itinerary slip
(6) Mailing lists
  (a) addressing machine
  (b) change of address form
(7) Files
  (a) outline of system used
  (b) clippings - correspondence
  (c) rules
  (d) daily file
  (e) tickler file
(8) Library
  (a) system of cataloging (or indexing)
  (b) rules of circulation
(9)
(10)

## IV. CURRENT SCHEDULES

(1) Saturday duty
(2) Luncheon schedules
(3) Dictation schedules

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Senator Eastland trotted out the old, discredited arguments: The FEPC, he said, is staffed with Communists; it is not needed; the object of those who push it is agitation for the sake of division; it prepares the ground for racial amalgamation, threatens free enterprise, and is another step in CIO-PAC's drive to "take over" American business. He was talking for time, and he threw in a long denunciation of Liberia, and scathing comments on the personnel of the various FEPC offices.

This was old stuff, that would not have made the papers. But in the course of the speech, Eastland repeatedly attacked the record of

Negro troops in this war. His statements were insulting to the United States armed forces, and a bitter wound to the pride of the million Negroes in the Services, and the twelve million Negroes from whose homes the soldiers and sailors and marines went into the War.

Here is some of the abuse. "I recently returned from Europe. While there I talked to numerous high-ranking generals of the American Army, some of them in a peculiar position to know the facts..... What is the combat record of the Ninety-second Division, the only Negro division that has seen service in Europe?"

"To begin with that division - and I state it authoritatively - had the best equipment... (and) training of any division in the American Army. For political reasons - and when I say 'political reasons' I quote American generals - they were forced to commission some Negro officers for that division. In not one instance..could they place a Negro officer in a responsible position. In not one instance could they place upon his shoulders the responsibility of combat, and I tell you now... that division could not be placed in an important position in the line....

"The Negro soldier was an utter and dismal failure in combat in Europe. When I make that statement it is not from prejudice. I am not prejudiced against the Negro."

(Laughter in the galleries)

"....In a number of instances these soldiers would desert their posts of duty, officers would desert their posts of duty, without cause, and the whole division would, without cause, rhyme, or reason, quit fighting. The officers told us the soldiers had no initiative, no sense of responsibility, very low intelligence, and

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Towards the end, after allusions to the views of prejudiced white soldiers, he said, "This agitation for social equality has destroyed racial tolerance, and I state frankly, that the white soldier is openly and avowedly waiting for his chance when he returns to the United States."

Through the weary years of Ben Tillman and Tom Watson and John Rankin and Theo. Bilbo we have become accustomed to race-hate oratory. But it is a new thing to condemn the fighting spirit of Negro soldiers. Think what these words mean to the boys who have worked and fought for their country, and to all Negroes, everywhere.

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Here is a sample pair of the citations of Negro soldiers in the 104 Timberwolf Division, for bravery in the battle of Germany:

<u>Silver Star</u>

To: Staff Sergeant Claude Pierce, Jr., 308 South 5th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania

"....then private first class, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in Germany on April 15, 1945. When a tank was hit and set afire by enemy artillery, Sergeant Pierce dashed across open terrain in the face of devastating enemy fire to remove the trapped crew. Although twice knocked from the tank by the concussion of near misses from direct enemy artillery fire, he climbed back on the flaming tank, extinguished the fire, and removed the crew from the tank. After administering first aid, he carried the more seriously wounded men across two hundred yards of fire-swept terrain to safety and medical aid. The gallantry and cool courage in the face of grave danger displayed by Sergeant Pierce, far above and beyond the call of duty, exemplify the finest tradition of the American combat soldier."

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"....leading a patrol into enemy territory, Private Dodson (then private) was wounded in the hand, but he tenaciously continued his mission. Observing an enemy tank two hundred yards distant, he advanced alone, threw a rock at the tank to attract attention, and shot the tank commander with a captured pistol when he emerged from the tank. The remainder of the tank crew were so terror-stricken that they immediately surrendered. The audacious intrepidity and cool courage displayed by Private Dodson exemplify the finest traditions of the American combat soldier, reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the military service."

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The South is proud of all her sons who have gone into the War. We want them back, and we want them honored for what they have done.

White Southerners have now a special job of making it clear to the Negroes that we know they did their whole part, notwithstanding the disadvantages and the insults that were put upon them - as civilians and as soldiers. Some justice lives in the South. After Eastland's speech it will be harder than ever to convince Negroes

that this is so, but we have the job to do.

Mississippians can write Senator Eastland, and tell him they don't like what he said. That will help. Perhaps the best we can do is to see to it, in our own communities, that as these boys come home their home towns give recognition - public recognition and personal recognition - of the full share they bore in the victory over fascism abroad.

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Articles

# IN ANSWER TO EASTLAND

A Statement Prepared By The
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Copies of this Memorandum may be
obtained free on request from the
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Notes on AW's pamphleteering —

✓ 1. YMCA, 22 Butler St. Glad to have them; wanted 75 more. Old friend of mine is secretary there now; named Bertha.

✓ 2. Atlanta Urban League. Miss Grace Hamilton has a supply of pamphlet, also has a supply of CIO pamphlets for veterans and other veteran pamphlets. Wants to know if we will mail out a letter to all the churches over GSM's signature, saying that veteran information pamphlets can be secured at Urban League. If we furnish the mailing, they will furnish the list of ministers. Wants GSM to confer with her about this.

✓ 3. Citizens Trust Co. Mr. Milton said he would be glad to distribute pamphlet, wanted 100 more. Said four veterans had been in that morning. He is a member of the Council.

✓ 4. Atlanta Mutual Building Loan and Savings Asso. Only one person in office; nice girl. Said they contact a great many veterans, wanted 200 more pamphlets.

✓ 5. Family Welfare Society, Glad to distribute them; wanted 25 more.

✓ 6. Wheat Street Baptist Church. Talked with Mrs. Borders. Said they are hold-discussion groups on veterans problems. Took twelve pamphlets, will call us if they need more.

✓ 7. Big Bethel Church. Dr. Babcock was out. Secretary said she would give him pamphlets (12) and call us if they needed more.

✓ 8. First Congregational Church. Minister at home. Left 12 pamphlets on his desk with his mail.

✓ 9. Booker T. Washington High School. Will call us if they need any more. Didn't seem particularly interested.

✓ 10. Servicemen's Center. Glad to have them. Have a veteran's club. Want 100 more copies.

✓ 11. Atlanta University Glad to have them. Want 100 more copies.

✓ 12. Clark University. No summer classes. Want 100 copies first of September. Address Dean's Office.

✓ 13. Spelman Do not come in contact with many veterans, but glad to have a dozen copies.

✓ 14. Atlanta College of Mortuary Science. Have several veterans in classes now. Glad to have pamphlets. Will call us if need more.

15. Headquarters - Separation Center, 1464, Ft. McPherson
Talked with Capt. Gerard. Very nice chap, very co-operative. Said they separate 50-60 Negroes a day. Not all of these are Atlanta men, however. He will be glad to see that the Atlanta veterans get a copy.

Thinks it is very good. Wants at least 300.

16. USES - Talked with Mr. Anderson. He and another chap do nothing but handle Negro veterans. Said they average 100 a day. Wants at least 300 hundred pamphlets, more if we can spare them. Gave him 300, told would try to send him more.

17. Army Personal Affairs Division, 71 Walton St., NW
Mrs. Ruth Wolf said they come in contact with a number of Negro veterans. Would like to have 75 pamphlets to start. Will call us when they give out.

18. Legal Aid Society, Connally Bldg. Talked with Miss Grace Morrison. Pleasant cheerful soul; much interested in improving race relations. Meets and advises many Negro veterans. Wants 100 pamphlets; will call us when they give out.

19. Veterans Service Center, 75 Cone St. Major Bell in conference. Secretary said he had just written Shabses for twenty-five additional pamphlets. Left him 25 with secretary. Wrote him a letter offering more.

20. Lawson -Separation Center. Talked with Captain R. M. Hughes, who does psychological rehabilitation (Aphasia, particularly) and does "councelling". He is a good egg, definitely, a member of SRC, a part-time faculty member of Atlanta School of Social Work, knows Shabses. Wants to help any way he can in our program. Says there is no segregation at Lawson and there has been no racial conflict at all between the soldiers. He is especially interested in handicapped Negro veterans. Is giving them vocational training, but see no future for them in the South under present conditions. Advises them to go north to work, but is worrie d about this because of tension it creates in the North. Says Council should do some thinking on the problem. Wishes northern Negroes could be persuaded to spread out into rural areas in order to ease tension in cities. Lawson has a very complete library of college catalogs. Capt. Hughes would like to talk with GSM and show him some of the things they are doing at Lawson. Hughes 'wife was formerly with FSA in Columbus, Ohio; now does parole work at Federal Penn. He says only 5% of Negro dischargees would be able to use pamphlet. Took 50.

Ch. 6741

FURTHER NOTES ON AWS' PAMPHLETEERING

Veterans Guidance Center - Talked with Mr. Griffin and Dr. Moore.
Georgia Tech Mr. Griffin works for the Veterans Administration, and Dr. Moore is head of the Guidance Center and is employed by Georgia Tech. They work together. Dr. Moore is very anxious to talk with GSM about veterans' problems, especially Negro veterans. He would like for the Council, or somebody, to publish a survey of job resources for Negroes in in Atlanta, Ga. He is using an old one compiled by NYA under Lassetter, but says it is quite out of date. Dr. Moore is a friend of Dr. Guy Johnson, also knows GSM's father. The Center took 100 pamphlets. Dr. Moore said that he believes most of the veterans will have gotten hold of one of the pamphlets before they come to him, since we distributed them at the separation centers, etc. Dr. Moore has talked to Shabses' classes.

Educational Division
Veterans Service
State Office Building -- Talked with Miss Lyda Pate. Miss Pate took a dozen pamphlets and will call for more. A nice person. Is worried about Negro veterans; can't find many places for them to train on the job. Most of the Negro organizations are willing to train veterans, but won't pay them anything while training, and the Division won't approve them.

Veterans Administration -- Talked with Mr. Walters, a contact man for veterans. Took fifty of the pamphlets, but didn't seem to be particularly interested. Wanted to know what the Council is; I told him; was unimpressed. Nice and polite and unconcerned.

RECORD OF LEAVE

Date submitted_____194___

For_____days (Indicate working days, not counting Saturdays.)

Beginning_____194___; returning to work on _____194___

Type of leave: (check) vacation___; sick___; without pay___; other_____

If "other", specify type here _____

Signed _____

SRC-7

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Meeting of the Board of Directors

The meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by Dr. P. B. Young, Vice Chairman, at 10:30 A. M. January 31, 1945, in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Georgia. The following members were present:

Howard W. Odum, Chairman

Will W. Alexander
Mrs. Jessie D. Ames
Horace M. Bond
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Wilson M. Brown
Rufus E. Clement
A. W. Dent
Clark Foreman
H. D. Goode
Leonard Haas
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Gordon B. Hancock
Mrs. Henry Havens
Charles S. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
E. A. McDowell
T. James McNamara
Benjamin E. Mays
George S. Mitchell
N. C. Newbold
F. D. Patterson
Edmund M. Preston
Ira DeA. Reid
James L. Robb
G. D. Rogers
Philip E. Shulhafer
Miss Florence Sytz
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Harold L. Trigg
Forrester B. Washington
John H. Wheeler
Goodrich C. White
Miss Josephine Wilkins
F. C. Willcoxon
P. B. Young

The opening prayer was offered by Dr. Edward A. McDowell.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 6, 1944, were read by the Secretary.

1 IT WAS VOTED that the minutes be adopted as read.

A brief report of the meeting of the Committee on Fellows, on December 5, 1944, was made by the Chairman Dr. Forrester B. Washington. At that meeting the following Fellows were nominated: Charles Jones, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; John Ivey, Jr., Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald, Hickory, North Carolina; Vernon Wharton, Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi; Ernest Neal, Dallas, Texas; W. H. Pipes, Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana; Captain Robert M. Hughes, Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta; and John William Morgan, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville. It was agreed by the Committee, Dr. Washington said, that the staff of the Council should be requested to prepare a manual, giving a detailed description of the work of the Fellows. It was further agreed that an invited Fellow who is on leave of absence outside the region may be considered a resident of the region if he plans to return. In the event he has moved outside this area, however, the Committee agreed that he must be informed of the sections of the By-laws which require that "all members of the corporation shall be residents of this area" and that Fellows "shall, during the term of their fellowship, be members with all the rights and obligations of members, except that they shall be exempt from the payment of dues."

2 IT WAS VOTED that the report be adopted.

Dr. Hancock said that he was very much impressed with the list of Fellows selected. He noticed, however, that they were all from within our own region, and he wondered whether the Council was ready to draw from other regions, thus broadening our scope of activity and answering the charge that we are too provincial. It was the consensus that the Fellows should be selected from the area of the Council.

Mrs. Hamilton asked what the basis was for the selection of Fellows. Dr. Johnson explained that at a meeting of the Committee on Fellows last summer it was the general agreement that Fellows should be preferably people of the young or young middle-age group, but that no definite age limit was set; that they should have shown some talent for leadership in organization or research, or in public relations; that they should be selected to represent a variety of professions. He also called attention to the fact that Council members were expected to nominate Fellows to serve for a period of two years.

Dr. Washington called attention to the fact that the Fellows are not Fellows in the usual sense, but are "free, voluntary field workers who supply information and sometimes, perhaps, work on situations."

Dr. Johnson asked whether Board members would like to have copies of the memorandum sent to the Fellows, outlining ten or twelve different sorts of things they might do and requesting that each one check the things which he would be best able to do. It was the consensus that the Board should be provided with this memorandum.

In the absence of Mr. Virginius Dabney, Chairman, Dr. Johnson made a brief report for the Committee on Public Relations, which held its first meeting on December 5, 1944, with only three of its members present: Mr. Dabney, Mrs. Havens, and Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr. The possibility of getting a person who would be suitable for public relations and publicity work was discussed. The members also discussed the demobilization of the Service men and the importance of doing something to impress on the public the necessity for post-war planning to take care of the demobilization problems. It was suggested, Dr. Johnson said, that the Council might sponsor a South-wide conference on the post-war period, bringing in some of the chiefs of police and other experts and trying to dramatize the problem as much as possible. Dr. Johnson reported that no formal action was taken at the meeting.

3 IT WAS VOTED that the report be accepted.

Dr. Bond told of a conference of land-grant college presidents among Negroes held in Chicago last fall, when a project aimed at the reintegration of Negro veterans into civilian life was authorized and the president of the conference was instructed to take steps to set up a series of regional conferences, as well as a series of state conferences, taking as a guide the conference held in Virginia recently under the direction of Dr. P. B. Young and President L. H. Foster of the State College. Dr. Bond asked for the cooperation of the Council in this project.

Mr. Preston expressed the opinion that a question as important as this should be given a special place on the agenda. After discussion and on motion of Msgr. McNamara-

4 IT WAS VOTED that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a committee to bring in a report after lunch suggesting ways in which the Council might assist in carrying out the plans of the cooperating Negro educational institutions for the readjustment of Negro veterans.

The following committee was appointed: H. M. Bond, Chairman, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Clark Foreman, George S. Mitchell, John H. Wheeler, Edmund M. Preston, and N. C. Newbold.

Dr. Johnson reported briefly for the Committee on Publications, stating that arrangements had been made for the preparation of several pamphlets during 1945.

Dr. Odum said that Dr. Alexander hoped to call a meeting of the Committee on Finance, of which he is Chairman, about the sixteenth of February, when he will be in Atlanta.

The report of the treasurer was read. (See attached.)

5 IT WAS VOTED that the report be accepted and filed.

Dr. Clement asked whether the Council has continuing appropriations from any of the foundations. Dr. Odum replied that the General Education Board appropriation is for a period of five years and that it is understood that the appropriation of the Julius Rosenwald Fund is a continuing appropriation. It was agreed that the Committee on Finance should make an effort to get assurance of continuing support from the Fund.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was read by the Chairman Mrs. Henry Havens, as follows:

President- Mark Ethridge
1st Vice President- P. B. Young
2nd Vice President- Homer P. Rainey
3rd Vice President- Carter Wesley
Secretary-Treasurer- Emily H. Clay
Executive Director- Guy B. Johnson
Associate Executive Director- Ira DeA. Reid

For the vancancy on the Executive Committee-
Edmund M. Preston
For the Board of Directors-
Rt. Rev. Charles Clingman

The committee further suggests that the Board of Directors accept the resignation of Mr. Haas from the Executive Committee and that the counsel be made an ex officio member of the Committee.

The committee recommends, also, that Dr. Odum be made a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Havens was asked whether all the people nominated had agreed to accept the nominations. She replied that all with the exception of Mr. Ethridge had indicated that they would do so, and that it was understood that he would consider accepting the presidency.

After discussion, Dr. Dent moved that the Committee on Nominations be instructed to call Mr. Ethridge by long-distance telephone to find out, before electing him, whether or not he will accept the presidency. Mr. Preston suggested that it would be better first to have a vote on whether or not the Board wanted to invite him to become President.

The advisability of electing Mr. Ethridge, in view of his remarks concerning segregation at the FEPC hearings in Birmingham in 1942, was discussed. Dr. Bond stated that the Committee on Nominations, of which he was a member, was of the opinion that the remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Ethridge in the Birmingham document "were not too serious an impediment to his elevation to the presidency of the Council."

Dr. Dent said that he would like to withdraw his previous motion and have the Board vote first on the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Dr. Clement spoke in favor of the election of Mr. Ethridge, who in his opinion is "one of the most liberal of living Southerners," and said that his only concern was whether or not Mr. Ethridge would accept. Dr. Clement, therefore, made a motion-

That the report of the Committee on Nominations be tabled until Mr. Ethridge can be consulted.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson expressed the opinion that the main point to be decided at present is whether or not the members of the Board want to elect Mr. Ethridge to the presidency. He said that he took occasion to read the transcript of the Birmingham hearings in which Mr. Ethridge's speech appeared and that he got a very different impression from that which was given by the published reports of the address - one that increased his respect for Mr. Ethridge. Dr. Johnson stated, also, that it was his belief that Mr. Ethridge was describing a situation and that the statement which he made was not his present or ultimate opinion concerning segregation.

Dr. Clement's motion was seconded by Dr. Patterson and, after further discussion-

6 IT WAS VOTED that the report of the Committee on Nominations be tabled.

Dr. Clement said that he would like to propose a motion-

That it would be the sense of this body that after a discussion of segregation, no matter what the decision, we would ask Mr. Ethridge to accept the presidency of the Council.

Dr. Foreman called attention to an article by Dr. Will W. Alexander, entitled "Our Conflicting Racial Policies," in the January Harper's magazine and made a motion-

That the Board go on record as endorsing the article and that this statement be accepted as the Council's policy on segregation; further, that one hundred thousand reprints of the article be ordered and distributed.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Clement.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Charles Johnson expressed approval of distributing the article, but said he thought it was somewhat irregular to adopt a magazine article as a policy of a body. He said, also, that at the present time he thought it was unnecessary and unwise to make a statement either for or against segregation and that he was opposed to any such statement.

Dr. Mays said it was his opinion that the Council "should be known by its works," and that no statement should be issued on the subject of segregation.

After saying that he was in full agreement with Dr. Charles Johnson's statement, Dr. Clement offered a substitute motion-

That we now have a vote on the question of whether or not Mr. Ethridge shall be invited to accept the presidency of the Council.

7 IT WAS VOTED that his motion be accepted

Dr. McDowell offered an amendment-

That we express it as the consensus of this body that Mr. Ethridge shall be chosen as the President of the Southern Regional Council if he is willing to accept election.

With the approval of Dr. Clement-

8 IT WAS VOTED that the amendment be accepted.

Dr. Young requested Dr. Odum to get in touch with Mr. Ethridge as quickly as possible.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting reconvened at 2:30 P. M., with Dr. Young presiding.

Dr. Guy Johnson read the list of Honorary Fellows elected by the Committee on Fellows and reported that 29 had accepted to date, 3 had refused, and 8 had not replied to the invitation. (See attached list.)

Dr. Johnson said that he and Dr. Reid had made an arrangement with a research specialist to prepare some data suitable for making a large display chart which will be printed. The chart will put emphasis on the South - its people, resources, and problems - and not on the race problem, he said, and will answer the criticism of some people that the Southern Regional Council is interested solely in race relations. Dr. Johnson asked the Board to consider the ques-

tion of whether it would be wise for this Council to sponsor some sort of South-wide, post-war committee composed of fifty or sixty representatives of business, industry, and other interests, which might be the focal point at which this chart and any pamphlets or publicity that grow out of it might be disseminated.

After discussion and on motion of Mr. Rogers-

9 IT WAS VOTED that this Council be authorized to sponsor the formation of a South-wide, post-war committee to consider the general problems of the South.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Johnson explained that it was thought that a prospectus or pamphlet based on the information contained in the chart would receive much more attention if it were sponsored by a South-wide committee of well-known people, regardless of whether they are connected with the Council.

A substitute motion was offered by Mrs. Hamilton-

That we approve the proposal of the Executive Directors that the information be made available in the form of a prospectus, and that the Executive Committee consider ways of setting up machinery to deal with it.

On motion of Dr. Goodrich White-

10 IT WAS VOTED that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee with the unanimous approval of the Board and with instructions that they take action on it.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson Brown and on motion of Mrs. Havens-

11 IT WAS VOTED that the report of the Committee on Nominations be brought before the Board for action.

Mrs. Havens reported that efforts had been made to get in touch with Mr. Ethridge, but that he was away from Louisville and could not be reached by telephone before Friday. In presenting the nominations, she asked that the report be accepted and that the Executive Committee be instructed to elect him if he accepts the nomination or, if he declines, that the full slate of officers continue as they stand at present.

On motion of Mr. Brown-

12 IT WAS VOTED that the officers nominated, with the exception of the president, be elected; that Mr. Ethridge be advised that it is the wish of the Council that he accept the presidency; that the Executive Committee be instructed to elect him if he accepts the nomination, and if he declines that Dr. Odum be reelected to the presidency.

On motion of Dr. Clement, seconded by Dr. McDowell-

13 IT WAS VOTED THAT President Rufus B. Atwood, of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, be elected to the Board of Directors.

Dr. Johnson asked for a consideration of the suggested program for 1945,

which was presented by the Executive Directors at the annual meeting and was referred to the Board of Directors for action. The program was outlined as follows:

1- The organization of state divisions of the Council.
2- A series of South-wide conferences.
3- A series of state-wide race relations institutes or forums.
4- A special visiting committee, which would seek private conferences with as many Southern governors as possible.
5- Establishment of a civil rights committee.
6- Youth work.
7- A study of police systems.
8- A study of segregation and discrimination.
9- A primary test case, if it appears that there is no case under way.

14 IT WAS VOTED that this be endorsed as the proposed program for 1945, subject to the limitations of budget and personnel.

Dr. Goode reported that a primary case in Pensacola, sponsored by the Citizens Committee, would be tried on February 2. It was suggested that the Executive Directors keep in touch with the progress of this case.

Dr. Johnson explained that it might be necessary, in consultation with the Executive Committee, to cut down on the program. He reported that on Item 2 we already have called two small meetings- on February 1, the heads of ten state interracial committees; on February 2, a small group of women to discuss a program of action for the prevention of lynching, riots, and other racial friction, especially in the post-war period. On Item 3, he said, the Executive Directors have helped to plan institutes of human relations for Georgia and Virginia. He stated that he and Dr. Reid were of the opinion that Items 6,7, and 8 should have priority, and he asked Dr. Reid to present special memoranda which he had prepared on Youth Work and the Study of Segregation and Discrimination. (See attached memoranda.)

Dr. Hancock expressed appreciation for the memorandum on segregation, but said he wondered whether we should "dissipate our energies on finding out more about segregation, or whether with our limited resources it would be better to do something about the segregation we know about." It was his opinion that "what we need is to change these mores."

Dr. Charles Johnson spoke in support of the study of segregation, which he thought would be a means of educating people. He said, further, that "if we can calculate with some convincing accuracy the cost of segregation, where it works, where it doesn't work, where it is breaking down, it would be tremendously valuable, not simply to the student, but to the practical man of affairs who wants to know in terms of dollars and cents what next steps to take."

Mr. Preston expressed particular interest in the memorandum on Youth Work, but said that he hoped a way could be found to get the cooperation of young people without labeling them as "youth" and segregating them from the older group.

On motion of Dr. Foreman-

15 IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Directors be directed to procure and circulate as many reprints of the Harper's article by Dr. Will W. Alexander as the Council's funds and the paper situation will permit.

The report of the Committee on Veterans' Assistance was read by Mrs. Hamilton. (See attached.)

16 IT WAS VOTED that the report be adopted.

At the request of Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Foreman spoke briefly of the plans of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, of which he is President, and expressed the hope that the two organizations might cooperate in working on Southern problems.

Dr. Guy Johnson reported that, as a result of the special request which was made of Council members recently, we now have approximately 500 nominations on file. He proposed that the Board authorize the election of all those persons who have been nominated and who accept the invitation to become members of the Council.

On motion of Mr. Wilson Brown-

17 IT WAS VOTED that all persons whose nominations are now on file be elected to membership in the Council upon acceptance of the invitation.

On motion of Dr. Odum-

18 IT WAS VOTED to adjourn at 4:45 P. M.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Report of the Treasurer
February 16 to December 31, 1944

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS | | |
| Funds and Foundations | | $ 29,600.00 |
| Church Boards | | 1,425.00 |
| Membership Dues and Contributions | | 1,320.50 |
| The Southern Frontier -- Subscriptions | | 382.00 |
| Mailing List - Subscriptions | | 179.00 |
| Non-member Contributions | | 71.00 |
| Miscellaneous - Literature | | 1,668.81 |
| Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc. | | |
| Cash in Bank | | 194.00 |
| Postage Account | | 8.69 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | | $ 34,849.00 |
| DISBURSEMENTS | | |
| Salaries | $ 19,127.93 | |
| Travel Expense | 3,920.75 | |
| General and Administrative Expense | 10,624.71 | |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | | 33,673.39 |
| | | $ 1,175.61 |
| Less: | | |
| Balance in Postage Account, Dec. 31 | $ 40.23 | |
| Balance in Air Script Account, Dec. 31 | 144.39 | 184.62 |
| BALANCE IN BANK, DECEMBER 31, 1944 | | $ 990.99 |

## HONORARY FELLOWS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

January 31, 1945

William Y. Bell, Jr.
Room 4, 158 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss T. Ruth Brett
Box 76, Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 27, New York

J. H. Daves
409 Bankers' Trust Building
TVA Knoxville, Tennessee

Miss Dorothy Dickins
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
St. Matthias Church
3924 General Taylor Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

S. E. Duncan
Washington High School
Reidsville, North Carolina

Merl Eppse
Tennessee A. & T. College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

E. Horace Fitchett
Claflin College
Orangeburg, S. C.

Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Miss Eva L. Frazer
121 East South Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga High School
East Third Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Captain Robert M. Hughes
Lawson General Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

R. E. Jones
A. & T. College, Box 68
Greensboro, N. C.

Howard Kester
Frogmore Post Office
St. Helena Island, S. C.

Roscoe E. Lewis
Box 101
Hampton Institute, Virginia

Miss Flemmie Kittrell
Home Economics Department
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
315 Pittsboro Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Miss Mildred Mell
344 Kirk Road
Decatur, Georgia

W. H. Pipes
P. O. Box 71, Southern University
Scotlandville, Louisiana

John F. Potts
Chief Specialist (R) USNR
1410 Pine Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Charles A. Ray
Box 628, North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Harry W. Roberts
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Asa T. Spaulding
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Durham, North Carolina

Allyn Robinson, Jr.
The United Church
Raleigh, North Carolina

Lt. Vernon Wharton, USNR
1617 Foucher Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

G. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

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The Following Have Declined Honorary Fellowships

Mrs. Frederick Bolman
Randolph Macon College
Lynchburg, Virginia

John Ivey
Com. on Southern Regional
Studies and Education
Knoxville, Tennessee

Robert H. Sutherland
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

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The Following Have Not Been Heard From

Charles Jones
Presbyterian Church
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

H. I. Fontellio Nanton
State Board of Health
Raleigh, North Carolina

G. E. Jones
Shaw University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Enest Neal
Specialist in Race Relations
Southwestern Office, OPA
Dallas, Texas

R. W. Mance
Columbia, South Carolina

George Snowden
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

John W. Morgan
Professor of Social Science
Georgia State College for Women
Milledgeville, Georgia

Stephen Wright
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

# PROPOSED YOUTH SERVICE SECTION
of
# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

PURPOSE - To stimulate, initiate and service group consideration and action among young people of the South, particularly college and church groups, the social and economic problems of the South, placing special emphasis upon

1 - Promoting a desire for understanding and discussing these problems, and

2 - Developing a socially constructive point of view with reference to their amelioration -- all within the Southern Regional Council's special fields of interest.

ORGANIZATION - Eventually it is hoped to have a Youth Services Secretary and an assistant or associate Secretary on the Southern Regional Council staff. Since it is desirable to undertake this program immediately it is recommended that the work be initiated as follows

I - Select 2 Fellows, one white, one colored, in each state to serve as organizers of the Youth Service Section in those areas;

II - Have these Fellows prepare lists of youth organizations and their leaders

1. On the various college campuses

2. In the larger church organizations of the larger communities

3. Such state or city-wide organizations of youth as may exist.

Have these lists submitted to Southern Regional Council.

III - Have literature on the South especially designed for these groups prepared for distribution and discussion in these various groups. Send, for example, the UNC Memorandum on Negroes -- preparing a brief list of questions to accompany it. Also, prepare--or have prepared other memoranda for discussion and distribution.

IV - Prepare a discussion or action memorandum for these groups as the basis for informal or formal meetings.

V - Prepare an itinerary for Fellows and/or other SRC representatives to discuss The South: Its Problems and Potentialities (or some kindred subject) at specially designed talk-fests.

VI - Arrange a program of volunteer experience where these students may serve some cause in their home community, as a proving ground for testing their interests and abilities, and as a means for testing what may and may not be done with success.

The promotion of such a program might be based upon a 5 months' budget of $1,200.00 to be expended as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Services and expenses of 26 Fellows in 13 states | @ $25.00 each | $630.00 |
| Literature | | 250.00 |
| Promotion and Visits of SRC Staff Members | | 200.00 |
| Incidentals | | 120.00 |
| | | $1,200.00 |

RACIAL SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION

IN THE SOUTH

The general theories underlying this study are three: first, that in theory segregation is the antithesis of democracy, and in practice means the limitation, and at times abrogation of basic citizenship rights; second, that acceptance of the principle of segregation or of established segregation is not only wrong but impolitic and inexpedient; and, third, that there is an immediate need for ignoring most of the rationalizations regarding segregation and to work out definite techniques and programs for immediate practice.

The purpose of this study, therefore, may be stated, to explore the ways and means of segregation and legalized discrimination in the South, in other words, how they work, and to devise therefrom techniques for promoting both the theory and the structure of equality under the law.

The study would cover the theory and practices of segregation and discrimination in the several states and cities covered by the Southern Regional Council.

The study would be designed to show how segregation works, what people believe about segregation, and what can be done about its patterns and practices.

In its entirety the study should be completed within two years, although sub-portions of it should be available for study and action at intervals of six months' periods following the study's inception.

It is recommended that the Southern Regional Council set up a subdivision of its organization to be known as the Segregation Research Committee, to be composed of selected representatives from research groups and educational institutions, white and colored, to supervise the initiation and conduct of the study for the Southern Regional Council. This Committee will have a paid secretariat, and will be held responsible for the successful promotion of a program for understanding and recommending action regarding its findings .

It is recommended that a budget of $68,600 be allocated for the two year study, $15,000 of which shall be appropriated by the Southern Regional Council, and $53,600 to be secured from other sources.

It is recommended that the study be conducted by the Southern Regional Council, the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of the University of North Carolina, and the Department of Social Sciences of Fisk University with the assistance of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The responsibility for action on any phase of the study and the publication authority shall belong to the Southern Regional Council. Fellows of the Southern Regional Council shall assist in the furtherance of the study.

## TENTATIVE BUDGET

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Director - 2 years | @ $6,500 | $13,000 |
| | Editorial Assistant - 2 years | @ 4,500 | 9,000 |
| 3 | Research Assistants - 1½ years | @ 2,400 | 10,600 |
| 3 | Stenographer Clerks - 2 years | @ 1,800 | 10,800 |
| 20 | Fellows for special employments averaging, for expenses and honoraria | @ 500 | 10,000 |
| | Meetings and promotion | | 2,000 |
| | Travel - (other than Fellows) | | 5,000 |
| | Publications | | 5,000 |
| | Office expenses and supplies | | 2,000 |
| | Contingency | | 1,200 |
| | | | $68,600 |

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

RACE SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE SOUTH

A Series of Studies on the Political, Legal and Economic Aspects of Segregation in Principle and Practice.

THE STUDIES

I. The Economic Cost of Segregation

What is the financial cost of segregated institutions, by type (i.e., schools, hospitals, etc.), by control (public, quasi-public, as railroads, bus lines, etc), by states, by metropolitan districts?

What are the costs in terms of overhead required? Servicing the institution?

What are the costs in terms of discriminatory expenditure of funds?

What would be the cost for similar and equal services for all of the people if there were no segregation?

II. The Legislation of Segregation

An elaboration of the studies by Mangum, Stephenson and Johnson, to show the type, number and nature of segregation laws in each of the states and their smaller political units. The analysis should provide a basis for a legal approach to the problem.

III. Public Opinion and Segregation

An extensive study of contemporary opinion on the practices of segregation and discrimination to be conducted by the Southern Regional Council by such an agency as the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver.

IV. The Functioning of Equality Under the Law

An analysis of judicial opinion on the "separate but equal" theory of federal and state legislation. Use such fields as civil rights, residential segregation, etc.

V. Suffrage and Segregation

An analysis of the constitutional and statutory provisions aimed toward Negro disfranchisement, and of the administrational and procedural subterfuges made possible thereby.

VI. Segregation and Discrimination in a Selected Community

A special study of all facets of segregation in a selected Southern community.

REPORT OF THE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' ASSISTANCE

January 31, 1945

It is recommended that-

1. The Southern Regional Council cooperate in the organization and establishment of state-wide efforts to integrate the returning veteran, and to give particular attention to the needs of the Negro veteran.

2. That a committee be appointed to report to the executive committee on specific ways of cooperation with the plans of the cooperating Negro Education Institutions and to give particular attention to-

a- Tension in places to which veterans are returning.

b- Using the Council's influence, aggressivly to open new employment opportunites.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting
Atlanta, Georgia - February 28, 1945

The Executive Committee met in the Council's conference room on Wednesday, February 28, beginning at 10:30 A. M. Those present were Rufus E. Clement, Edmund M. Preston, Josephine Wilkins, Guy B. Johnson, Ira DeA. Reid, and Rosa Lee Jay, Acting Secretary.

Dr. Johnson opened the meeting by raising the question as to whether the two Executive Directors could be counted for purposes of a quorum. At Mr. Preston's request, the amendments to the by-laws concerning membership and quorum of the Executive Committee were read. According to the by-laws the Executive Directors are members of the Committee without vote, and a quorum consists of any five members of the Committee. Mr. Preston expressed the legal opinion that in the absence of any provision to the contrary the Executive Directors might be counted toward a quorum.

On motion of Dr. Reid-

1. IT WAS VOTED that those present constitute a quorum.

Dr. Johnson pointed out the necessity of selecting a chairman for the meeting on account of the absence of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and also suggested the importance of electing a vice-chairman of the Committee. The latter suggestion was postponed until such time as there is a fuller attendance of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Preston-

2. IT WAS VOTED that Miss Wilkins be elected chairman of this meeting.

Dr. Reid read the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee and on his motion-

3. IT WAS VOTED that the minutes be approved as read.

Since there were no minutes of the January informal meeting of the local members of the Executive Committee, Dr. Johnson reviewed the discussion which took place at that meeting. It was agreed that in the future minutes for such informal meetings should be taken and copies distributed to the members of the Committee.

Dr. Johnson reported that Mr. Mark Ethridge was unable to accept the offer of the Council presidency and that Dr. Odum was, therefore, reelected for the year 1944-45 in accordance with instructions of the Board of Directors on January 31. He reported, also, that Mr. Ethridge had wired the Council on the day before the meeting of the Board to the effect that he would not be able to accept the presidency, because of the pressure of work in the absence of Mr. Barry Bingham, Publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal, but that the telegram did not reach the Council office until after the meeting of the Board.

On motion of Dr. Clement-

4. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Director should write Mr. Ethridge in behalf of the Executive Committee, expressing regret that he could not accept the presidency and appreciation for his continuing interest in the Council.

On motion of Dr. Clement-

5. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Director be requested to write Dr. Odum in behalf of the Executive Committee, expressing appreciation for his willingness to continue in office and confidence in his leadership.

In reviewing his negotiations with a minister of Wilmington, North Carolina, who was interested in joining the Council staff as a field worker, Dr. Johnson said that a salary of $5100 a year had been offered, but that since this was less than the man's present salary he had asked whether a living allowance of $75 a month could be made. After discussion, it was agreed that the Executive Committee did not look with favor on the policy of making such additional allowances.

Negotiations were being carried on with Dean J. T. Taylor, of North Carolina College for Negroes, Dr. Johnson said, and Claude Nelson, Jr., of Atlanta, was being considered for editorial and publicity work. The qualifications of these men were discussed, and final action was left to the discretion of the Executive Directors.

Dr. Johnson told of two meetings called by the Council: the state interracial committee heads at the Council headquarters on February 1, and a group of church women at the Piedmont Hotel on February 2 to discuss post-war conditions.

Dr. Johnson mentioned three pamphlets which are now being prepared for the Council: one by Rupert Vance of the University of North Carolina on the Southern people; one by Dorothy Dickens of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station on health, and one by Stetson Kennedy on suffrage. Dr. Johnson reported, also, that the Commission pamphlet "Understanding Our Neighbors" was in the process of revision by the Council.

A report of the research which is being done by Mr. Lawrence Drake for a graphic presentation of the human and economic resources of the South was made by Dr. Johnson, who said that the subject would be dealt with at a conference sponsored by the Council on April 11-12 in Atlanta.

Dr. Johnson said that after the members at the annual meeting had instructed the Executive Directors to investigate the case of Mrs. Recy Taylor he wrote Governor Sparks, and that he had had confidential reports from Alabama members. It was found that action was being taken in Alabama. After discussion-

6. IT WAS VOTED that a statement of the facts of the case be prepared by the Directors for presentation to the Executive Committee.

It was reported that an Institute of Race Relations was being planned for April 11-12-13, sponsored jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the American Missionary Association.

A preliminary schedule designed to poll the membership of the Southern Regional Council on the question of segregation was submitted to the Council by Dr. Reid. After discussing this memorandum at length, the Committee suggested that it be discussed more fully by Dr. Odum, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and the Executive Directors.

Dr. Reid reported that a meeting of representatives from the colleges in Atlanta area, to discuss what can be done on college campuses and how the Council can help with such a program, was scheduled for March 9.

Memoranda on the Program on Veterans and Post War Attitudes were distributed. In the discussion, it was reported that the planning committee was attempting to arrange a conference with Governor Arnall on this subject.

The meeting adjourned at 1 P. M.

Rosa Lee Jay,
Acting Secretary

# The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. VI APRIL, 1945 NO. 4

# THE SOUTH'S POST-WAR ECONOMY

## Agriculture and Industry In The Post-War South

MORDECAI EZEKIEL
*Economic Adviser*
*U. S. Department of Agriculture*

We must now begin to take steps to assure work for the boys when they come home. We have demonstrated how much we can produce for war. We must not fail to make equally full use of our resources for the far happier tasks of peace. . . .

The first essential to Southern prosperity is prosperity for the nation as a whole. The South went ragged and underfed in the great depression of 1929; it shares today in increased incomes from full employment for war. No one section of the country can be prosperous by itself, any more than any one economic group—farmers, workers, or businessmen—can be prosperous by themselves. . . .

In 1939, we had 45 million people at work and 8 million unemployed. Today, we have 52 million at work in civilian employment, less than 1 million unemployed, and about 12 million in the Armed Services. After the war we will need 57 or 58 millions of men and women at work if unemployment is to be held to a reasonable minimum. That means that the nation will need jobs for 12 million more people than were at work in 1939. We will need work for 5 million more than are engaged in civilian work today. Reconverting war industries and expanding peace-time industries offer new opportunities to every section of the country.

### Need For Industrialization

The South needs industrialization. Lack of industrial development has limited both farm and city. . . . These limited Southern opportunities show up clearly in employment and in incomes. Before the war, half of all our farm workers were on Southern farms. Agricultural net income, however, was barely half as large—$380 per worker in the South, $710 per worker for the rest of the country.

The economy of the South has long been dominated by cotton and tobacco. These crops characteristically use much labor and little machinery. Their acre value has been relatively high, but their return per hour of labor has been low. . . .

The Southern farmer could get by, despite the handicaps of few acres, little use of machinery, and low yields, so long as the South enjoyed a dominant position in world cotton markets. . . . The relatively high price of American cotton has been pricing it right out of its markets, while our cotton control program has been preventing the most efficient use of Southern farms. Twenty years ago, we produced around 55% of the world's cotton, while today we produce only 43%. Adding synthetic fibers and cotton together, our present cotton output is only 33% of the world's annual production. . . .

### Reconversion

Many men and women have left Southern farms and cities for military service and defense work. After the war they will be looking for peace-time work again. In addition, nearly 2 million Southern workers were unemployed before the war. Population growth will add another million and a half workers during the next ten years. If the million or more people who would be released from farm work under the reconversion program are to find jobs in the South, there must be work for them and for these other people as well. To accomplish that, it would be necessary to increase nonfarm employment in the South from the pre-war 8.2 millions to 13 millions by 1956—an increase of 60%. . . .

Industrialization means a balanced growth in all parts of the region's economy—in transportation, trade, professional service, personal service, clerical work, mining—as well as in manufacturing. Out of 5 million more jobs only about 1.7 million might be in manufacturing and construction, while the rest could be provided by other industries. . . .

(*Continued on Page* 2)

**In this issue of *The Southern Frontier* we are printing excerpts from several of the addresses which were delivered at SRC's conference on the "South's Postwar Economy," Atlanta, April 11-12. In the May issue we shall print excerpts from the other addresses. The conference addresses will shortly be published in full in a special booklet.**

## Impact of the War on Southern Labor

A. F. HINRICHS
*Acting Commissioner*
*Bureau of Labor Statistics*

For many years industrialization has been proceeding more rapidly in the South than in the country as a whole. From 1910 to 1920 the number of non-agricultural workers increased 25 per cent, and from 1920 to 1930 by 34 per cent. . . .

The preliminary figures that are available show that in the 13-state Southern region non-agricultural employment increased at least as rapidly as in the country as a whole: 32 per cent as compared with 31; and more rapidly than in the industrialized Northeast where the number of non-agricultural employees increased only 23 per cent. Indeed, the only section that certainly expanded much more rapidly than the 13-state region was the Pacific Coast where the number of non-agricultural employees increased about 65 per cent.

### Cutbacks After the War

Activities which are very directly connected with the war and which will be cut back most sharply after the war account for nearly 1,100,000 of the total increase of about 1,900,000 in the number of non-agricultural employees. . . .

This war-time employment gain can obviously not be held in these same lines of employment. More than half of this gain will disappear quickly after the end of the war with Japan. . . .

Cutbacks in the South after the war is over will be slightly more serious than in the country as a whole. The employment figures themselves show this. Four lines—ships, aircraft, ordnance, and Government employment—account for 53 per cent of the increase in the number of non-agricultural employees in the country as a whole, but for 58 per cent of the increase in the 13 Southern states. . . .

There is a wealth of new plants, new equipment, and newly trained labor now present in the South. These are available for immediate use in expanding the post-war production and markets in your states and in the nation. . . .

It is true that the particular industrial operations developed during the war are likely to be ephemeral, but they should leave a permanent residue of skill and

(*Continued on Page* 3)

## THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, APRIL, 1945

*To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.*


## Editorial

Not many years ago it was the fashion to speak of the South as "The Nation's Economic Problem No. 1." Now we are hearing it described on all sides as "Economic Opportunity No. 1." Perhaps both descriptions are true. "Problems" present us with "opportunities" if we have the courage to face up to the realities and develop our natural and human resources to the utmost.

Expert economists say—and we are ready to agree with them—that the South now has the chance of a lifetime to embark upon a great program of industrial expansion which will lift the economic level of the region. There are war plants to be sold and converted to peace-time production. There are hundreds of thousands of laborers who have learned new skills. There are billions of dollars of war-time savings and profits ready to be invested in new enterprises. If the South grasps this opportunity, it can make more economic progress in the next twenty-five years than it has made in the past century.

But if the South wants an industrial expansion which will relieve rather than aggravate its economic anemia, it must take into account certain basic factors. We submit that the following are fundamental:

1. Development of new enterprises with Southern capital, so that profits can be kept in the region.
2. Elimination of freight-rate differentials which hinder the South's competitive position.
3. Improvement of educational opportunities, so that Southern workers, white and Negro, can fill all kinds of jobs competently.
4. Concerted attack on the problem of health in the underprivileged classes so that they can function normally as producers and consumers.
5. Recognition of the right of labor to organize and the establishment of cooperative relations between labor and management.
6. Elimination of suffrage barriers so that the region can be freed from minority rule and misrepresentation.

## In Memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt

*Let us now praise famous men . . .*
*The Lord hath wrought great glory by them . . .*
*Their seed shall remain forever,*
*And their Glory shall not be blotted out.*
*Their bodies are buried in peace,*
*But their name liveth for evermore.*

### HISTORY WILL HONOR HIM

History will honor this man for many things, however wide the disagreement of many of his countrymen with some of his policies and his actions. It will honor him above all else because he had the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our time and the courage to meet that crisis boldly. Men will thank God on their knees, a hundred years from now, that Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House, in a position to give leadership to the thought of the American people and direction to the activities of their Government, in that dark hour when a powerful and ruthless barbarism threatened to overrun the civilization of the Western World and to destroy the work of centuries of progress. . . .

It was his hand, more than that of any other single man, that built the great coalition of the United Nations. . . .

*Editorial from* The New York Times, *April* 13, 1945.

### AN AMERICAN TESTAMENT

Today we are faced with the preeminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationship—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace.

Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done. . . .

The work, my friends, is peace, more than an end of this war—an end to the beginnings of all wars, yes, an end, forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples. . . .

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.

*Jefferson Day speech, undelivered, written by President Roosevelt on the night before his death.*

## Agriculture and Industry—Continued

### South Has Resources

The South has the necessary resources—raw materials, fuels, power, labor force, enterprise, and markets. Much of the region's new war industries will be discontinued or greatly curtailed when the fighting ends. These industries offer a starting point for other permanent employment. They will provide plants for conversion and trained workers and managers. This nucleus of trained workers can help speed the needed large-scale regional development. . . .

The new facilities to industrialize the South will require the investment of many billions of dollars. War savings, both by individuals and by business and financial concerns, have been so large that most of this needed investment can be provided from local funds. If this is to be done, though, the individuals and businesses concerned will need to see the opportunities ahead, and move to take advantage of them fast enough to make new jobs as rapidly as the workers become available. . . .

Industrialization of the South also requires better education and better health for its workers, both white and colored. Increased funds are needed for more adequate general education, public health, and medical services, for the South. Investments in workers' minds and bodies can be even more productive than in plant and equipment. . . .

### South's Opportunity

The years immediately after the war offer the South an exceptional opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" of the nation-wide industrial expansion. During that period, if we are to achieve full employment, the nation must create new peace-time work-places for many millions more workers than it ever employed in peace. If the South pushes industrialization vigorously in that period, it can expand its industry as part of the nation-wide expansion without having to steal industries from anywhere else. It can reorganize its agriculture for greater efficiency, and better incomes without public supports. Once that period is past and the new industries are created over the country as a whole, the South can expand further only in strong competition for markets and for workers with industries already established in other parts of the country. During the next few years the South can grow with the great national post-war expansion. Later on would be too late—such an opportunity may not come again this century.

## The South and Post-War Markets

WILFORD WHITE
*Acting Chief, Division of Small Business, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

We do not and we cannot produce in the South all the products which we need and desire to consume. But we do produce many, and as time goes on we shall be able to produce more.

For most of these products, we shall not need large plants with expensive machinery. I would rather expect that we could occupy small buildings in the smaller cities, towns, or villages where with a minimum of management know-how, operating skills and capital, a good business could be developed, creating new jobs, steady employment, and purchasing power. . . .

### The Importance of Small Business

Most of the 3 million business organizations now operating in the United States are small; over 92 per cent of them are small. Please understand me: 92 out of every 100 manufacturing establishments in the United States have 100 or fewer employees; 77 out of every 100 wholesale houses have less than $200,000 annual sales; 91 out of every 100 retail stores have less than $50,000 annual sales; and 99 out of every 100 service establishments have less than $50,000 annual receipts. They are local businesses, and to a large extent buy and sell locally.

Let us look at this question of size from another angle. In the last count, there were well over 1,700,000 retail stores in the United States. Adding them all up together —the big and the small—and striking an average, what would you guess was their average annual sales volume? It was $23,-729. And if you figure that on a weekly basis, it comes to $456; or on a daily basis —figuring six days to the week—it is $76. That is the average daily sales for all 1,-700,000 retail stores. Suppose we assume that this average store takes a gross margin of 20 per cent. It would gross $15.20 a day. And if it made 5 per cent net—and most of them do not—the daily take-home would be $3.80.

In considering industrial markets, we need to have a perspective for size. It is too easy to think of big manufacturers employing hundreds and thousands of people. Or the big downtown department store. But for every 1 plant that employs more than 500 people, there are 80 plants which may employ less than that number. So I suggest that we concentrate upon developing and strengthening small business organizations to produce, distribute, and consume the products and services of the South. Let us not forget the big fellows. But they can take care of themselves. . . .

Thus, when we realize that over 9 out of every 10 business houses are really small, we need not be so concerned over the need of large markets, heavy capital investments, scores of trained management men, hundreds of skilled workers. There is not a village or hamlet in the entire South too small for a small processing plant provided the raw materials are there and markets are nearby. Whether, however, the city is as large as Atlanta or as small as Georgetown (Texas), it is essential to know what we need, what we have, and how we are going to do the job. That means, we must have facts before we venture with our plans and our money.

## Impact of the War on Southern Labor—Continued

equipment that can be turned to the service of this area. It should never again be said that the South lacks skilled labor.

### Southern Labor Efficient

In passing let me stop to blast one false idea that I often hear expressed—that labor in the South is less efficient than labor in the North. Before the days of minimum wages—and even today in some low-wage areas—we have found that labor is less efficiently employed in some southern plants than in any Northern plants in our sample. Thus a hosiery mill could use obsolete equipment if it could hire labor for 15 or 20 cents an hour when other mills were paying 30 and 40 cents. . . . But I have yet to encounter an industry with clear regional differentiation of efficiency, given equally good materials, equipment and management. And the wartime record of ship production bears out my assertion that the South has a proven supply of skilled workers. . . .

### The Outlook For Wages

The wartime demand for labor has resulted in pulling up the lowest wage scales so that today there are comparatively few workers in either manufacturing or nonmanufacturing industries getting less than 40 cents an hour, and there has been widespread application through the War Labor Board for minimum rates of 50 cents or more.

The elimination of very low wages has been an advantage to this region. In many instances we know that efficiency has been increased enough to offset fully the increase of wages. Certainly the markets afforded by people fully employed at fair wages will do much to offset one of the disadvantages under which the South has labored—the thinness of the local market. . . .

The income of workers laid off in the South will not be as well maintained while they are looking for other employment as it will be in the North. This is partly because the standards of unemployment compensation are generally somewhat lower. But incomes will also be lower because the South has relatively a larger number of workers who cannot draw unemployment compensation. . . .

### Full Employment, Key To Confidence

The maintenance of full employment at fair wages would itself partly solve the problem of getting full employment—solve it in part by bringing about a voluntary decrease in the size of the labor force. On the other hand, depression itself breeds further unemployment by forcing additional members of the family to hunt for jobs.

This may sound to you like an elaborate kind of double talk—the existence of full employment makes it easier to maintain full employment! But it is by no means the only or the most important example of a situation in which the *assurance* of full employment would help to bring about full employment. The significance in this regard of the Murray-Wagner-Thomas-O'Mahoney Full Employment Bill now pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee can be illustrated from what I have been saying about the South.

No one questions the fact that a tremendous increase of non-agricultural employment is needed in this area in order to raise its level of living to levels already attained in many other parts of the country. No one doubts that businessmen could quickly discover what kinds of goods were needed in the vastly expanded markets that full employment under peace-time conditions would bring in its wake. But how many business men can you find who are prepared to build factories as soon as materials are available on the assumption that the million shipyard and other war workers who will be laid off will be quickly reemployed in these 13 states? Or are they rather inclined to wait and see before they make a long-run investment that will be warranted only if these people were reemployed?

If the businessman does wait—and under present conditions I do not blame him for being cautious—by that very act of postponement he lessens the immediate demand for products and hence the amount of employment private industry can create. On the other hand, if he were sure of the size of the total market, I suspect there would be a rush to invest in new plants and equipment such as this country has never seen. It is our job to find ways and means of giving him the assurance he needs. With that assurance given—and I mean assurance—we can count on him to find the particular types of production that call for expansion and to choose appropriate locations.

In that kind of a national setting the South stands to gain almost more than any other section of the country. So far, the Murray Bill is the only measure that has been proposed to give businessmen and farmers and workers the assurance that full employment will exist after the war.

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There is 42 per cent of the nation's minerals in the South, yet we in this section have only 14 per cent of the foreign trade. Put the manpower, the natural resources, and climatic advantages under vigorous planning and leadership and the South will forge ahead to unparalleled greatness in this country's history.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

## How Government-Owned War Plants Can Help Industrialize the South

ROGER STEVENS
*Chief, Industrial Plant Division*
*Smaller War Plants Corporation*

When the war production period is over, the Government will own approximately fourteen hundred industrial plants, that is manufacturing plants. They will have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of some sixteen billion dollars. They will include approximately 430,000,000 square feet of floor space. Maybe it will be clearer if you look at it as ten thousand acres, ten thousand acres of industrial plant floor space. . . .

The South as we define it here, thirteen states, has somewhere in the neighborhood of three and a half billion dollars worth of that construction. Now, that is approximately one-fifth of the total on the dollar basis. . . .

Approximately one-third of all the people now engaged in war production are engaged in production in those Government-owned plants; that is, one-third of the labor force involved in war production will inevitably be out of a job from the time that the war contracts are terminated in the war plants—in the Government-owned plants—until we get those plants back into some kind of production or until they find jobs elsewhere in industry. It isn't difficult to see that the success or failure in getting these Government-owned war plants back into production will determine largely the success or failure of our attempts to get into some kind of normal production swing after the war. . . .

### Multiple Tenancy

It became very apparent that the answer to the problem of getting these plants into production would not be found in an attempt to find a suitable buyer for each of those plants. That becomes evident when you look at the process by which any industrial concern arrives at a decision when it once subscribes for a new plant. If you start off with a group of thirteen or fourteen hundred plants whose sizes and types of construction were determined, not by ordinary peacetime production requirements, but by specific war conditions, whose locations were determined by war expediencies rather than by normal industrial considerations, you can see that it is an almost impossible thing to do to try to match up individual company requirements with individual plants.

The only feasible way to get these plants into operation in the postwar period is to operate them as what we commonly call multiple tenancy facilities; that is, we have got a plant in a given location that is too big for any one company; it is physically not suited to the needs of any one company; its location is not appropriate to the needs of any one company, but there are always in any given locality a lot of small companies who need space. Obviously, the thing to do is to subdivide the big plant and rent space in it in suitable units, suitably sized units, to anybody that wants it. . . .

### Local Initiative

My proposal specifically is this: that we encourage local groups to form in a given case a corporation to buy a suitable local plant from the Government at the most advantageous terms that can be arranged, subdivide it as needed, re-run the utilities, water, sewer, steam, air, gas lines, lighting and ventilation, and rent space to all comers for whatever their businesses may be. . . .

It seems to me that any forward looking, intelligent planning for a community must see to it that at least a large part of its growth takes place in small industries. What that means to the South in its building upsurge industrially is rather obvious. You have got some one-company towns now. You are not as badly cursed with them as some parts of the country have become. You have got your picture to make, and it seems to me that that should be kept always in the forefront of your planning minds, that you can't afford to get too great a proportion of the industrial development in any city tied up with a single company or a single industry.

## What Foreign Trade Means To The South

AUGUST MAFFRY
*Chief, International Trade Unit*
*U. S. Department of Commerce*

The Department of Commerce believes that foreign trade after the war can be greatly expanded from its prewar levels. We believe that it is not unrealistic to think in terms of annual exports of $10 billion in the post-war period. This would be approximately double the dollar amount of our exports in the late twenties and about three times what they were before the present war. . . .

If we are to achieve the goal of $10 billion of exports, it is necessary that imports be maintained at a high level, and this means that industrial production and employment at home must also be at high levels. The Department of Commerce has calculated that full employment after the war would mean, at 1942 prices, a gross national product of about $170 billion, or a national income of about $140 billion. . . .

### The South's Share

Suppose the United States does attain an export volume of $10 billion after the war. Does it follow that the South will share in the trade to the same extent as it did before the war? Will it enjoy, say, 30 per cent of the total export trade and sell $3 billion of its products in foreign countries as compared with $1.5 billion during the prosperous twenties?

If the South were a highly diversified economy producing a variety of products for export, the answer would undoubtedly be "yes." This is, however, not the case. Cotton alone probably accounted for close to half of the total exports from the South during the interwar period. If the place of American cotton in the world market were assured, the South could probably look forward to a considerable expansion in the cotton export trade. But under present circumstances it is difficult to see how one can be very optimistic about the prospects for the export of American cotton. It is therefore difficult to be very optimistic about the total direct contribution of foreign trade after the war to the economy of the Southern states as a whole.

### Indirect Benefits

While discounting in this sense and to this degree the direct stimulus to the post-war economic activity of the South as a result of a larger foreign trade, I hasten to say that the indirect benefits can scarcely be exaggerated. The South has made considerable industrial progress during the past two decades. It has, to mention several obvious examples, a well-established textile industry, a flourishing steel industry, and an important pulp industry. The principal industries of the South are not, however, primarily export industries but rather industries producing for regional and national markets. Furthermore, the South as a whole is still predominantly an agricultural economy producing largely for the domestic market, with the notable exception in past years of cotton exports.

Thus, the immediate interest of the South is in a large and expanding domestic market. But it is completely unrealistic to think in terms of regional and national economics and the world economy as if they were separate entities. Although the connection is one step removed, the South has as great a stake in a healthy, vigorous foreign trade for the United States as a region which is producing mainly for export. The South probably cannot continue to develop its resources, industrialize, raise the income of its low-income groups, and thus attain a diversified, expanding regional economy unless the country as a whole is prosperous; and a full measure of prosperity cannot be achieved in the country as a whole unless a high level of foreign trade is achieved. . . .

### A Well-Rounded Policy

It is logical, therefore, that the Southern states should include in their program support for a well-rounded foreign trade policy for the United States. The elements of this policy are: (1) a high and reasonably stable level of domestic production and employment; (2) foreign investment on a large scale; and (3) participation in a world movement to lower tariffs and remove other impediments to international trade.

SRC

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# MINUTES

Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council

May 25, 1945

The Executive Committee met in the Council's conference room on Friday, May 25, beginning at 10:30 A.M. Dr. Charles Johnson, Chairman, presided. Those present were Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Dr. Charles Johnson, Msgr. T. James McNamara, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Miss Josephine Wilkins, Dr. Ira DeA Reid, Dr. Guy Johnson.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Msgr. McNamara.

After the roll call, Dr. Guy Johnson reported that he had received letters of regret from Dr. Homer Rainey, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Mr. Carter Wesley, and Mr. P. B. Young. Mr. Leonard Haas had expected to be present but was unable to attend on account of illness.

The Minutes of the previous meeting, February 28, were read and upon motion of Msgr. McNamara -

1 IT WAS VOTED that the Minutes be adopted as read.

Since there was some doubt as to whether those present at the meeting of February 28 constituted a quorum, on motion of Miss Wilkins-

2 IT WAS VOTED that the action taken at the meeting of February 28 be ratified and become the official action of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Guy Johnson raised the question as to whether under the by-laws the Executive Directors could make motions since they have no vote in the Committee. After some discussion it was the consensus of opinion that the Executive Directors could make motions. Dr. Clement suggested that a ruling be gotten on this from Mr. Haas.

Dr. Guy Johnson expressed concern over the difficulty of getting the Executive Committee together. He recognized the fact that all members of the Committee were busy people and some lived a long distance away. However, bi-monthly dates had been set and the members had been notified of these dates well in advance, and attendance was still not good. The February meeting was of doubtful legality, because only five were present including the Executive Directors. The meeting in April had to be postponed because it was impossible to get a quorum. The present meeting, which is approximately a month late, has thrown the meetings off schedule. After some discussion, it was decided that the next meeting would be held on the next regular set date, which would be Wednesday, June 27.

Miss Wilkins stated that she felt that notice of the February 28 meeting was not sent far enough in advance; that she received notice only one week before the date of the meeting. Dr. Guy Johnson asked that the letter of notice for

that meeting be brought from the Executive Committee file. This was done and it was shown the the letter of notice was mailed on February 16.

Dr. Guy Johnson raised the question of filling the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by the death of Mr. Preston. After due consideration and on motion of Msgr. McNamara-

3 IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Committee recommend to the Board of Directors that Mr. Charles Gillman be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Preston and that the Board of Directors be polled by mail.

Dr. Guy Johnson presented a list of the membership of the Board of Directors which, according to the by-laws, had been divided by lot and placed in terms. Eight members have been elected since the election of the original Board. Dr. Johnson asked whether these should fill the six vacancies now on the Board or serve full four-year terms. After discussion and on motion of Dr. Clement-

4 IT WAS VOTED that they be taken alphabetically and placed in the vacancies in the order of their appearance and the remainder serve a four-year term.

The Executive Director reported as follows on personnel:

Mr. A. C. Robinson, who has been connected with the FSA, came on in January and will work until July 1. He has made an informal survey of the use of Negro labor in the textile industries in Georgia. His findings were shown informally to several government agencies in Washington. Mr. Robinson has also done some investigating involving civil rights, and he is organizing some work that will enable us to use the Council Fellows more effectively.

Mrs. Henry Havens, of Jacksonville, Florida, is working with the State Committees along the Seaboard and with church women's groups. She is also looking into the police situation in Florida, especially Ft. Lauderdale where there has been considerable trouble.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly is doing similar work with Georgia and westward with State Committees and church women. She is helping us look into a case in DeKalb and Gwinnett counties involving the rape of a colored woman.

The Council is getting part-time service of Dr. Hardin Hughes who is working with Dr. Charles Johnson at Fisk and who will be in Atlanta this summer. He is a good compiler and writer, and he has already submitted a pamphlet manuscript on "The Economic Value of the Negro to the South."

Mrs. Jay, of the secretarial staff, has had to resign on account of her health. This is a vacancy that must be filled as soon as possible.

Mr. James T. Taylor of Durham, North Carolina, seemed anxious to work with us, but he was unwilling to move his residence, and so negotiations with him have come to an end.

Miss Wilkins reported that she had been quite favorably impressed with Mr. Mattison who is Director of the Community Chest in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Dr. Reid suggested that the possibilities of getting Mr. Mattison on the staff be explored. On motion of Dr. Odum-

5 IT WAS VOTED that the Directors be instructed to investigate Mr. Mattison and report at the June meeting.

The name of Mr. James Slade was also mentioned as a possible staff member, but no action was taken.

In discussing personnel, Dr. Reid reminded the Committee that his resignation which had already been submitted would become effective in June. At the request of Dr. Odum, Dr. Reid will continue as Associate Director until the meeting on June 27.

Dr. Charles Johnson spoke at some length on several matters. He expressed concern over the problem of continued financial support from the Rosenwald Fund, particularly in view of the growth of other organizations which are, in a sense, competing with the Council. He thought that it was important to move more actively in one or more current areas of vital concern to the South and to obtain adequate personnel for the task. One such current issue, he said, is the whole matter of veterans, the administration of the GI Bill in the South, and the dangers of race conflict which are imminent. He stated that funds for this type of work are obtainable if a suitable person can be found to put over a special program. He suggested that Dr. George Mitchell, now with PAC, might soon be available and that he would be a good person to promote a veteran's program.

There was discussion of these matters, and it was agreed that Dr. Mitchell should be approached. Some concern was expressed over meeting Dr. Mitchell's salary, but Dr. Charles Johnson said that he was reasonably certain that funds would be available to meet the salary if Dr. Mitchell, or some person like him, were available. Dr. Odum expressed agreement, and stated that if the salary exceeds the present Council scale the salaries of the Executive Directors should be increased accordingly. As Dr. Mitchell was in Atlanta, he was called to the Council offices.

In the meantime, Dr. Guy Johnson reported on the Lawrence Drake project. Mr. Drake began work in January on a special contract basis to compile some data on the economic outlook of the South and to prepare a chart on this subject to be printed in colors. He also helped to secure speakers for the Conference on th South's Post-War Economy. The talks given at this Conference are being published in a 9 x 12 booklet. Dr. Johnson called attention to the chart and pointed out that due to poor judgment in planning its size and color composition its reproduction is a complicated problem. He stated that unless there was objection the arrangement with Mr. Drake would be concluded and the Executive Directors would assume responsibility for working out the reproduction of the chart.

Dr. George Mitchell came in, and Dr. Odum outlined a plan for doing constructive work in the field of veterans' service, particularly Negro veterans.

Mr. Mitchell expressed great interest in the proposal, and there was further discussion of what the work would involve. He left the room, and after some discussion and on motion of Dr. Odum-

6 IT WAS VOTED that we offer Dr. George Mitchell $7,500 a year and moving expenses. The Executive Directors were excused from the room, and after discussion and on motion of Dr. Odum-

7 IT WAS VOTED that the salary of the Executive Director be made $7500 and the Associate Director $3500 on a part-time basis.

Miss Wilkins brought up recommendations acted on at the annual meeting of SRC in regard to a permanent organization of FEPC and the fact that the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is now organizing groups over the South to promote legislation now pending in Congress. She thought the Council should urge its members to affiliate with the groups now being organized in the South.

Dr. Clement stated that it was his impression that the resolution had been published in the press and in THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, so that members were already familiar with the endorsement of the principle of a permanent FEPC, but that it would be in order to call their attention to the matter again.

After some discussion and on motion of Miss Wilkins-

8 IT WAS VOTED that we call to the attention of the members of the Council the action taken in regard to FEPC at the annual meeting in December and suggest that, since the National Council for a Permanent FEPC is now setting up local committees, this will give them an opportunity to implement their interest.

Dr. Reid asked for instructions regarding the segregation study. After some discussion and on motion of Dr. Odum-

9 IT WAS VOTED that Dr. Reid be instructed to do whatever he and Dr. Johnson and finances would permit to make a study of segregation in transportation, and to make a preliminary report at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Guy Johnson reported progress on two cases in which SRC is interested. One involves the redemption of the property of a Negro who was about to be cheated out of it, the other the false arrest of a 16-year-old white boy for vagrancy.

Dr. Johnson reported on a conference which five Council members had with Governor Arnall in May. A memorandum on post-war tensions and their prevention was presented to the Governor. Although the Governor's immediate reaction was not wholly favorable, it was felt that the discussion made a definite impression upon him. Dr. Johnson said the Council was planning to arrange similar conferences with other Southern Governors.

Dr. Johnson presented a tentative manuscript for a leaflet on post-war tensions as an outgrowth of the Conference of Church Women sponsored by the Council in February. He asked for suggestions from the Committee before its publication.

Dr. Reid reported that the youth group with which he had been working agreed to send out an appeal to all schools of the South to get students actively interested in social problems of this Region. The Council will sponsor two youth scholarships for institutes this summer, he said.

In reporting on the case of an assault on a Negro woman by several white boys at Abbeville, Alabama, Dr. Johnson said the May issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER would carry the report of an investigation which was made on behalf of the Council by Mrs. Eleanor Nichols, the wife of a Methodist minister at Georgiana, Alabama.

Dr. Johnson made the following report on publications:

UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS has been revised and is being reprinted because of the heavy demand for it.

Mr. Stetson Kennedy has nearly completed the manuscript on suffrage, and this will be printed soon.

Miss Dorothy Dickens has sent her revised manuscript on health problems in the South, and this will make an excellent publication.

The addresses of the speakers at the Conference on the South's Post-War Economy are being printed.

Reprints of Dr. Alexander's article "Our Conflicting Racial Policies, which appeared in Harpers in January 1945, are being distributed, according to instructions given at the annual meeting in December.

Dr. Johnson said he is trying to work out a method of approach to police problems in the South. Mr. Theo Hall of Illinois has promised to help work on this sometime in the late summer or early fall. Mrs. Havens is trying to pave the way with some of the better sheriffs and police chiefs in Florida. It is hoped that a one- or two-day conference on police and race relations can be held in Atlanta in the early fall. More contacts with police officers are needed and some literature should be developed which could be put into the hands of the police.

A financial statement was read by Dr. Johnson and was discussed.

On Motion of Dr. Odum, the Committee was adjourned at 2 P.M.

Arlene R. Parks,
Acting Secretary

# The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. VI MAY, 1945 NO. 5

# THE ABBEVILLE CASE*

ELEANOR GRAHAM NICHOLS

Since September 1944 there has developed in Alabama a strain on Negro-white relationships which has received national attention. It has grown out of the "Abbeville case," the rape of a Negro woman by white youths. Numbers of organizations, among them the Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and countless newspapers and individuals have concerned themselves with this case. A "Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor" has been established with headquarters in New York City, and an Alabama committee of similar nature is being formed.

Numbers of southerners believe that justice has been thwarted in this case. The reasons given are many and varied. Some claim it is solely because the victim is a Negro. Others feel it is because it has been impossible for her to identify her attackers. It has also been suggested that she has "sold out." Some are convinced that a technicality of legal procedure is all that has throttled the operations of the law. In reality, the Abbeville case is a tangled complex of most of these factors.

### Southern Sensitiveness

Reports published by various groups have contained discrepancies which, though of minor character, have added greatly to the confusion. Resentment against "outside interference," particularly from the north, has created an undercurrent of tension which may by now have rendered the problem incapable of solution. It is difficult to distill the truth from a situation which quickly became complicated by racial animosities, sectional pride, and an air of censure and superiority on the part of some outside agencies of allegedly radical nature.

Southerners, even the most liberal, are sensitive to criticism from above the Mason and Dixon line. In part, this is because there has been too much criticism and so little commendation. In part, it is because southerners cannot but be aware of many instances of social injustice in the north. They feel that the north has enough problems of its own to engage the concern of socially conscious individuals and groups there. But more than from either of these causes, their sensitiveness arises from the feeling that the south has more socially alert people and organizations to grapple with its problems than it is ever credited with having. The south is weary of being looked upon as *the* problem child of the nation and as having no interest in solving its own social riddles. In spite of grievous sins, the south not only wants to but can deal with its own injustices; and it not only can but has, to an admirable degree. That, however, is another story.

### The Case Examined

With all this in mind several organizations and many individuals have examined the Abbeville case in order to see what Alabamans might do to remove the stigma it has brought upon the state. As conference secretary of Christian social relations in the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Alabama Methodist conference, I was asked by the Southern Regional Council and my jurisdictional superior to investigate the incident. A trip to Abbeville to get local versions of the story, admittedly based on hearsay, was followed by an interview with the Henry county solicitor who handled the case, and that by a talk with the victim herself. In addition, I have read reports issued by several organizations and newspaper accounts of the occurrence and its legal aftermath. I do not claim to be in possession of every fact or omniscient as to the significance of those I have, but from what I have been able to gather the following story emerges:

Around eleven o'clock on the night of September 3, 1944, Mrs. Recy Taylor, young Negro mother of a two-year-old child, was walking home from church accompanied by an older Negro woman and her son. A car passed them two or three times, then stopped. Its occupants claimed to represent the sheriff and charged Mrs. Taylor with cutting a white man in another community earlier that evening. Despite the protestations of the older woman that Mrs. Taylor had been with her throughout the day and evening, the self-styled deputies forced her into the car at the point of a gun and drove away. Instead of taking her to the sheriff, they rode in another direction for a short distance and, holding her at gun-point, six youths attacked her.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Taylor's companions enlisted the aid of a white man who lived near by, and he, with Mrs. Taylor's father, unsuccessfully sought the sheriff. In time they secured the deputy sheriff, who found Mrs. Taylor near the white man's home shortly after the boys released her. Her description of the car led to the arrest of one youth whom she identified partially by his clothing. The boy swore and denied her allegation. He was the only suspect ever brought before her for identification. No names were mentioned in her presence during the assault, and she has been unable from the first to give any fuller aid in identifying her assailants. She is certain that the boys had a gun and that six attacked her, and she was able to describe the car, but that was all. She was not threatened or bribed not to identify. None of the boys was known to her before the crime was committed.

### Investigation Requested

The first youth apprehended allegedly confessed later and implicated others, all minors, but he was released under bond the next day. In October the regular grand jury examined the case, but returned no indictments. It was then that interested groups of persons began to request the governor to investigate the whole affair. Residents of Henry county have insisted that they would have taken care of it if outsiders had let them alone. They did take care of it in their own way, but socially conscious persons are not satisfied.

Alabama law demands that a grand jury in the county where a crime is committed indict the suspect before a case can be tried. The whole matter, consequently, hinges on an initial action by the grand jury. Governor Chauncey Sparks called for a thorough investigation, which was conducted by agents of the attorney general. Their findings included facts that should have led to indictments. Attorney General McQueen divulged that one boy agreed that the woman's story was true, two denied being present, and the others insisted they had paid her. A seventh boy, younger than the others, was involved but was not accused of attack. Some Alabamans feel that such testimonies amount to confession. An occasional person tries to dismiss the whole matter by declaring it merely a commercial proposition, but few persons would seriously assert that a prostitute has to be procured at the point of a gun. Mrs. Taylor insists that none of the boys made any effort to give her money. The names of the boys are known to everybody, and many feel that they are guilty of the crime, but a second grand jury, called at the governor's request, still returned no indictments. Obviously the governor and attorney general deemed a trial in order, or they would not have asked for the second hearing.

The matter rests, then, on citizens who constitute grand juries in Henry county.

(*Continued on Page* 3)

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# THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MAY, 1945

*To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.*


## Editorial

At the annual meeting of SRC in December, 1944, the Executive Directors were instructed to look into a situation in Abbeville, Alabama, involving the rape of a Negro woman, Mrs. Recy Taylor, by several white boys.

After obtaining confidential statements from several people who were in a position to know something about this deplorable situation, we asked Mrs. Eleanor Nichols of Georgiana, Alabama, to investigate the case further and prepare a report. Mrs. Nichols' findings were published in the May 9 issue of *The Christian Century*, and through the kindness of the editors of *The Christian Century*, we reprint her article in this issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. We commend this report to the thoughtful attention of all our readers and particularly to members of SRC.

The Abbeville case stinks to high heaven. It is another copy of a familiar picture—the dominance of customs over "the equal protection of the laws," the low value which the white community puts upon the lives and persons of Negroes, the virtual impossibility of getting a local grand jury to indict "respectable" white people who molest Negroes, and all the rest of it.

And what can be done about it? Practically nothing, apparently. The Governor of Alabama had an investigation made, but he could not *make* the grand jury bring an indictment. The few local citizens who have wanted to see justice done are lost in the overwhelming majority who want to forget the whole thing. The barrage of protests and petitions which came from "outside" sources, such as "The Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor," has probably done little more than crystallize the false pride and sensitivity of the local community.

We shall continue to follow this case, and if there is anything that SRC can do to help get justice done, we shall do it.

## Georgia Committee News

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation reports excellent progress. It now has approximately 500 members in 97 different towns and cities. There are active local committees in Atlanta (Fulton-DeKalb County), Macon, Augusta, and Columbus, and others are in the making.

The Georgia Committee has held no statewide meeting this year, on account of travel restrictions, but it has had two successful section meetings. The first meeting was held in Macon on April 13, the second in Atlanta on April 20. At both meetings there was discussion of post-war problems and responsibilities.

Both meetings passed a resolution calling for the equalization of public school facilities for Negroes. They also adopted a further resolution, the main points of which were:

- The right of all citizens to vote.
- Extension of the practice of using Negro police in Negro areas.
- Permission for Negro physicians to practice in city hospitals where there are Negro patients.
- Better recreational facilities for Negroes.
- Housing projects to eliminate slum areas.
- Representation of Negroes on local Veterans Assistance Committees.

## South Carolina Committee

The South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation has formally affiliated with SRC and will be known hereafter as The South Carolina Committee of The Southern Regional Council.

At a recent meeting the South Carolina Committee adopted the following resolution:

*RESOLVED by the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council:*

*1. That this Committee feels that the pending college expansion bill is inequitable, in that provision made therein for the State Negro College at Orangeburg is grossly inadequate when compared with the needs of that institution and with provision made therein for the white colleges of South Carolina.*

*2. That the Committee further feels that the state cannot longer escape and should not longer seek to escape its obligation to provide equipment and personnel to bring the State Negro College at Orangeburg up to the scholastic level of the state colleges for white undergraduate pupils.*

*3. That the Committee further feels that the state is under legal and moral obligation to provide by scholarship or otherwise for graduate and professional training for those Negroes in this state who are qualified for such training and who wish to receive it.*

*4. That the Committee further feels that, if the college expansion bill is to become law, it should be amended so as substantially to increase the appropriation for the State Negro College.*

## Protest From South Carolina

In the March issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER we cited from *The State*, of Columbia, South Carolina, a summary of South Carolina news during 1944 which included mention of "the formation of the state's first all-Negro party, the Progressive Democrats."

A South Carolina subscriber takes us to task in no uncertain terms for calling this party an "all-Negro party." This subscriber, a white woman, writes: "From its very inception the Progressive Democratic Party has been a party for all the people who certainly are not represented by the various factions in South Carolina. Our policy has ever been to create a voice for the voiceless . . . but it apparently serves the powers that be best to relegate us to a limited status and one that they presume will be derogatory and prevent the timid from affiliation, by labeling the party all-Negro."

The editors of the FRONTIER are quite aware of the fact that the Progressive Democratic Party is open to all people, and they regret the incorrect reference to the party in the March issue.

## A Good Farm Paper

Dr. Giles Hubert, head of the Department of Economics at Fisk University, at Nashville, now edits a monthly paper for small farmers. He has taken over the editorial and news space of a paper published for 17 years under the title of *The Modern Farmer*. Circulation has grown to several thousand in the eight months of the new direction. Subscription is $1.00 a year. The paper pushes agricultural education and programs to aid the poorer farmers, Negro and white, in the South.

## You Should Read

*A B C's of Scapegoating*. Central YMCA College, 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois. The Council has a limited number available at 25c a copy.

*Background for Brotherhood*. By Kendall Weisiger. The SRC has a limited number of these available at 30c a copy.

*Negro Problems Confronting Nation*. A Series of Ten Articles by Barry Bishop, published in *The Dallas Morning News*, November 20-29, 1944. A limited number available from the Council on request.

*Two Talks to Families of Returning Servicemen—When He Comes Back, and If He Comes Back Nervous*. By Thomas A. C. Rennie and Luther W. Woodward. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 372-374 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. 15c a copy.

"Our Conflicting Racial Policies." By Will W. Alexander. In *Harper's Magazine*, January, 1945. SRC has reprints of this article. Single copies free on request.

# The Abbeville Case—Continued

The onus is not upon the state as a whole, since the governor and the attorney general took all the action open to them. The onus is not upon individual citizens of the state, for Governor Sparks received more than one thousand communications, many of them from Alabamans, urging that he investigate the case. Many interested persons are church members, although no church has taken action as such.

### The Demand for Justice

The Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor issued a pamphlet which stated, "They must be punished according to Alabama law. . . ." But it is Alabama law which has blocked the trial process. It is unfortunate that legal technicalities can protect suspected criminals, but it is not the first time this has occurred in our nation. It does not further the cause of justice to cry that the abduction of Mrs. Taylor was "nazi-like" or that the handling of the matter was fascist. It is absurd to suggest that the boys were impelled by motives of political or social philosophy. Such name-calling is more likely to block future action by recalcitrant grand juries than anything else. Mrs. Taylor stated in my presence that the deputy sheriff and the county solicitor appeared interested in having her case handled justly. The governor saw to it that a second presentation of the facts was made to the grand jury, and many individuals have registered vigorous protests. But the matter rests finally with the Henry county grand jury.

Technically, there is no discrimination against Negroes in the law itself. The discrimination which arises is a subtle, elusive force, the product of mass prejudice and a psychology which has tenacious roots in the far distant past. It is an almost unconscious, tacit agreement on the part of white persons to protect the white man involved in any case. It is virtually impossible to put a finger on it, and white people will deny its existence with sincerity, but the force is there, coloring every contact between the races. It is much harder to combat than outright discrimination in the law would be, but it is discrimination, nonetheless.

### Racial Discrimination

If anyone doubts that there has been discrimination in the Abbeville case, let him compare it with the Scottsboro case. In the former, a Negro mother, living with her husband, her character vouched for by Negroes and whites, was attacked on the way home from church by six white youths. In the latter, white prostitutes were assaulted by a group of Negro youths. No one can deny that the state of Alabama prosecuted the Scottsboro case with the greatest vigor. Had Mrs. Taylor been a white attacked by whites, or a white attacked by Negroes, the assault would have had a far different sequel.

The best procedure for concerned persons to follow would be to reveal their interest to the governor, at Montgomery, Alabama, and request that he reopen the case. Enough pressure of public opinion would doubtless bring about this action, for it was public opinion that led the governor to his former attempt to secure justice for Mrs. Taylor. Further insistence on the part of the governor would surely persuade the citizens of Henry county that indictments are demanded. Should Alabamans, and particularly residents of Henry county, still prove intent on letting the matter drift into oblivion, they would then no longer have any valid objection to outside agitation. Such outside concern would be warranted and desirable, for this case should be considered justly, because it is symptomatic of a fundamental weakness in our democracy, a spot of decay which may infect our whole democratic structure.

Alabama is but a minute segment of the world or even of the nation, and if the Abbeville case had no significance beyond the boundaries of the state it would not deserve national attention. Actually its implications reach into many phases of human life and around the whole globe. For one thing, it has a bearing on the problem of juvenile delinquency. The danger in allowing the perpetrators of such a crime to go unpunished is not to be ignored. Judged even from the standpoint of selfish white interests there is danger, for unchecked criminality among Negroes and against Negroes may in time spill over into white society. If womanhood is to be revered and protected in one group of citizens, it must be in all, or the protection will prove exceedingly flimsy.

The most far-reaching and important implication of this case, however, is its bearing on the whole tremendous question of the survival of democracy. Millions of our men, black and white, are engaged in battling a force which says some men are born to be masters, some to be slaves, some to hold in their hands the destinies of beings of other blood. We abhor this philosophy; we condemn nazi treatment of subject peoples and of the Jews. We think of ourselves as the champions of Christian democracy, the supporters of the "common man." But we cannot be champions of democracy so long as there is one whit of discrimination against any minority group in this country. Our protestations will be an echoing mockery.

There is a story which tells that when a mortally wounded American Negro lay dying on some Pacific island he asked a buddy to inscribe on the marker over his grave the words: "Here lies a black man who died fighting the yellow man for the freedom of the white man." Freedom is doomed to short and bitter existence unless it is freedom for all mankind. A democracy in which a wronged individual is unable to secure justice because of his color cannot speak compellingly to the subject peoples of Europe and Asia, nor can it justify the death of thousands of its sons on the battlefield.

# Freight Rates and Southern Industrial Growth

EDGAR WATKINS

*Excerpts from an address delivered at SRC's Conference on The South's Post-War Economy, Atlanta, April 12.*

The producer, the manufacturer, the entrepreneur, and the consumer, are all interested in the cost of transportation. If this cost is higher than the added place value, there will be no transportation; and, if this cost is less from one place than another, the lower-cost place will be preferred for production, manufacturing and selling, if it is too high, consumption will decrease.

The South, like little Jack Horner, sat in a corner largely indifferent to this law, pulled out a plum labeled "state rights," and said, "How great am I!" The South had, and has, large natural resources of minerals, timber and water power, much fertile soil, an equitable climate, and pleasing "aspects of nature." Other parts of our nation, conspicuously the Northeastern part, having received a more niggardly treatment from nature, were driven to manufacturing, using therefor the South's resources. To utilize these resources required low freight rates from the South, and to discourage the South from manufacturing her resources, the North needed and obtained lower rates on its finished goods than were accorded to such goods when manufactured in the South.

Within the last twenty years, some individual shippers sought to remedy the situation as to themselves. The textile industry obtained a mitigation of its handicap, but there still remains a freight charge discrimination of 10 per cent. Cement and lime shippers and a few others obtained parity.

About 1934, the Southeastern Governors began a discussion of the situation, and in 1937, under the leadership of the Honorable Bibb Graves, then Governor of Alabama, complaint was brought which resulted in a parity of rates on a limited number of commodities.

In 1944, Governor Ellis Arnall, tired of the long delays in giving Georgia her rights, brought a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, designed to end the delays. The Supreme Court, on March 26, 1945, permitted this suit to be filed. While only one State is a party to this suit, all the states against which there is unjust discrimination will be helped by a favorable decision.

### Extent of Discrimination

The amount of the discrimination against the South is based upon a general scale of rates which are about 39 per cent higher in the South than in the North, or Official, territory.

Some rates from the South, generally on commodities which are not produced or grown in the North, had lower rates than rates in the North. A fair statement of the weighted average of the South's discrim-

(*Continued on Page 4*)

## Political Factors in Economic Progress

GLENN RAINEY
*Georgia School of Technology*

*Extracts from an address at SRC's Conference on The South's Post-War Economy, Atlanta, April 12.*

There is no clear line of distinction between government and economics. In fact, the basis of government is economics. So that this is not a question of economics and government, but fundamentally a question of central control and economic stability.

If we are going to have full employment and a fair distribution of the national income, we must have a government which is responsible to the people and not merely to a selfish majority.

Here in the South it is our business to fight race prejudice and hatred frontally; and it is our business to see to it that reactionary money from outside northern capitalists shall not continue to be used in victimizing us by electing for us senators and representatives in Washington who play one race against the other.

Because the South has been so often led away from seeking what was rightly its own, it must be peculiarly alert against demagogues, in whatever guise, talking the language of popular prejudices in order to deliver the people into the bondage of predatory interests.

## Freight Rates—Continued

ination is that it is about 20 per cent higher than the Northern rates.

The Northern shippers claim that if they did not get lower rates than the South, natural advantages possessed by the South would destroy the manufacturing industry in the North.

Some Southern shippers, as stated above, on certain raw materials not competitive with the North, get lower rates than in the North. These two classes of shippers fear any change in rates, and generally they have sought to put brakes on the efforts of the South and West to obtain a parity.

No fairminded person, free from the predilections of self-interest and geography, can fail to reach the conclusion that ours is a nation, that our railroad system should be national in its treatment of the public, and that justice requires, in general, a parity of rates throughout the country.

That justice which will follow rate parity will injure neither shippers nor carriers in either the North, West or South. Thereby the growth of industry will be accelerated, and the chances of unemployment will be lessened in these formerly handicapped sections, thus adding prosperous consumers for the products of the now favored sections and increasing the amount of traffic the railroad systems will haul. The elimination of world trade barriers, for which we all hope, will be accompanied by the elimination of such barriers in our own country.

# The South's Post-War Housing Problem

COLEMAN WOODBURY
*Assistant Administrator*
*National Housing Agency*

*Excerpts from an address delivered at SRC's Conference on The South's Post-War Economy, Atlanta, April 12.*

We have made a preliminary estimate of the need for housing construction in this country after the war. These are non-farm figures, limited to urban and rural non-farm areas. We have estimated that for the first decade after the close of the war, we will need in this country 12,600,000 additional family dwelling units—an average building rate of a million and a quarter units per year.

Just to give you some comparison of that figure with past experience: the largest single construction year on non-farm housing in the history of this country was 1925 in which we built 937,000 units. We are talking about a post-war *average*, for the first decade, a third greater than the highest *single* year in the history of the country.

### South's Needs

We have also made a total need estimate for the South, taking the 13 state area that is represented by this Council. We have not previously published these figures, and they are subject to further study and revision.

In these thirteen states there were almost exactly 20 per cent of the nation's non-farm dwelling units in 1940. That may serve as a general scale to give you some idea of the proportions. But our need estimate placed about 3,700,000 out of the 12,600,000 in these thirteen states, and that is almost exactly thirty per cent of the total. In other words, according to our estimates, about half again as much of the new housing may be in the South, as the South had of the total non-farm housing supply in 1940.

And interestingly enough, instead of having a fifty-fifty break or division between new need and replacement need, the 3,700,000 units in the South divide into 1,600,000 units of new need and 2,100,000 for replacement need. In other words, replacement is heavier, larger in proportion to the total, according to our estimates, in the South than it is for the nation as a whole.

How much of that need we meet depends to some extent upon the Federal Government, to be sure, but to a much greater extent upon the local communities, builders, lending institutions and local housing authorities.

### Analysis of Cost

We are very much interested in technical advance in house building and operation. The NHA has made a housing cost study from records of the FHA, the Federal Trade Commission and others, of a $5,000 house. We broke down its production cost, and we found that for each dollar of cost of the finished product, 46 cents went for materials; and of that 46 cents, 21 cents was the cost of the materials as they left the plant; and 25 cents was the cost of distribution, transportation and various profits. We found that 30 cents went to labor on the site, 12 cents for profit and overhead of general contractors and subcontractors, and about 12 cents for land and land improvements.

We then took that house and computed the monthly cost to own. It included, of course, interest, amortization, taxes, insurance, and an allowance for maintenance and repairs. And then just to show the relative proportions of these various factors of monthly cost, we figured a twenty per cent reduction of each—not that we thought a 20 per cent could be or should be attained in each, but just to show their relative importance in the monthly cost to own. And we found that a 20 per cent reduction in interest rate from the 5 per cent we had assumed, made a reduction of 5.4 per cent in the monthly cost to own; 20 per cent reduction in the amortization payments reduced the monthly cost only 4.5 per cent; twenty per cent reduction in taxes produced a monthly reduction of 4.4 per cent; 20 per cent reduction in maintenance and repairs made a 3.5 per cent reduction in monthly cost; 20 per cent reduction in capital cost of the house made a reduction of 16.4 per cent in the monthly cost to own during the period of loan payment and 11.9 per cent thereafter. I think that makes a pretty conclusive case for the desirability of all feasible reductions in the capital cost of housing.

### Looking Ahead

These are the things that seem to us to constitute the chief phases of an effective attack upon housing in the post-war world: (a) a clear realization of its importance and size, (b) the development of a system of local market analysis to bring the facts home so the people can do something about them, (c) certain revisions and expansion of the forms of Federal aid, (d) an urban redevelopment program that will make land available somewhere near its annual use cost for housing and other purposes, (e) some programs of Federal assistance, largely in the form of clearing house activities, to encourage conservation of middle-aged areas, and (f) research programs, the result of which will be made available to the house building industry in all its branches and, I hope, to housing consumers.

# REPORT OF VETERANS SERVICE DIVISION

George S. Mitchell

This is by way of a report on work so far of the Veterans Services Division of the Southern Regional Council.

I took the job on June 18, 1945. The first six months were spent in reading up on veterans' needs and benefits and on administration of services to veterans. Several trips were made in Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Washington. Gradually a program took shape involving two main lines of work:

(1) A survey of the administration of veterans services in the Southern states.

(2) Stimulus to vocational education, particularly job training and on-the-farm training.

The survey is about completed in Louisiana and Virginia and partially done in North Carolina. Alabama is now being looked at by Mr. W. B. Twitty. A forthcoming article by me in the New South for February gives the general background of services to veterans. It is intended in later issues to provide details state by state. The survey is really a means of finding out what the situation is and making acquaintance of the officials and of local interested groups who are dealing with the problems. So far as it has gone, it has turned up the following things which are needed.

(1) Much more Negro personnel in local offices serving veterans.

(2) Statistical reports in such offices showing their services by race.

(3) Improvement of USES on Negro placement in skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

(4) More participation by Negroes in the work of Selective Service Boards as reemployment committeemen.

(5) Opening of the American Legion to Negro posts in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. More Negro posts in states which already permit the chartering of Negro posts would be helpful.

(6) Some linkage of the many mushrooming Negro veterans organizations which are springing up.

(7) Much more vocational education to be made available to Negroes and old-timey courses to be replaced by training in new skills.

(8) Greatly improved police administration.

Job training offers great prospects, but needs much improvement. Few veterans know about it, and communities in general know less. If the program could be expanded and improved, it would not only do a lot to better the prospects

of Negro and white veterans in the Southern states; it would be the means of establishing in the South a well-rounded and effective pattern of technical education for all who would want it. Present bottlenecks are the matter of getting employers to take on trainees and the completely inadequate staff assigned by the State Departments of Education to the program. I hear that important efforts are being made to arrange for the U. S. Office of Education to subsidize the State Departments of Education in order that these latter may put on enough people to do the job. That means people to inspect places where training is being done and people to find new training opportunities. The administrative procedure is new, and a lot of work will have to be done to tighten it.

In an effort to speed all this I am trying to get far more veterans to apply for job training and its companion, farm training. At about the turn of the year five veterans were employed as field agents to do this. These men are Harry Wright, Ibra January, Horace A. Bohannon, W. E. Dixon, (Negroes), and W. B. Twitty (white).

Mr. January has northern Louisiana, and Mr. Dixon has southern Louisiana. Mr. Harry Wright has Mississippi. Mr. Twitty is in Alabama, and Mr. Bohannon is in Georgia.

Another Negro veteran, Mr. John W. Merkerson, has already been trained for this work during a recent lengthy furlough and is expected to be out of the Army and at work within ten days or so. He will probably be sent to Florida and perhaps to South Carolina.

Salaries of these men range from $200.00 to $275.00 a month, plus travel expense, which is heavy.

Their procedure is to travel to towns and cities with a proportionately large Negro population. They first interview officials in charge of job training or farm training. They then reach the more influential Negro leaders and some white leaders and point out the possibilities involved in trade training for veterans. In a good many cases the leaders whom these veterans have talked with have of their own accord set up informal organizations to follow through, but no special effort is made to get going a chain of local organizations. What is attempted is to get the word out that trade training is available to veterans and is a good bet.

Thus far, job training has been explained in four or five towns in north-central Louisiana. The south Louisiana man has only just arrived in New Orleans and has begun there. In Mississippi, good work has been done at Jackson, Clarksdale, Greenville, and at a number of rural points in the Delta area. In Alabama, Twitty is both looking into administrative services and pushing job training. He has been to Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Tuscumbia, Montgomery, and Mobile. In Georgia, Mr. Bohannon has worked with Negro state officials in charge of vocational agriculture at Fort Valley and Waynesboro, and has begun to push job training in Augusta. He has had to do a certain amount of individual training placement work for Negro veterans in Atlanta. Actually, he has gotten eight men into training opportunities, although he spends only an odd couple of days in Atlanta now and then.

A few other specific things of less importance have been done. We had a hand in working out a two-day meeting about services to Negro veterans in Virginia and a one-day meeting in Jackson, Mississippi. I have attended similar meetings at Fort Valley, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina. This office has also

handled perhaps a dozen individual Negro veteran cases for small services about claims and jobs. Several of the Atlanta veterans servicing agencies now call this office once or twice a week with a special case they have not been able to unravel and ask our help. I do not encourage this, but when we get one we do what we can.

Names and addresses of influential local people whom I or the field agents meet are made available to the Southern Regional Council, which gives them a free trial subscription (three months) to the New South.

You will see that great areas of the South have scarcely been touched. Nothing has been done in Tennessee, hardly anything in South Carolina, nothing in Florida, and nothing in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. It would of course be well if I could put on people to handle each of these states. The months passing just now are critical months. Several of the field agents now assigned can be pulled out of the states they are presently working in and put elsewhere, but this should not happen for at least two months. Present expenditure is at a rate of roughly $3,000 a month, which neatly fills the budget available until June 30.

I would welcome your comments on what is being done, and on ways to make the best use of time and effort and money.

Atlanta
February 12, 1946

SRC

# MINUTES

Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

June 27, 1945

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the Council Conference Room on Wednesday June 27, 1945. The meeting was called to order at 10:45 A. M. by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, who said that the Chairman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, had planned to be present but was unable to do so because of illness. The following were present: Rufus E. Clement, Leonard Haas, Gordon B. Hancock, T. James McNamara, Josephine Wilkins, Guy B. Johnson, and Emily H. Clay, Secretary.

Dr. Johnson reported that Dr. Reid was unable to attend the meeting, as he was delayed in getting transportation from Seattle, Washington, where he had been attending a conference. He reported, further, that all other absent members of the Committee had expressed regret because of their inability to be present.

Mr. Haas was elected temporary chairman.

It was decided to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the May 25 meeting, inasmuch as copies were mailed to all members. Miss Wilkins asked, however, that the portion of the minutes referring to notice of meetings be changed to read: "Miss Wilkins stated that since committee meetings involve southwide attendance she felt that insufficient advance notice of meetings is being given. She cited as an example the February 28 meeting, notice of which she received only a week in advance." Dr. Johnson stated that he was sure that the notices of the February 28 meeting were mailed on February 16, since a reply dated February 17 was received from one of the local members of the Committee.

On motion of Msgr. McNamara, seconded by Dr. Clement-

1- IT WAS VOTED that the minutes be adopted with this correction.

With reference to personnel, Dr. Johnson reported that Dr. George Mitchell had accepted the position offered to him at the time of the May meeting and that he began work on June 18. Dr. Mitchell regretted, Dr. Johnson said, that he could not attend this meeting because of an engagement in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he had gone to look over a veterans' center which is being set up in that city.

Dr. Johnson reported that Mrs. Anna Warwick, who was Dr. Mitchell's secretary in PAC, had begun work with the Council. He also told of other additions to the staff: Miss Margaret Price, who will begin work on July 1, and Mrs. Inez Tillison, who will come to us on August 1. Miss Price, a Mississippian who recently received her Master's degree at the University of North Carolina, will be a research assistant and will work with Dr. Reid on the segregation study. Mrs. Tillison, who is now with the Atlanta Social Planning Council, will do secretarial work and supervise the stenographic staff. She will also organize our books and pamphlet material. Dr. Johnson said that he planned to go to Knoxville later in the week to interview a young man at TVA about doing our editorial and publicity work.

The matter of an Associate Executive Director is still unsettled, Dr. Johnson stated. He told the committee that he had been interested in trying to work out an arrangement with Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., who is head of the Southern office of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta. The only possibility at the present time, however, would be to have an understanding with the Urban League which would enable Mr. Bell to divide his time between the Southern Regional Council and his present position, with the understanding that he would come on a full-time basis eventually. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Clement offered to talk with Mr. Granger of the Urban League about this when he is in New York in July. Dr. Johnson said he would be glad to have him do so.

With reference to the State interracial committees, Dr. Johnson said that he had recently attended a two-day meeting of the Texas Interracial Committee, at Fort Worth, at which time the committee voted to affiliate with the SRC and to take whatever steps are necessary to become a state division of SRC as soon as possible. Dr. Johnson said that he had promised to return to Texas later in the summer to assist the committee in completing their plans.

Dr. Johnson reported that he and Mrs. Tilly went to Louisville, Kentucky, on June 16 to meet with the Executive Board of the Kentucky Interracial Council, who voted to affiliate with the SRC. Mrs. Havens was attending a meeting of the South Carolina Executive Board in Columbia to advise with the members concerning cooperation with SRC. The Committee has already voted to become the South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council, Dr. Johnson said. He also reported that we are conferring with Virginia and North Carolina with the idea of working out their affiliation with the SRC, and he expressed the hope that all ten of the existing state committees would be affiliated and working more closely with us by the time of the annual meeting in the fall.

Dr. Johnson told the Committee of the effort which we are making to collect information on the use of Negro police and the reactions of police chiefs and others to the use of Negroes on the police forces in Southern cities. A research on police training and administration in the South is being planned, he said, to be supervised by a group of university people. It is hoped that this will be financed by the General Education Board, who have indicated their willingness to make a special grant for important research projects which will be done through the universities. Dr. Johnson asked that the Committee authorize him to request a grant from the GEB when the plans have matured and, on motion of Dr. Hancock, seconded by Dr. Clement-

2- IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Director be authorized to approach the General Education Board about funds for a research project on police.

Dr. Johnson told of a conference that a committee of which he was a member had recently with Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta regarding the use of Negroes on the city police force. It was suggested, also, that a group from the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee be asked to have a similar conference with Mr. Roy LeCraw, who will oppose Mr. Hartsfield in the coming campaign for the office of Mayor of Atlanta.

New Council publications which Dr. Johnson said are just off the press, or soon will be, are: (1) A revised edition of UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS, a former publication of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; (2) AFTER THE WAR, a

leaflet prepared at the request of the Council's Conference of Church Women for use in aiding the returning veterans; (3) OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO VETERANS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Joseph Shabses of the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; (4) ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE NEGRO TO THE SOUTH, by Dr. W. Hardin Hughes; (5) a booklet containing the addresses delivered at the Council's Conference on the South's Post-War Economy. The pamphlet entitled VOTING RESTRICTIONS, a publication of the Committee of Editors and Publishers of which Mark Ethridge is Chairman, is also being distributed by the Council. Material for two other pamphlets -- one on Health, the other on Suffrage -- is on hand, but is awaiting final editing.

Mr. Haas asked whether these publications would be sent to public libraries, chambers of commerce, and the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and other civic clubs. He thought that such distribution would be most beneficial. Dr. Johnson assured him that this would be done.

Dr. Johnson reported that the circulation of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER is increasing gradually. He said that it is our hope to improve and enlarge it, perhaps to a six or eight page publication, as soon as a publicity man can be added to the staff.

Dr. Johnson asked what the Committee would think of having Dr. Mitchell's veterans program prepare a pamphlet on what the Negro soldier has done in this war. He told of a letter received from Dr. James Dombrowski of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, saying that the Conference Executive Board had voted to give special attention to the question of veterans and had given instructions that whatever the Conference does in this field shall be done in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council. After discussion and on motion of Dr. Hancock, seconded by Msgr. McNamara-

3- IT WAS VOTED that the Southern Regional Council shall cooperate with the Southern Conference on Human Welfare in the work with veterans and that Dr. Mitchell be asked to consider the advisability of cooperating in the preparation of a pamphlet on the contribution of the Negro soldier.

Dr. Hancock asked whether the Council had taken note of President Truman's stand on the FEPC. After discussion and on motion of Dr. Clement, seconded by Dr. Hancock-

4- IT WAS VOTED that a letter be sent to President Truman commending him on his forthright statement about FEPC.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 12:15 P. M.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

# The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. VI JUNE, 1945 NO. 6

# Postwar Plans of Negro and White Veterans

In the summer of 1944 the Information and Education Division Headquarters of the Army Service Forces asked selected groups of enlisted men and officers what plans they had for postwar employment. Specific questions were asked on migration, agriculture, business and government.

### Migration

About 80% of the men studied planned to return to the same State in which they had lived for most of the last five years of their civilian lives just prior to entering the armed services. The exact proportion of veterans who will be migrating to specific regions was not ascertained. However, it is expected that the main stream of migration will be to the Far West. Smaller streams will be from the South to the Northeast, from the Northeast to the South and from the Far West to the Northeast and the South. The main stream of Negro migration, almost half of all veterans who plan to migrate, will be from the South to the Northeast. Smaller streams will be from the South to the Far West and from the Northeast to the South.

### Agriculture

Ten per cent of the white enlisted men in the Army were seriously considering farming as a full time occupation following the War. Slightly less than 10% of the Negro enlisted men reported such plans. It is estimated that if present plans are sustained approximately 60,000 Negro enlisted men will leave the Army planning to farm. Twenty-four per cent of the white enlisted men surveyed plan to farm in the South. The 474 men who were surveyed on this subject indicate their wish to undertake the following types of farming:

| | *Per Cent* |
|---|---|
| Cattle and Sheep | 20 |
| Cotton | 17 |
| Tobacco | 10 |
| Live Stock | 9 |
| Dairying | 6 |
| Fruit Products | 6 |
| All Other | 14 |
| Unclassified | 18 |
| Total | 100 |

Men who planned to farm in the South had the following plans in mind:

| | |
|---|---|
| Know the farm they want | 30% |
| Will need to look for farm | 25 |
| Expect to work for wages | 3 |
| No definite plan | 2 |

Only 4% of the Negro enlisted men who planned to go into farming had had no farm experience. These men definitely expected to own a farm and knew which farm they expect to own. Seventeen per cent of the number will need to look for a farm. The Negro enlisted men's reaction to the types and locations of lands in which they are interested is as follows:

| *Type* | *Per Cent* |
|---|---|
| Drained land in South | 38 |
| Irrigated in West | 5 |
| Land in North now used for army camps | 13 |
| Land in South now used for army camps | 11 |
| Land in West now used for army camps | 4 |
| Not interested in new land | 26 |
| No answer | 3 |

Forty per cent of the men who definitely planned to farm formerly resided in the South.

### Business

Among white and Negro service men, 7% of each group of enlisted men have definite plans to own a business in the postwar world. However, the men planning for new businesses after the war "do not come up to the level of experience, education, or earnings of men who already have businesses of their own, but they tend to have somewhat more favorable backgrounds for starting businesses than men who do not have plans for businesses of their own."

Thirteen per cent of the white enlisted men and 18% of the Negro enlisted men plan to enter the automotive retail field which will include repair service.

Thirty per cent of the Negro enlisted men and 22% of the white plan to own and operate other types of retail stores, including eating places.

Forty per cent of the white enlisted men and 45% of the Negro will have at least one-half of the needed capital for establishing these businesses.

### Government

Many of the enlisted men, white and Negro, will want jobs offered by the various government units. Those having definite plans for this type of jobs indicate preference for them in the following proportions:

| | *White* | *Negro* |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Jobs | 58% | 80% |
| State Jobs | 18 | 5 |
| County Jobs | 3 | 1 |
| City or Town | 15 | 12 |
| No answer | 6 | 2 |

In this connection the following opinions illustrate the attitudes on veterans perference: "Veterans should be taught government jobs as they are now taught army jobs." "Veterans sacrifice the most. The government should try to the utmost to see that they earn a living." "We have been to war while civilians had the jobs. Give us a chance at them."

# Dr. George S. Mitchell Joins SRC Staff

Dr. George S. Mitchell, until recently Director of the Southeastern Regional Office of PAC, has joined the staff of the Southern Regional Council to direct a special program for veterans, with emphasis upon a square deal for Negro veterans.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

SRC is proud of its new staff member, and is looking forward to some notable achievements in its veterans program under his direction.

Dr. Mitchell, who was born in Virginia, is a member of a family which has contributed distinguished service in the cause of a more progressive South. He was educated at the University of Delaware, University of Richmond, Johns Hopkins University, and at Oxford University, England, where he was a Rhodes Scholar. From 1929-35, he taught economics at Columbia University, after which he worked with the Resettlement Administration, serving as a regional director for several years, and was assistant administrator of Farm Security Administration from 1939-1943. In January, 1944, he resigned from the Government to become a regional director of PAC.

Among Dr. Mitchell's best known writings are *Textile Unionism in the South*, 1930; *The Industrial Revolution in the South* (with Broadus Mitchell), 1931; *Black Workers and the New Unions* (with Horace Cayton), 1940. Few men know the South and its problems better than George S. Mitchell.

Says Dr. Mitchell concerning his new

(*Continued on Page* 2)

## THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JUNE, 1945

*To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.*


## Editorial

Discharged, disabled, and demobilized veterans of World War II should be regarded as the interest core of any postwar planning programs in the local communities. Some of these men and women, who will be called veterans, will need and want help of various sorts, others will want to be let alone to work out their own adjustment. All of them expect to find resources through which they can attain their respective goals. All of them have rightful demands on their local communities.

Soldiers returning from the wars are realists. Seldom are they exactly peaceful; they have not become veterans through such actions. They expect fulfillment of some of the promises made them and which they fought to establish for other people in other lands. Furthermore, they have been folk nurtured on the idea that a principle if worth living for is worth dying for. All of this, too, is significant for the community that plans for its veterans.

Elsewhere in this issue we have indicated some of the war facilities and resources that may be utilized in building an effective postwar community program. But in addition to these recreational and cultural programs there are other services that should be made available. The returning veteran should have the *work* he wants. He should have the *training* he needs. He should be able to find the proper sympathetic *counselling* to guide him. He should have the dynamic *good will* of the community. If the average community can make these matters the basis for their actions, providing the services involved for *all* veterans, there need not be a nightmare phase in post-war adjustment.

However, we have no right to interpret the mere prevention of outbreaks as successful planning, nor should we expect the controls of fear and repression to operate among men who have learned to endure and fight off such shocks. What *was* will not be good enough. We have said so and men of the world believed us. We spoke with a strong faith. The veterans expect to see this faith implemented through works equally strong. They and we have had enough of death.

# What About Our Human Resources?

**Selective service examinations have shown up the glaring waste of human resources which is going on in the South. Every Southerner should ponder the figures shown in the following table and should resolve to do everything in his power to correct the deficiencies that they reflect. Notice that from 329 to 492 of every 1000 white men examined were rejected, and from 497 to 709 of every 1000 Negroes examined were rejected. As for rejections for educational deficiencies, note that these range from 62 to 192 per 1000 white rejections, and from 79 to 307 per 1000 Negro rejections.**

**If the South is going to meet the challenge of the new industrialization with its demand for healthy bodies, skilled hands, and trained minds, it will have to do something about this picture.**

**REJECTIONS AND EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES OF SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS***

| | *In Every 1,000 Examined These Were Rejected* | | | *In Every 1,000 Rejected These Were Due to Educational Deficiencies* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Total* | *White* | *Negro* | *Total* | *White* | *Negro* |
| *Continental United States* | 392 | 360 | 569 | 77 | 52 | 178 |
| Alabama | 490 | 395 | 610 | 219 | 117 | 307 |
| Arkansas | 559 | 469 | 709 | 151 | 143 | 168 |
| Florida | 532 | 414 | 658 | 117 | 62 | 166 |
| Georgia | 515 | 469 | 578 | 178 | 86 | 274 |
| Kentucky | 454 | 451 | 497 | 104 | 109 | 79 |
| Louisiana | 526 | 425 | 640 | 139 | 100 | 168 |
| Mississippi | 450 | 329 | 542 | 219 | 105 | 266 |
| North Carolina | 568 | 492 | 715 | 125 | 88 | 168 |
| Oklahoma | 406 | 382 | 559 | 74 | 69 | 103 |
| South Carolina | 559 | 429 | 694 | 173 | 63 | 266 |
| Tennessee | 447 | 401 | 574 | 172 | 192 | 126 |
| Texas | 429 | 394 | 578 | 136 | 148 | 108 |
| Virginia | 522 | 455 | 639 | 152 | 123 | 205 |

*Based upon data from Medical Statistics Bulletin, No. 3, 1944, National Selective Service System, covering registrants examined between April, 1942 and December, 1943.

# Don't Close The USO!

**The USO has done a fine job with the servicemen. For the Negro soldier the USO has provided not only his recreation and entertainment, but, in many cases, has given him his first contact with a community-wide agency interested in his needs and problems. USO is now reeducating its staff members and volunteers for counseling and assisting veterans in their adjustment to civilian life. For the Negro serviceman this adjustment will be doubly difficult, and he needs the help of the USO more keenly than ever before. If you are interested in promoting postwar race friendliness and in seeing that our Negro veterans get a fair deal, use your influence to see that the USO in your community does not close its doors!**

**RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE: USO BUILDINGS SERVING NEGROES IN ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE**

| *State* | *Types of Buildings* | | | | *Types of Operation** | | | | | *Number of Workers* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Total* | *Federal* | *USO* | *Rental* | *YMCA* | *YWCA* | *NCCS* | *CCO* | *SA* | |
| ALABAMA: Anniston, Birmingham, Dothan, Florence, Gadsden, Mobile, Montgomery, Ozark, Selma, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, West Huntsville | 12 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 20 |
| FLORIDA: Jacksonville, Key West, Lakeland, Marianna, Miami, Panama City, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Tampa | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 16 |
| GEORGIA: Albany, Atlanta, Augusta, Bainbridge, Columbus, Macon, Moultrie, Savannah, Thomasville, Valdosta, Waycross | 13 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 27 |
| MISSISSIPPI: Biloxi, Columbus, Grenada, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meridian | 7 | 2 | — | 5 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | 10 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA: Charleston, Columbia, Myrtle Beach, Orangeburg, Walterboro | 7 | 4 | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 13 |
| TENNESSEE: Dyersburg, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, Tullahoma | 5 | 1 | — | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 14 | 3 | 37 | 35 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 93 |

*Two buildings in Georgia, one in South Carolina, and one in Tennessee operated jointly by the YMCA and the YWCA. NCCS is National Catholic Community Services. CCO is Combined Community Operation.

## Dr. Mitchell, *Continued*

work, "Every community in the South has a problem of providing for returning service men and women the kind of jobs and homes and the justice they want. It will take bravery and intelligence for the South to do its part in the nation's readjustment. The Council wishes to link the efforts of all southerners who will work on this challenging job."

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**There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all.—Booker T. Washington.**

## Presidential Unit Citations

Two Negro combat units in Europe received presidential unit citations. The 969th Field Artillery Battalion was cited for its action in Bastogne December 18-27, when it fired in support of the cut-off 101st Airborne Division. The Third Battalion of C Company of the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion received the citation for "outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy" in Climbach, France, December 14, 1944.

# USO Services to Returning Veterans

HUGH M. GLOSTER
*Regional Office, USO, Atlanta*

Providing adequate services to returning veterans and reabsorbing them into the life of the nation constitute a task that will demand the best abilities of public and private welfare agencies. "What will happen to me after I return home?" This is a question which is disturbing every GI Joe wherever he is, and he certainly deserves an answer as honest as his question. We owe Joe more than the necessary weapons to finish the fight. We owe him more than gratitude. We owe him a decent job and a bright future. We do not want him to sell apples on street corners as veterans did after the last war.

### Types of Veterans

The needs of returning veterans vary with each individual. Broadly speaking, all discharged men who are physically and mentally fit will need to shift from military to civilian activity. A number of these will easily transfer to employment, school, or some other field without the help of private or public agencies. Many others, however, will be confused, unsettled, and perhaps resentful. Some will have trouble in finding suitable jobs. A large number will have mental and physical handicaps.

Services to disabled veterans will be much more extensive after the present conflict. In World War I hospitalization was provided for 75,000 veterans, but the Veterans Administration now estimates that a bed capacity of 300,000 will be required after this struggle. Many men from combat zones have wounds that require protracted hospitalization and rehabilitation. Many others are suffering from neuro-psychiatric disturbances. The dive bomber, the robot bomb, and many other innovations of this war are producing new horrors which will make from 30 to 50% of our casualties psychiatric. We have all heard of complex neurotic cases referred to by such popular terms as shell shock, war fatigue, flying stress, pilot fatigue, war nerves, separation anxiety, transition neurosis, embarkation fever, task force fever, and convoy jitters.

The soldier who returns physically fit also has his problems. He often wants to know when and where he will work. Having been away from home a long time, he wants to see his parents, his wife and children, or his sweetheart. Sometimes he may become bitter when he feels that Americans do not know a war is going on and that many have grown rich in a conflict which has brought brutal death to some of his buddies. He frequently wants information regarding unemployment compensation, jobs, education, loans, and other benefits. If a Negro, he generally knows in advance that many communities will resent his presence in uniform and often will not give him the equal service to which a soldier in a democracy is entitled.

### Types of Services

Public and private agencies are organizing to handle the many and varied perplexities and problems incident to the demobilization of more than 14% of our population. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration has been created to plan and coordinate the activities of government agencies dealing with the ex-service group. Private agencies have formed the National Committee on Service to Veterans under the general auspices of the National Social Work Council. This Committee will advise private organizations about services to veterans, offer guidance to local communities, and consult with government agencies.

From its beginning USO has adjusted its program to meet new situations and new needs of the armed forces. While making no departure from its established program, USO is now utilizing its resources to meet the needs of returning men and women. In order to determine what adjustments in the regular program are advisable and what needs of returning personnel it may best serve, USO clubs confer regularly with military authorities and the American Red Cross. In general, however, USO services depend upon the resources, needs, and cooperation of the local community.

In setting up its program for returning service men and women, USO is reeducating its professional staff members and volunteers. In staff conferences, USO professional workers study the needs of returning personnel, the program objectives related to these needs, the functions of other agencies serving veterans, the identification of problems requiring referrals, and referral procedures and techniques. Specialists from the military, the American Red Cross, and the local community are called upon to assist in this in-service training. In addition to providing the leadership of its own national staff, USO provides each club with a bulletin for local use which describes services to discharged men and women by the Selective Service System, the Veterans Administration, the War Manpower Commission, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Vocational Rehabilitation Service, organizations established by the Army and Navy (i.e., the Army Personal Affairs Division, the Armed Forces Institute, the Army Emergency Relief, and the Auxiliary Navy Relief Society), and community organizations.

### The Hospitalized Veteran

In planning programs for hospitalized men, USO seeks to provide activities which will foster the establishment of normal social relationships. These programs fall into two principal groups: first, recreational activities approved by military authorities and providing simultaneously an outlet for the interest of patients and a good opportunity to mix with civilians trained to accept them as people; and, second, individual services rendered by USO to patients and their relatives.

USO emphasizes that the individualized approach to hospitalized men is essential. Both professional and volunteer workers are taught to accept the disability or handicap of a soldier and to be interested in him as a personality. They are encouraged to help the hospitalized man to see that fundamentally he is the same person he was when he left, that society recognizes the importance of his personality, that he has fought for worthwhile values, and that he can make a good contribution to civilian life.

### The Discharged Veteran

Services to discharged men naturally assume a different aspect from those to hospitalized men. Discharged men are free to come to USO clubs to participate in general program activities. They call upon USO chiefly, however, for information, counseling, and assistance in their return to community life. USO is prepared to refer veterans to the appropriate agencies for assistance with medical care, job placement, family problems, schooling, and other types of problems. USO clubs not only give information but also help the client to establish effective relationships with other agencies.

### Attitude Education

Along with other organizations USO is preparing to work in the field of attitude education, showing communities how to avoid mistakes in dealing with returned men. USO clubs are now working in this field by sponsoring meetings for the discussion of the treatment of veterans, hostess organizations concerned with the provision of natural companionship for returning young men, and clubs for educating citizens concerning veterans. USO clubs are also calling attention to short stories and authoritative articles concerning the readjustment of veterans, as well as to radio and platform discussions in this field by psychiatrists and hospital workers. Attitude education is done calmly and objectively, not dramatically and hysterically, lest the community think that the veterans not only *have* problems but *are* problems.

### Veterans' Victory

When the veterans of World War II return home, they will be welcomed and acclaimed by throngs of people, and miles

(*Continued on Page* 4)

# POSTWAR ANDERSON

Anderson is the county seat and principal city of Anderson County, South Carolina. In 1940, with a population of about 28,000, it was the fifth largest and fastest growing city in the state. The local Chamber of Commerce, wishing to have some idea of what the city's postwar problems and opportunities would be, sponsored a factual survey of the city and county in cooperation with Clemson College, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Committee for Economic Development, Civic Clubs, Negro School Teachers, Women's Civilian Defense Organizations, County Agricultural Extension Workers, and others. All in all it was an amazing undertaking that produced an amazing array of facts.

The full report of this community survey was published by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce in a pamphlet entitled *Anderson—After the War*. A few of the survey's findings and predictions illustrate the general nature of the report.

- Nearly two-thirds of the 1,930 Negro families in greater Anderson had incomes of less than $1,000 in 1943, whereas well over half of the 5,270 white families had incomes of over $2,000.
- The community will need 13,836 postwar jobs as compared with 10,668 available in 1943.
- Assuming 1946 to be a year of peacetime production, it is estimated that employment in the county will be up 25.6 points and payrolls 72.8 points over the 1940 level.
- It was estimated that all families will purchase many more goods in the first two post-war years than they did during the 1939-1940 period. The amount of white families' purchases of selected items will rise from $3,455,352 to $5,436,936, and that of Negro families from $506,240 to $600,180.
- The anticipated sources of funds for these expenditures, as expended by Negro and white families, is shown in the accompanying table.

| *Source of Funds* | *White* | *Negro* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and checking accounts | $1,832,247 | $100,230 | $1,932,477 |
| Savings accounts | 353,401 | 20,406 | 373,807 |
| Sale of war bonds | 636,121 | 39,612 | 675,733 |
| Installment plan | 1,223,311 | 169,251 | 1,392,562 |
| Borrowing | 543,694 | 0 | 543,694 |
| Value of trade-ins | 337,090 | 9,003 | 346,093 |
| Other and not specified | 511,072 | 261,678 | 772,750 |
| Total | $5,436,936 | $600,180 | $6,037,116 |

## USO, *Continued*

of ticker tape will demonstrate the thankfulness of the nation. Yet not all who cheer will know and understand that these warriors have changed in many ways. All will be older. Some will be hurt in mind and body by shell and shrapnel. Some will have a sense of difference, insularity, and estrangement from the American home front, which is so remote from actual war conditions in other countries. Many will be unsettled, doubtful, or even embittered about their place in the country. Having been through killing and fire and having seen the world aflame, the majority have seen the privations, the dirt, and the abnormality of war. Since they have given, are giving, and will give so much, the least that we can do is to provide a climate of social understanding, warm and helpful to the veterans, whether they be forced to take treatment in an Army hospital or free to seek their rightful places in civilian life. In order that we may gain a victory on the home front as decisive as that which we gained in Europe, and shall gain in the Pacific, we must see to it that every veteran receives the consideration and benefits to which he is entitled.

## Negro Troops—European Theatre

On May 15, 1945, there were in the European Theatre of Operations 259,173 Negro troops of a grand total of 3,082,142 United States personnel there at that time.

## The South—Thirty Years Ago

- **Negro taxpayers in Georgia made returns on property valued at $38,603,307.**
- **Household servants were difficult to secure. The Atlanta Woman's Club inaugurated a cooking school for Negro cooks.**
- **Booker T. Washington convoked a farmers' conference at Tuskegee. Its subject, "The Hard Times Situation."**
- **Gilford Troup, a Negro, had been a justice of the peace in Lawrence County, Alabama, for 24 years. Between 1901 and 1915 he owed his election to white voters.**
- **Macon, Georgia; Houston, Texas; and Austin, Texas, had Negro policemen.**
- **On June 7-8, 1914, Negroes in the United States observed "Railroad Day" in an effort to secure better travel facilities for Negroes. The Central of Georgia, Southern, Seaboard, N. C. & St. L., Illinois Central, and Texas Pacific railroads were among the lines which improved their accommodations for colored passengers.**
- **In 1915 there were 67 lynchings in the South—54 Negroes, 13 whites.**
- **Bills prohibiting white persons from teaching in Negro schools were defeated in the legislatures of Alabama and Georgia.**

## Distinguished Negro Flyer

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, formerly commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy, is now commander of the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field, Kentucky. Colonel Davis, son of General B. O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army, has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters.

## Southern Governors' Conference

Representatives of 13 Southern states met in Birmingham on May 18, and, according to Estelle Gaines of the *Atlanta Journal*, "patterned regional problems of education, industry, and government into an advisory mosaic for the Southern Governors' Conference." More than 40 members of the Southwide planning committee recommended higher and equal educational facilities for whites and Negroes, a research coordinator for the South, elimination of state barriers to trade, and the return of the U. S. Employment Service to state control.

The subcommittee on education, which recommended that "equal higher educational facilities be provided for whites and Negroes as rapidly and completely as possible," pointed out that two kinds of legislation will be necessary to put this program into effect. States must first authorize contractual agreements with other states and educational institutions, and they must appropriate funds for students going outside the state.

## Institute of Race Relations

The Second Annual Institute of Race Relations, conducted under the auspices of the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, will be held at Fisk University, July 2-21, 1945. A limited number of scholarships is available. Additional information may be secured from Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

## New Publications

The following new publications will be sent out in a few days to SRC members and mailing list subscribers:

*Understanding Our Neighbors.* A Factual Survey of America's Major Race Problem. Revised Edition. SRC Pamphlet No. 3. 10c.

*Economic Value of the Negro to the South.* By W. Hardin Hughes. SRC Pamphlet No. 4. 5c.

*After the War—?* A leaflet on veterans and postwar tensions designed especially for use of women's religious groups. Free.

*Opportunities for Negro Veterans in Atlanta, Georgia.* By Joseph Shabses. Contains a slip sheet to be used as a guide in compiling helpful information for Negro veterans in any community. 5c.

*Voting Restrictions in the 13 Southern States.* A report by the Committee of Editors and Writers of the South, Mark Ethridge, Chairman. SRC is assisting with distribution of this pamphlet. Free.

## Service Unit Plaques

Two Negro port companies now in the Hawaiian Islands have been given Meritorious Service Unit Plaques for their high efficiency in their work on port installations and ship loading operations in connection with South Pacific invasions.

[SRC]
George S. Mitchell

July 11, 1945

Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.
President and Publisher
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Young:

I have just read the editorial in the July 7 issue of the Journal and Guide and, as I wired you a few minutes ago, I am quite disturbed at the comments on the Southern Regional Council which appeared in the editorial. I hope that you will be so kind as to publish the enclosed reply in the next issue of the Journal and Guide.

We missed you at the Executive Committee meeting of June 27. The last two meetings of the Committee have been splendid. Our staff is growing, our membership is increasing daily. I feel better about the outlook for the Council program than I have ever felt.

I hope that your health is improved. Do take good care of yourself.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

July 11, 1945

Editor
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Sir:

In the July issue of the Journal and Guide, you published a lengthy editorial under the title "Old Wine in New Bottles Uncorked in United States Senate." The first half of this editorial was a reasonable and praiseworthy criticism of the disgraceful behavior of certain Congressmen with respect to the FEPC and of Senator Eastland's intemperate remarks upon the record of Negro soldiers in the present war. The second half of the editorial, however, plunged into a discussion of the Southern Regional Council, and contained several serious misstatements of facts that I can not allow to pass without protest. In the interest of accuracy, I am asking that you publish this reply.

(1) You intimate that absolutely no outstanding white Southerner other than Dr. Howard W. Odum could be found who was willing to accept the presidency of the Southern Regional Council. As a matter of fact, the presidency has been offered to only two other men. Both are members and staunch supporters of the Council, but both were carrying tremendous burdens already and honestly felt that they could not assume the responsibilities of the presidency. After all, the Council has been in operation only a year and a half. The president is elected at the annual meeting. So far there has been only one annual meeting in addition to the charter meeting.

We would have to look a long, long time to find a more outstanding and devoted president than Dr. Howard W. Odum. If he has expressed a desire to turn over the presidency to someone else, it is only because, with characteristic modesty, he feels that someone outside of the academic ranks would command a larger popular following.

(2) You state that some of the white Council members "proposed the issuance of a statement committing the Southern Regional Council to the complete and unconditional acceptance of segregation and discrimination against the Negro." The resolution to which you refer read as follows: "Legal racial segregation exists in the South. We recognize this fact. We shall center our efforts on gaining equal facilities as provided by law and equal opportunities for all people of the South." It was introduced by Mr. Carter Wesley, prominent Negro leader and publisher of the Houston Informer. Mr. Wesley explained that of course everyone knew that he was personally opposed to segregation, but he felt that the Council would not get anywhere if the public got the impression that it was out to abolish segregation. He therefore offered the resolution as a

strategic measure only. Incidentally, support for the Wesley resolution came from members of both races. A counter-resolution condemning segregation was offered by another member. The discussion was lively but dignified, and the upshot was that both resolutions were tabled.

(3) You state that after the Council declined to make an unqualified statement accepting segregation, "many of the white southerners promptly withdrew." Would you like to know how many resignations we have had since the Council began? Just four, and only two of these can be attributed to the refusal of the Council to adopt the segregation resolution.

(4) You say that "the Southern Regional Council is hanging on with a skeleton organization, without effective friends, and with a most uncertain outlook." That is a very erroneous statement. After diligent searching and many disappointments, we have in the past six months built up a sizeable staff. We have ten full-time employees — six professional and four clerical — and several part-time or temporary workers. You will be interested to know that Dr. George S. Mitchell, formerly Southeastern Director of PAC, has recently joined our staff to develop a program looking toward the protection of the rights of Negro veterans in the administration of the GI Bill. As you no doubt know, our staff is bi-racial. As for our membership, it has more than doubled in the past six months, and it now stands at nearly 1000.

So much for the correction of these factual items. I am sure that your editorial was meant in a sympathetic spirit. You were pointing out the tremendous difficulties which confront an organization such as ours. I quite agree that we are up against a very critical situation and I am sorry to say that many Southerners who should be with us have not yet given us the support which we had hoped for. We are a bit disillusioned, but we are not in the least downhearted. We have many "effective friends," and we expect to have many more. We have a competent staff, and we are going forward with the Council's constructive program. It takes time to build an effective organization, but we are well on the way. We have only begun to fight, and we are not ready to admit that "it is well nigh impossible to assemble and put to work the intelligence and common sense and good will of members of both races in the South."

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

SRC

# S.R.C. BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

No. 4 For Members of the Southern Regional Council July 13, 1945

NEW PERSONNEL

We are happy to announce that our personnel situation has greatly improved. The best news is that Dr. George S. Mitchell has accepted a position with the Council to direct a special program centered around veterans and reconversion problems. Dr. Mitchell is a native of Virginia and was educated at the University of Delaware, University of Richmond, Johns Hopkins University, and Oxford University, England. He taught economics at Columbia University for several years, after which he became connected with the federal government. He was special assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and was later assistant administrator of Farm Security. In 1944 he resigned from Farm Security to become southeastern director of PAC. He has resigned from PAC and has taken up his duties with the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Anna Warwick, who was Dr. Mitchell's secretary with PAC, has come to SRC with him. Dr. Mitchell plans to employ a white veteran and a Negro veteran to assist him.

Miss Margaret Price, of Columbus, Mississippi, (AB, Mississippi State College for Women; MA, University of North Carolina) and Mr. Douglas Carter (AB, Morehouse College) have accepted positions as research assistants to work on the study of segregation.

Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, prominent California educator who is teaching at Atlanta University during the summer, is giving us some part-time service. He has written a pamphlet entitled Economic Value of the Negro to the South, which will be distributed shortly.

Mrs. Inez Tillison, who has been with the Atlanta Social Planning Council for several years, will join our secretarial staff on August 1. Mrs. Tillison will serve as office supervisor.

MR. GILLMAN ELECTED

At the meeting of the SRC Executive Committee on May 25, Mr. Charles H. Gillman of Atlanta was nominated to fill the vacancy of Mr. Edmund Preston. The Board of Directors was polled by mail, and Mr. Gillman has been elected to the Executive Committee. Mr. Gillman, who is Georgia Regional Director for CIO, is a staunch friend and supporter of SRC.

MEMBERSHIP

SRC membership has doubled in the past six months, and is now nearing the thousand mark. Why not send us the list of persons whom you would like to nominate for membership? Don't worry about whether they may already be members. We'll check on that before inviting them.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications are ready for distribution: SRC Pamphlet No. 3, Understanding Our Neighbors, Revised Edition; SRC Pamphlet No. 4, Economic Value of the Negro to the South; After The War, a leaflet designed for the use of church women's groups; Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia, with a guide sheet for adapting the information to other communities; and Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States, a report prepared by the Committee of Editors and Writers in the South. Believe it or not, certain types of envelopes are hard to get. We have been waiting nearly two months for the delivery of a large order of pamphlet envelopes, -- and we are still waiting. You will receive the pamphlets as soon as we get the envelopes. C'est la guerre!

STATE DIVISIONS The state interracial committees in South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Kentucky have adopted formal affiliation agreements with SRC with a view to becoming state divisions of the Council. Agreements with other state committees are in the process of being worked out.

A GOVERNOR'S REACTION Several weeks ago five Atlanta members of SRC had the privilege of interviewing Governor Ellis Arnall. We presented to him a memorandum on post war problems with suggestions as to some of the steps which a governor might take to assure fair play and prevent racial friction. The Governor was cordial, and he discussed the matter at some length. Although his reaction was not particularly favorable, we felt that the discussion made a definite impression on him. His sentiments may be summarized as follows: "This whole problem is economic. Georgia is going to do a fine job for its veterans regardless of their race. We will have harmonious race relations if we do not raise social and political issues."

FEPC Following instructions of the Executive Committee at its meeting of May 25, we sent you a memorandum on FEPC. We have had some interesting and varied reactions. As might be expected, there is a wide difference of opinion among SRC members as to the wisdom or effectiveness of the permanent FEPC legislation now pending in Congress. Some members are wholeheartedly in favor of the legislation and have written their Congressmen to that effect. Others are indifferent, and still others are opposed to the federal law. Whatever the fate of the proposed legislation, we must not lose sight of the problem of a fair break in employment regardless of race.

WE PROTEST Following Senator Eastland's slanderous remarks on the Senate floor concerning the record of Negro troops in the present war, your Executive Director and Dr. George S. Mitchell wired the Secretary of War as follows: "This Council, composed of Southerners of both races, deplores the remarks of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate chamber on June 29 as reported in the Congressional Record, page 7102 and following, abusive of the courage and conduct of Negro soldiers in the European theatre. We should appreciate a statement with regard to the charges made by the senator." We have not received a reply, but you have no doubt seen in the newspapers a statement by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, which may be interpreted as a rebuke to Senator Eastland.

SCHW

CONFIDENTIAL Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Staff Meeting - July 21, 1945

Attending: Clark Foreman, James A. Dombrowski, Alva Taylor, Virgil Conner, Margaret Fisher, Pauline Dobbs, Robert A. Johnson, Mary Price, Margaret Frantz, Mary Borders.

A - Morning

I. Conference Program

Mr. Dombrowski began by reviewing the objectives of the SCHW in the coming months, as set forth by the Executive Board at its last meeting on May 26, 1945. He listed six fields for Conference activity: (a) world security, (b) full employment, (c) suffrage, (d) health, (e) education, (f) Negro veterans.

He reviewed Conference plans and accomplishments in these fields so far, mentioning a recent issue of the Patriot dealing with the stake of the South in world security and foreign trade, and a special report of the Washington committee of the SCHW on the South and foreign trade, which was distributed to every Southern Senator and Congressman. He also mentioned the recent widely distributed Good Health issue of the Patriot, and the pamphlet, "For Your Children Too", designed to present the aims of labor to a non-labor community. He told of the editorials stimulated by the SCHW in answer to Senator Eastland's attack on Negro servicemen, and the press release sending these editorials to 3,000 Southern white editors with an opinion poll as to the effect of Eastland's speech on the war effort. He also told of plans for a pamphlet to be published in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council, illustrating the part of the Negro in the war. Recent actions by state affiliates of SCHW, in presenting petitions to Congress in behalf of FEPC, and in support of the anti-poll tax bill, HR 7, were reviewed.

II. Public Relations

Mr. Foreman pointed out that favorable publicity obtained by SCHW will help to mobilize public opinion on vital issues, builds up confidence in the SCHW, and is of value in money-raising activities. He cited methods of getting across ideas to the press, including the use of "letters to the editor", direct suggestions as to editorials, furnishing of pertinent material to newspapermen, press releases, etc. He emphasized the need for cooperation between state committees, the national office, and the Washington and New York offices, in exchanging information, both as to Conference activities and important local news.

III. The Southern Patriot.

The staff discussed the objectives and the style of the Patriot. It was agreed that both a journal for mass education and a guide for confirmed liberal opinion is needed; the Patriot must do both tasks. The state representatives agreed that an organ of news for Southern liberals would be most useful at this time, and that especial interest could be aroused by emphasizing special issues, such as health, agriculture, southern industry, education, etc. Each state representative agreed to furnish a paragraph of state news for each issue. A factual style with a minimum of editorializing was agreed upon.

## B - Afternoon

The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the relationships between the SCHW and affiliated state or local agencies (see statement below) and to the special problems of the various state agencies represented.

Miss Mary Price of Greensboro, N.C., has been added to our staff, and will take up her duties on or about August 15 as our representative in North Carolina.

## C - Membership and Financial Agreements Between The Southern Conference For Human Welfare And Associated State or Local Agencies

I General Statement.

Southern Conference funds are set up in two classifications: tax-exempt, or those funds upon which the contributor may claim tax-exemption; and non-tax-exempt, or those funds upon which the contributors may not claim tax-exemption. It is moderately easy to get the first, and very difficult to get the latter.

The educational program of the SCHW is carried on with tax-exempt funds. However, since state units operate directly in the field of legislation, monies received and spent by such units are not subject to tax exemption. This means first, that tax-exempt contributions can be accepted by the Conference; secondly, that tax-exempt contributions cannot be accepted by state units for use by the state unit; and thirdly, that all funds granted to state units by the Southern Conference must come from the contributions it collects from sources which do not claim tax-exemption.

The chief sources for raising non-tax-exempt funds are small contributors and labor unions. Almost all contributors of more than $10.00 will wish to have the benefit of tax-exemption.

It is essential that the SCHW raise a large portion of its budget in the South. Such a demonstration of Southern support will greatly facilitate the work of the Conference in raising the non-tax-exempt monies with which to subsidize the state units.

It is therefore to the distinct advantage of each state unit to raise as much tax-exempt money for the Conference as possible. Many contributors will wish to feel that their contribution is being used for work in the state in which they live. It can be explained to them if they wish to claim tax exemption, that the Conference is assisting in raising non-tax-exempt funds, and that such funds will be substituted for their gift.

II Membership

Members of each state unit shall automatically become members of the Conference. Members of the Southern Conference shall automatically become members of the state unit, where such unit exists.

III Dues.

Minimum dues in any state unit shall be $2.00, of which $1.00 will be transmitted to the SCHW to cover a subscription to the Southern Patriot.

IV. Tax-Exempt Funds.

All tax-exempt funds raised in areas where state units exist shall be transmitted directly to the SCHW and shall be handled as contributions to the Conference. State units shall be credited with the raising of such funds, and a similar amount of taxable funds shall be substituted by the Conference, until such time as the total commitment to the state has been met. All tax-exempt funds raised in a state over and above the amount of the total commitment from the Conference shall be used by the Conference for its Southwide educational program.

V. Taxable Funds.

All taxable funds raised in a state where there exists a state unit shall become the property of the state unit, with the exception of the $1.00 from each member to cover the subscription to the Southern Patriot.

VI No state unit shall make contact for funds outside that state without prior agreement by the Conference.

VII. The Southern Conference shall not solicit funds in any area where there exists a state unit without prior agreement by the state unit.

VIII. State units shall be constantly aware of the necessity of raising tax-exempt funds in the South, and shall make every effort to raise such funds for the educational program of the Conference. All possible assistance shall be given the Conference in raising such tax-exempt funds in the South.

IX. The Southern Conference will lend all possible assistance to each state unit in the raising of taxable funds within the state, such funds to be the property of the state unit.

# MINUTES

Meeting of Local Members
of the Executive Committee

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
July 25, 1945

The meeting of the local members of the Executive Committee was held in the office of the Executive Director at 10:45 A. M. Wednesday July 25. The following were present: C. H. Gillman, Josephine Wilkins, Guy B. Johnson, and Emily H. Clay, Secretary.

Mr. Gillman was welcomed as a new member of the Committee, and Dr. Johnson reported that at the last minute Mr. Haas was unable to attend because of illness in his family, while Dr. Clement and Dr. Reid both were out of the city.

Dr. Johnson said he was glad to report that Mr. Ray Warwick, recently on the local staff of the Associated Press, would join the Council's staff in August to edit THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and to do other editorial and publicity work.

The question of an Associate Executive Director was discussed. Dr. Johnson said he was still endeavoring to work out some arrangement whereby Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., might for the present divide his time between the Council and the Urban League, with the expectation that he would eventually become a full-time member of the Council's staff. Dr. Johnson asked, however, whether the Committee thought he should continue to negotiate with Mr. Bell, or whether it would seem more desirable to make further efforts to find someone who could give undivided attention to this work. He said Dr. Reid had suggested that President R. B. Atwood of State Teachers College, Frankfort, Kentucky, who is a Council member, might be interested. After discussion, it was the consensus that before the next meeting Dr. Johnson should inquire into the possibility of securing the services of President Atwood.

Dr. Johnson spoke of the annual meeting of the Council scheduled for the second Wednesday in October. It was agreed that this should be brought up at the next official meeting of the Committee.

Attention was called to a recent editorial by Dr. P. B. Young in the Norfolk Journal and Guide for July 7, which contained some criticism of the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Johnson read portions of the editorial and of his reply, which was carried in the July 21 issue. After discussion, it was agreed that Dr. Young, who as vice president of the Council is an ex officio member of the Executive Committee, should be urged to attend the next official meeting of the Committee and to present his views concerning the Council.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES

August 23, 1945

Mr. R. L. Hunt, of Magnolia, Mississippi, has suggested that you might be interested in the program and publications of the Southern Regional Council. We take pleasure in sending you several pieces of Council literature, together with a list of our publications.

If you wish further information or additional literature, we shall be glad to serve you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

*A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.*

SRC - Staff Memos

In conference on Thursday, August 23, 1945, with Miss Clay

Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Tillison, it was decided:

1. That Mrs. Tillison will have charge of the ordering of all supplies and equipment, etc. If the expenditure involves a very large amount of money, such as what a typewriter would cost, she will discuss the purchase with Miss Clay before making final decision on purchase.

   She will talk with salesmen whenever they come in. If they go to Miss Clay she will refer them to Mrs. Tillison.

2. That all files will be centralized, and material sent to central files from Miss Clay's office except the material which has to do with the bookkeeping, bills, etc.

3. Recommendation was made that the mail be opened in one place, date-stamped by one person and then distributed. Dr. Johnson suggested that Mrs. Tillison open all the mail and distribute it. Miss Clay did not like this arrangement, saying that the opening of the mail meant so much to her, that she would be unhappy if she were not allowed to continue this. Mrs. Tillison stated that the same mail would be given to her, that the only difference would be that the mechanics of opening the mail would be done by someone else.
   *

4. There was some discussion of inter-office visits, and it was agreed that whenever a staff conference is held, that the staff will be asked to try to hold inter-office visits down to a minimum, so that the staff may be free to get the work out. Suggestion was made that some part of the day, probably the afternoon for inter-office conferences.

* Miss Clay still would not agree to the plan, so it was decided that she would still receive mail addressed to the Southern Regional Council and would give to Mrs. Tillison mail addressed to all other staff members.

Folder: SRC

# MINUTES

Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

September 18, 1945

The Executive Committee met in the Conference Room of the Council on Wednesday September 18, 1945, and was called to order at 10:45 A. M. by the Chairman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. In addition to the Chairman, the following were present: Rufus E. Clement, C. H. Gillman, Leonard Haas, T. James McNamara, Guy B. Johnson, Ira DeA. Reid, Emily H. Clay, Secretary, and George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Service who had been invited to sit with the Committee.

The Chairman read a telegram from Dr. Odum who had expected to be present, but who found it impossible to come.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson explained that Mr. Carter Wesley had wired that he would be present if he could arrange for transportation from Houston to Atlanta, but apparently he was unable to do so. Messages of regret had also been received from Messrs. Hancock, Rainey, and Young.

The Chairman called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the full Committee. In view of the fact that copies were sent to the members, however, on motion of Mr. Haas-

1 IT WAS VOTED that the reading of the minutes of the June 27 meeting be dispensed with.

The minutes of the July meeting of local members were read and, on motion of Dr. Guy Johnson-

2 IT WAS VOTED that the minutes of the July 27 meeting be approved with a minor change in wording.

The Chairman asked Dr. Guy Johnson whether he cared to comment on anything in the minutes. Dr. Johnson said he would like to say that, following his reply to an editorial by Dr. Young in the Norfolk Journal and Guide for July 7, Mr. Wesley wrote expressing regret that any reply was made to the editorial. He also included some criticism of the Council's activities which Dr. Johnsom summarized as: (1) that we are doing too much publishing of propaganda, which he thought was not particularly effective; (2) that we are not getting at the people who control things, who have influence and prestige; and (3) that we are not getting anywhere on the policies laid down in the Durham statement. In the same letter Mr. Wesley offered his resignation. Dr. Johnson said that he wrote Mr. Wesley, thanking him for his letter and expressing the hope that he could meet with the Executive Committee and that we might have a full discussion of the Council's policies. Mr. Wesley replied that he would do his best to be present.

Dr. Johnson also spoke of the difficulty of getting good attendance at meetings of the Committee which he thought tied in with some of the misunderstandings we have had. He told the Committee that the attendance record shows that two members have missed all meetings of the Committee and that another member has attended only one. The record of the other members, he said, was fair to good. Dr. Johnson reminded the Committee that it had been necessary to postpone several meeting because of inability to get a quorum, and he expressed the hope that we might find some way of being

assured of better attendance. He recalled that it had been suggested that insufficient notice was given. According to the record, however, the only meeting for which insufficient notice was given was the first one following the charter meeting, and the attendance was good in spite of the short notice. Msgr. McNamara spoke of the recent telegram asking whether he could attend a meeting on September 18. He said he replied that he could be present and, although he did not receive confirmation of the date, he assumed that the meeting would be held. To avoid misunderstanding, however, he suggested that such messages be confirmed in the future.

The Committee discussed the annual meeting, which, according to the by-laws, shall be held on the second Wednesday in October at the Council headquarters, or at such other time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Dr. Clement explained that inasmuch as the Council met in December last year he was under the impression that it would meet at the same time this year. Accordingly, because of other meetings which have been scheduled, Atlanta University would not be able to entertain the Council during October. It was revealed that the October date was also inconvenient for other members of the Committee. After discussion, therefore, and on motion of Mr. Gillman-

3 IT WAS VOTED that the next annual meeting be held on Wednesday November 14, 1945, at Atlanta University and, in accordance with the provision in the by-laws, that the Board of Directors meet on the preceding day at the same place.

The Executive Directors expressed satisfaction in the Council's new personnel: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Service, Mr. Ray Warwick, Director of Public Relations, and Mrs. Inez Tillison, Office Manager. He reported that Mr. W. Y. Bell, Jr., who had been considered as a possible staff member, had been in ill health and there was considerable uncertainty as to his availability. He said, also, that following the Committee's instructions he had been in correspondence with President R. B. Atwood as to the possibility of his becoming full-time Associate Executive Director. President Atwood expressed interest, in replying to Dr. Johnson, but up to the time of this meeting was undecided as to whether he might consider an offer. Since no definite commitment had been obtained from him, Dr. Johnson reported that he had followed another suggestion and had conferred with President H. L. Trigg, of the State Teachers College at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, who is a member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Trigg appeared to be definitely interested, and Dr. Johnson was convinced that he would consider an offer of the position of Associate Executive Director. Dr. Johnson told the Committee that he has been acquainted with Mr. Trigg for about twenty years, that he has high regard for him, and that he knows of no one with whom he would rather work.

In the discussion which followed, the question of Dr. Reid's continuing as part-time Associate Executive Director was raised. Dr. Clement said that insofar as Atlanta University was concerned the part-time arrangement had been entirely satisfactory. Dr. Reid replied, however, that he was convinced that the Council needs a full-time Associate Director. Dr. Clement asked whether Dr. Reid might be needed for research work in the event a full-time person is secured. It was the consensus that such an arrangement would be advisable.

On motion of Dr. Clement-

4 IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Director be authorized to proceed with negotiations with Mr. H. L. Trigg.

Dr. Mitchell reported briefly on his activities since joining the Council's staff on June 18. He explained that most of his time had been spent in reading

everything he could find about the administration of assistance to veterans in the North, as well as in the Southern states, and about the very complicated Federal legislation for veterans' benefits. His object, he said, was to find out as much about the laws and practices for helping veterans as would be known by most of the people whom he would later be interviewing over the South. He now plans to visit the thirteen Southern states, spending from two to three weeks in each one, for the purpose of making an administrative survey and finding out the kind of help which is provided for veterans -- "whether the thing is ticking, where the holes are, and whether it is doing a good or poor job of giving service to any one community." Dr. Mitchell feels that after surveying several of the states he will be in a position "to make reasonable suggestions in states as yet unsurveyed, or to go back to states already visited and report what is being done in other states." He would like to have at least one white and one Negro veteran to assist in this work and is now endeavoring to find these staff members.

The Committee heard Dr. Mitchell's report with interest and expressed approval of his plans for the Veterans Service program.

Dr. Charles Johnson told of three officers - an Admiral, a Colonel, and a Captain - who have had experience with white and Negro troops in combat and who, in talking with him recently, expressed great interest and a desire to have some part in the postwar plans for the returning veterans. The Admiral and the Colonel, in particular, he said, "want to devote the next year or two to some sort of service in this field." He thought that the Captain, a Southerner and the first of the three whom he heard express interest in this field, might also be available. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion that, "if they are not too ponderous as representatives of veterans, they might have considerable influence on governors and other state officials."

Dr. Guy Johnson gave a brief report of the Council's over-all activities. One thing we have continued to work on, he said, is our relation to the state interracial committees. The committees in South Carolina, Kentucky, and Georgia have already effected affiliation with the Council, and it now appears that several other states committees will do so at their next annual meetings. Dr. Johnson spoke of the field work of Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Mrs. Henry Havens with church groups and other agencies in the Southeast. He reported that Mrs. Havens is helping to set up some conferences on law enforcement and race relations in South Carolina and Florida, and he expressed the hope that several such conferences might be held sometime during the fall.

The new publications which Dr. Johnson said have been distributed since the last meeting are OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO VETERANS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, with a guide sheet for other communities, and THE SOUTH, AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY NUMBER ONE, containing the addresses delivered at the Conference on the South's Post-War Economy, which was sponsored by the Council. Two manuscripts which Mr. Warwick is now editing for publication are a survey on health conditions in the South, by Dr. Dorothy Dickins, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi, and one on suffrage in the South, by Stetson Kennedy, now of Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Johnson told, also, of an article by Dr. Clement, entitled BLACK GI JOE COMES HOME, which will be published in the near future.

Dr. Johnson spoke of two pieces of research which have been carried on by the Council: (1) A sampling of rural and urban communities has been worked out and conducted by Mr. A. C. Robinson, "to try to give us a line-up on the effects of the war on employment, reconversion, and family conditions." The Council's Fellows have cooperated in making this study, which will furnish data that will be useful to the veterans program and will provide some special news stories that will get the problem

before the people. It is expected that this study will be completed about the middle of October. (2) A study of transportation in the Atlanta area, as a part of the segregation study proposed at the annual meeting in 1944, has been carried on under the direction od Dr. Reid, with the help of four trained assistants.

Dr. Reid presented a summary of the study, accompanied by photographs of typical scenes showing the inequalities in provisions for Negro passengers on public carriers. He posed two questions. (1) Shall this material be presented to the Board of Directors, and (2) what use shall be made of it?

After full discussion and on motion of Mr. Gillman-

5 IT WAS VOTED that a sub-committee be appointed from the Board to work with Dr. Reid in analyzing the materials and making recommendations to the Board.

The Chairman said that he would like to appoint this committee in consultation with the Executive Director.

Dr. Guy Johnson said that, judging by the letters which we receive, expressing appreciation for the publications, for public statements issued, and for our work with other organizations, it is his opinion that we are "beginning to make the presence of the Council known a good deal better than it was." He reported that the Council cooperated with twenty other lay organizations of Georgia this month in sponsoring the Conference on Georgia Rural Health. Our chief contribution, he said, was clerical assistance, the preparation of a leaflet and a set of maps giving health information, and the handling of publicity for the Conference.

The Treasurer made a brief statement concerning the finances as of August 31.

Mr. Ray Warwick came into the meeting, on the invitation of the Executive Director, who introduced him to the Committee and asked him to speak about his plans. Mr. Warwick said that, after a study of the current publications of the Council, it was his opinion that most of our publications were designed to be read principally by "people who are already on our side." He would like to supplement these with a more popular type of leaflet and pamphlet which "will be read by the man on the street." Mr. Warwick hopes to develop some sort of promotion to enlist either more memberships or a larger number of subscribers to the Council publications. He reported that he is now working on an eight-page, small-sized leaflet summing up the information contained in the suffrage manuscript. He proposed two types of publications for the Council: (1) detailed and documentary pamphlets, and (2) simple, "punchy" leaflets. He expressed the opinion that this material can be made self-sustaining by distributing it in quantity to other organizations which will purchase it for their own use.

Another proposal offered by Mr. Warwick concerned THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which he recommended changing to a pocket-sized publication of perhaps eight pages. He also suggested the possibility of issuing each quarter a special, enlarged edition, based on a thorough study by the Council of some particular Southern problem. He recommended that we publish simultaneously for mass distribution a brief, popular pamphlet based on the same material; also that we issue a study manual, to be used as a guide to study groups. Mr. Warwick said it was his opinion that "if we can get ourselves identified as a group working on the problems of the South as a whole" the Council will be received with greater confidence and when we speak on the race problem the public will listen more readily.

Dr. Charles Johnson said he had noticed that a great many small-town newspapers

have a very good editorial policy. He suggested that we use in the FRONTIER quotations from "some of these people on a range of questions, not exclusively race," in order to "let the people know the thinking that is going on at the grass roots."

Mr. Gillman suggested the use of cartoons in the FRONTIER.

Dr. Guy Johnson asked whether the Executive Committee should act on the suggestions for publications, or whether they should be referred to the Committee on Publications and the Committee on Public Relations.

6 IT WAS VOTED that we recommend to the Committee on Publications and the Committee on Public Relations that they follow through on Mr. Warwick's recommendations insofar as it is possible within budget limitations.

Mr. Gillman urged that some effort be made to reach the farmers. Dr. Charles Johnson suggested the use of advertisements in farm papers.

Mr. Haas expressed the opinion that a good deal of work could be done among the business men, many of whom are not aware of the existence of the Southern Regional Council.

Dr. Guy Johnson said he feared that, if the membership of the Council grows to several thousand, difficulties will arise in our annual meetings as a result of the required quorum of not less than one-fourth of the entire membership. He suggested that this might be taken care of (1) by limiting the voting membership to one thousand and having as many sponsors, contributors, or subscribers as we can get; or (2) by making the voting Council a kind of enlarged Board, with representatives elected from the states.

Mr. Haas said he was impressed with the idea that people generally value the right to vote, and that this situation could be taken care of at any time by a change in the by-laws which would reduce the number required for a quorum.

The Chairman requested the Executive Director to draw up these alternatives for presentation to the Board of Directors at their next meeting.

Dr. Guy Johnson asked whether the annual meeting should be a straight business meeting, or whether we should have a public evening session with a speaker. He recalled that last year we made plans for a public meeting but were unable to get the speaker we wanted.

Dr. Reid suggested that, inasmuch as we shall be working on law enforcement this fall, it would be appropriate to invite as our speaker United States Attorney General Tom Clark who is a Southerner and has demonstrated a liberal attitude.

Mr. Warwick said that, inasmuch as everybody is interested in postwar plans and the South is particularly concerned, he thought that Mr. Wallace might be more effective, especially in view of his recently published book Sixty Million Jobs.

Msgr. McNamara suggested Justice Hugo L. Black as another possibility.

On motion of Mr. Gillman-

7 IT WAS VOTED that an effort be made to get Mr. Wallace to speak at an open session at the time of the annual meeting of the Council.

On motion of Msgr. McNamara-

8 IT WAS VOTED that in the event Mr. Wallace is unavailable the Executive Director, in consultation with the officers and other available members of the Executive Committee, be authorized to invite other persons to appear on the program.

All business having been completed, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

[SRC] File I Office

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 21, 1945

Memo to Dr. Mitchell:

Here are two clippings from the Ithaca, New York, Journal. They are letters from Dr. W. F. Willcox based largely on information about Negro troops given him by Lt. Col. John A. Sherman. Colonel Sherman has written a paper on the subject of Negro troops and we are going to get a copy of it.

Incidentally, it is barely possible that you might be interested in Colonel Sherman as an assistant. He was born in Virginia, is 58 years old, and has had a very interesting career, a good deal of which was spent in several Southern states. (See Who's Who).

We do not have Colonel Sherman's address, but he can be reached through Dr. W. F. Willcox at Cornell University.

Enclosures

# Letters from the People

**NEGRO TROOPS' RECORD; COMPETENT AUTHORITY REVIEWS THEIR WORK**

To the Editor of The Journal:

Senator Eastland of Mississippi was reported in the New York Times of June 30 to have said certain things about the conduct of Negro troops in the present war which contradict what I had gathered from other sources. To get more information I read his entire speech in the Congressional Record and sent the clipping from the Times to the best authority I know for his comments.

The following is an extract from Senator Eastland's speech:

"I recently returned from Europe. While there I talked to numerous high-ranking generals of the American Army, some of them in a peculiar (sic) position to know the facts. . . . First, what is the combat record of the Ninety-second Division, the only Negro division that has seen service in Europe? . . . That division . . . had the best training in the American Army. For political reasons . . . they were forced to commission some Negro officers for that division. In not one instance, Mr. President, could they place a Negro officer in a responsible position. . . . That division could not be placed in an important position in the line. . . . The Negro soldier was an utter and dismal failure in combat in Europe."

My correspondent, a former student with me in Cornell University for whose competence I am glad to vouch and about whom I shall say something before I close, wrote at such length that I cannot ask you to find a place for his whole letter, so I limit myself to extracts:

"Eastland's charges against the 92nd Division are particularly despicable because he adroitly uses a partial truth to buttress assertions which fall when the full truth is known. . . . The 92nd has a spotty record as have several white divisions. They were disappointing once under extenuating circumstances, but both before and after that partial failure they held important positions in the line. I am reliably informed that they were the shock troops in one of the final offensives of the North Italian campaign and acquitted themselves exceedingly well."

**Reviews Work of Negro Troops**

My informant saw much service in Europe during the first World War and later commanded Negro troops fighting against Japan but now let me summarize what he says about their work elsewhere, leaving for another letter his de-

A.B. at Cornell in 1911 and his Ph.D. in economics at the University of Wisconsin, has had a distinguished career as an educator interrupted by service as captain in our air service during the first World War and as lieutenant colonel in the Pacific during the present war until he was wounded and forced to leave the front. Since then he has served in the Engineer Training Group at Fort Lewis, Washington. There also he has had charge at his request of Negro troops. I have followed his distinguished career in peace and war with great and growing admiration.

This letter is already so long that I must reserve for another Colonel Sherman's explanation of the contradictory opinions about the efficiency of Negro troops.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER F. WILLCOX.

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**Reviews Work of Negro Troops**

My informant saw much service in Europe during the first World War and later commanded Negro troops fighting against Japan but now let me summarize what he says about their work elsewhere, leaving for another letter his description of his own experience and his conclusions.

"Any experienced Regular Army officer will tell you that the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry are crack outfits, not excelled by any of our regulars. All are at key spots today. They are our only four Negro Regular Army regiments."

There are now two Negro divisions, if not more, the 92nd and the 93rd. In World War I "each of the regiments of the latter was decorated as a whole or in part with the Croix de Guerre with palm, as well as with hundreds of individual citations. . . . In his report on the operation of one of its regiments on the Western Front, Col. Hayward wrote: 'It had less training than any other American unit before action. . . . It was 191 days in action in front line trenches, believed to be the longest of any American regiment. It never lost a trench or a foot of ground and never had one of its members captured by the enemy.'"

Another regiment of the same division was cited by the Marshal of France in the first World War in these terms: "The 371st Regiment has shown, during its first engagement, the very best qualities of bravery and audacity which are characteristic of shock troops."

**Experience in This War**

About their work in Europe during the present war my correspondent writes: "General Clark cited the Negro 450th Antiaircraft Battalion for outstanding performance in the landing at Naples. . . . On June 25 came a formal report of the official Commendation of the 3603rd Engineer Dump Truck Company (Negro) for its record in clearing and grading approaches to the Rhine River bridge. This was working under fire without opportunity to use cover or to shoot back—the very hardest of all situations for even the best of experienced soldiers. I trained the 3603rd last autumn. . . . They left here in mid-February and must have been still pretty green when commended. If Senator Eastland thinks a Patton Commendation is easy to get, let him consult the record."

My informant is Lt. Col. John H. Sherman who, since he took his A.B. at Cornell in 1911 and his Ph.D. in economics at the University of Wisconsin, has had a distinguished career as an educator interrupted by service as captain in our air service during the first World War and as lieutenant colonel in the Pacific during the present war until he was wounded and forced to leave the front. Since then he has served in the Engineer Training Group at Fort Lewis, Washington. There also he has had charge at his request of Negro troops. I have followed his distinguished career in peace and war with great and growing admiration.

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Yours sincerely,

WALTER F. WILLCOX.

# Letters from the People

**NEGRO TROOPS' RECORD; FURTHER COMMENT BY COLONEL SHERMAN**

To the Editor of The Journal:

May I supplement my letter in last Tuesday's issue about the efficiency of Negro troops at the front by more quotations from Colonel Sherman's correspondence?

"Most of my life has been spent in Virginia, Tennessee, Chicago and Florida — always in constant association with Negroes. I think I know that in either a fighting or a working situation their reactions are about the same as the reactions of white people of similar economic status and social opportunity. That is: If there is a fight in sight, curiosity and excitement will draw them in with too little regard for danger; but if work is to be done, away from the excitement of conflict, they will work well or poorly according to how they recently have been treated and how much loyalty and confidence they repose in their leaders."

"Several officers have written me from overseas concerning my colored units of last fall and winter. Some are in Europe, but most are in or near Luzon. By report all are doing well. They will continue to do well so long as they are under the command of those officers who took them over. I picked them with care and made them really study their problem and conform to the inherent demands of their commands. If higher authority over there sees fit to replace those officers by men who 'know how to treat niggers' there will be plenty of trouble for those men are proud, self-respecting and cocky as good soldiers always are. That last is what many white officers won't stand for, but until a new recruit white or black, gains pride and cockiness he isn't a real soldier."

"To be fair, however, we must compare the Negro troops with a very particular class of white troops.

About six-sevenths of the Negro troops come from areas in which equal educational opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and opportunity to work at skilled trades are denied them. So far as it can be accomplished, pride and self-respect also are denied them by political discrimination, social ostracism, and the common use of epithets which ceaselessly pound into most of them a hopeless feeling of inferiority.

About six-tenths of them come from the rural districts of the South where the land is poor, ment, impoverished, baffled and to some degree intimidated.

So the vast majority of our colored inductees are men who have grown up ignorant, superstitious, unused to consecutive thinking, unacquainted with the world, frightened and homesick when away from their childhood settings, shiftless, unreliable, evasive — and sullen when under criticism or correction because they have been given no incentive to improve.

Now these traits, usually noted in underprivileged Negroes, are precisely the traits which are noticed among very poor people everywhere. We find the same characteristics among the "poor whites" of the mountain pockets in the Alleghenies, among the white share-croppers of the deep South, among the Oakies, and among the very poor in our city slums. We in the Army have found that few traits can properly be ascribed to the Negro race as racial traits. Those commonly called Negro traits are simply the traits common to very poor people who have been poor for several generations. White Holy Rollers have them and Negroes of comfortable circumstances do not.

So the handicaps of our Negro troops are the handicaps of poverty, not of race. When we have recognized this, have ceased to think of them as Negroes, and have learned to regard them as poor people needing opporunity, we have taken the first and longest step toward making them good soldiers and good workers.

There is no injustice greater than the equal treatment of persons whose opportunities have in fact been unequal, and too many Army officers have tried to treat underprivileged Negroes exactly as they treat average white recruits. The first thing the Army does to the average recruit is to take from him his right to quit work when he pleases. To the white this makes little difference, for he has many other rights. But to the Southern Negro this right to quit the job is almost his sole remaining right.

If that right be taken away without thorough explanation and without the substitution of some new pride, privilege or loyalty, sullen resentment results. Right at this point many Negro recruits have asked what they have to fight for? What have they left to lose?

It must be admitted that thus far their lives have given them very little to fight for. When one of them

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About six-tenths of them come from the rural districts of the South where the land is poor, schools few and far between, wages low, and appreciation of education small. A large proportion have good basic intelligence but are drastically handicapped by lack of even elementary schooling. As small children they were taken from school just as soon as they were old enough to pick berries, chop cotton, weed onions, hoe corn, pick cotton, or slash tobacco; this because their families were so poor that their earnings were needed.

**Poverty, Not Race**

About three-fourths of the urban 40 per cent come from families struggling in the poorest segment of the industrial population, still relatively new to their environ-

rection because they have been given no incentive to improve.

Now these traits, usually noted in underprivileged Negroes, are precisely the traits which are noticed among very poor people everywhere. We find the same characteristics among the "poor whites" of the mountain pockets in the Alleghenies, among the white share-croppers of the deep South, among the Oakies, and among the very poor in our city slums. We in the Army have found that few traits can properly be ascribed to the Negro race as racial traits. Those commonly called Negro traits are simply the traits common to very poor people who have been poor for several generations. White Holy Rollers have them and Negroes of comfortable circumstances do not.

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If that right be taken away without thorough explanation and without the substitution of some new pride, privilege or loyalty, sullen resentment results. Right at this point many Negro recruits have asked what they have to fight for? What have they left to lose?

It must be admitted that thus far their lives have given them very little to fight for. When one of them asked me "How come white folks is fightin' Hitler for treatin' the Jews jes' lak they treats us?", I could find no adequate answer in any Army regulation or textbook. An answer must be formed in their hearts by something new which we do for them in the Army.

**Officers Can Help**

That can be done, but many officers—both white and colored—refuse to do it. Any officer who lives their life with them, eating the same mess, sleeping in the area, attending their chapel, visiting their dayrooms, buying in their exchanges and showing interest in their sports and social activities, soon finds that these men are passionately eager for pride, self-respect, and friends. Those are the things Negroes will work for, eagerly fight for, gladly die for. I know. I have seen them do all three. My happiest service has been with Negro troops, because I could always rely upon that intense loyalty to the person of their friend. Once aroused and confirmed, it seems to stop at nothing.

To the officer who is truly their friend they give a single-minded devotion such as he can find nowhere else; which finds no task too hard, no sacrifice too great; and they will never let him down.

Negro recruits to whom the Army has been presented mainly by the reading of the Articles of War and Army Regulations have yielded reluctant response. But present them the United States Army as the great fraternity in which men of all races, creeds and colors come together as equal brothers in the uniform; its distinctions of rank based honestly upon training and accomplishment; the Flag its symbol; the Salute its pass-sign; burial beneath the Flag of the United States its proud reward. — They respond to that with eagerness.

And frankly, I think that by their response they have put upon us the duty to make that Army ideal a permanently living thing. These men are American citizens. Why should the Eastlands and Bilbos be permitted to prevent them from loving their country, their army and their flag?"

So much from Colonel Sherman. May I briefly add that, after studying American race relations with especial reference to Negro problems for more than half a century and changing my stand as new evidence made it necessary, I now believe not only that Colonel Sherman is right but that if we are ever to realize our forefathers' dream of a genuine democracy we as a people must come to his point of view?

Yours sincerely,
WALTER F. WILLCOX

# The Southern Frontier

**We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.**

**VOL. VI** **SEPTEMBER, 1945** **No. 9**

# Social Security and the South

## *"No Section of the Country Has More to Gain from a Sound Program of Social Security . . ."*

**By Ira De A. Reid**

**Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council**

WHEN the Congress reconvenes in October it will be called upon to handle a mass of legislative bills designed to promote an effective economy for the American people. Never before have there been so many far-reaching proposals for making an economy work for the benefit of the many. In a broad sense, all of this legislation may be interpreted as aspects of our nation's program for social security. Such an interpretation would include not only the activities of the Social Security Board and those additional activities provided for under the Social Security Act, but that broad range of work described by the words, "the social services." This includes housing, recreation, placement and vocational guidance, wages and hours administration, and similar services. Back of it all is the effort to achieve freedom from want, by providing, to quote Sir William Beveridge, author of Great Britain's social security program, "a job while you can work and an income while you can't work." No section of the country has more to gain from a sound program of social security than the South.

Two measures to be discussed by Congress are basic proposals for building this structure of security in the United States —the Murray-Wagner "Full Employment Act of 1945" and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, 1945 edition, officially known as "Social Security Act Amendments of 1945." The first bill attempts to create a dynamic approach to the problem of providing expanded production and consumption, thereby creating sufficient job opportunities. As Senator Murray pointed out in a speech to the Senate on January 22, 1945, "This is not a bill to guarantee jobs to any individual. It aims at making real the time-honored right of every American able to work and seeking work to find a job, by giving him the assurance that there are jobs to be had." The second bill deals with every part of the existing social security system and adds a number of new parts, all designed to make effective a cradle-to-grave security for American workers and their families. Both of these bills, if enacted into law, would have a salutary effect upon the South's economy where in 1940 manpower in the best-paid, least foot-loose industries and occupations received an average annual taxable wage per worker of $614—$294 lower than the nation's average taxable wage of $908.

The basic characteristics of the South's economy and its prospects for future development have been told in detail by the specialists who addressed the Southern Regional Council's "Conference on the South's Post-War Economy" held in Atlanta in April, 1945.* The possibilities for increasing industrial and agricultural production and consumption in the region have received more discussion than have the more humanitarian aspects of the social security measure. Yet the average worker in the South has a basic stake in the measures it proposes. What are some of these measures?

*"The South — America's Opportunity Number One," containing the published addresses of this conference may be secured from the Southern Regional Council headquarters. Price 50 cents.

The South needs hospitals, and needs them badly. This measure provides for a ten-year program of federal grants and loans for the construction and expansion of hospitals, health centers and related activities. The federal government will pay at least 25 per cent of the cost of a project, and for the poorer states, up to 50 per cent. All of the Southern states have low per capita incomes. Likewise the bill permits the expansion of public health services in the nation. In the poorer states the federal government will pay up to 75 per cent of the amounts expended for an expanded program in public health. Similar grants will be made for maternal and child health and welfare services.

The South requires increased assistance to its needy individuals—the aged, the blind, the dependent children and others. Aid provided to these classes of people has always been low in the South. In the fiscal year 1941-1942 the United States made monthly average payment of $34.01 for the care of dependent children. In the Southern states the payments averaged $21.00. The United States made a monthly average payment of $24.37 to blind persons. In the Southern states monthly payments to the indigent blind in 1941-1942

(*Continued on page* 4)

# The Veteran Speaks Out

*(A strong plea for the rights of Negroes in the South is made here by a soldier—a white Southerner speaking in behalf of the Negroes who fought and worked to win a war against would-be oppressors of mankind and who are coming home to find still far too little of the Democracy in whose name they served. It is to be hoped that many other Southern white soldiers have thought their way to as fair-minded an evaluation of the problem, for if they have they should make possible a longer stride toward assuring for the Negro the rights and opportunities this nation is committed to provide for all citizens. The statement is so forthright and human that SRC will soon publish it in an illustrated leaflet for wide distribution. It first appeared in the "Letters From the People" column of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.)*

*Editor:*

It seems queer to me that in peacetime in the South (I am from Texas) we stop to think of the color or creed of a man before we'll permit him to be educated properly or to hold office. But when there is a war to fight, we never think of creed or color. We say that all men must fight for their freedom.

I wonder just what kind of freedom our colored troops fought and died for! Texans can't give a decent answer to this question, for there is no freedom for the Negro. He is paid as low wages as he can be browbeaten into accepting, and there are some who would work him for nothing, if such were possible.

I am neither colored nor a religious fanatic, but I have seen what the colored troops have done. Without their help, in many instances, the white boys would have lost out.

Perhaps it is best that we keep white and colored segregated in our schools, but it is wrong that we do not offer them the same educational advantages that our own children are given. It is wrong, too, to say that a man who is colored can not work here or there and that, just because he is colored, he can not draw as good wages as the white man.

(*Continued on page* 4)

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER, 1945

*To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.*


## EDITORIAL

REPRINTED in this issue are two letters that may hold great promise for the betterment of race relations in the South. Two Southern white soldiers, urged by the ideals for which they were asked to fight, raise their voices in behalf of their Negro fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens. What is even more heartening, they say "a lot of Southern GIs feel the same way." This is good news—for even the most violent demagogues will, for a while at least, be forced to listen to the voice of the veteran.

Whether enough white veterans from the South have "changed their minds" about the Negro to create a new trend in Southern race relations remains, of course, to be seen. A foreign correspondent recently returned from the European theater told us a few days ago that he believed Southern white soldiers in combat units who served with Negro soldiers have definitely acquired a new and tolerant view toward the Negro. He added, however, that he did not believe white Southerners who served behind the lines had changed very much from their inherited prejudice. The letter of Staff Sergeant Joe J. Gilmer seems to bear this out. Yet we may hope that at least some of the "rear echelon" soldiers have also developed a more democratic attitude.

Further evidence that the Southern white soldier is learning new lessons in Democracy is reported by Chaplain James T. Williams in the September 6 issue of *The Christian Index*, Georgia Baptist publication. Chaplain Williams, writing from India, says many soldiers in his unit have thought seriously about the plight of the Negro in the South and affirms that "their ideas and programs are rapidly approaching the things that Jesus taught concerning brotherhood."

These are at least straws in the wind. Let us hope that they are even more—the seeds of a truly democratic concept of human relations and human rights which may in the postwar years bear fruit in wider understanding and cooperation among all Southern people.

## SRC Annual Meeting Set for November, New Publication Program Recommended

SRC's Executive Committee, at a special called session in Atlanta September 18, voted to set back the Council's annual meeting from the originally scheduled October 10 date to November 14 and heard proposals for a promotional campaign for new members and a revised publication program with greater emphasis on leaflets for popular consumption.

The Committee, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson presiding, voted to recommend that a "streamlined" publication program outlined by SRC's recently appointed Director of Public Relations, Ray Warwick, be put into effect. The plan calls for publication of special quarterly issues of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER devoted to a thorough study of a single Southern problem and for coordinated wide distribution of simple, illustrated "popularized" pamphlets on the theme, designed for average readers.

Present at the special session, called because the regular August meeting had to be postponed, were Dr. Johnson, Chairman; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Mr. C. H. Gillman, Mr. Leonard Haas, Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara; and SRC staff members—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Associate Executive Director; Miss Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer; and Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, President, and Mr. Carter Wesley, Vice-President, both of whom had planned to come, were unable to attend because of last-minute developments.

## Organized Battle for Rights Launched in Louisiana

The Citizens Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of Louisiana this month launched a campaign to raise $100,000 to finance a planned drive for civil rights.

The four-point program proposes to obtain the ballot for Negroes, break discriminatory registration practices, operate registration schools throughout the state, launch a series of court cases to equalize educational facilities, combat unfair treatment by police, and integrate Negroes into the Home Guard.

First case in the program is the suit brought by Edward Hall against T. J. Nagel, registrar of St. John the Baptist Parish, charged with illegally denying Hall the right to register.

## Negro Leaders Announce Clear-Cut Principles

A clear-cut statement of aims and the means of achieving those aims was made in Washington late in June by more than 55 Negro leaders representing 34 organizations. The following brief excerpts from the statement reveal a determined and practical approach:

"Negro citizens are still subjected to second-class citizenship within their own country. . . .

"Negroes in America declare their determination to struggle with all lawful means at their disposal to achieve the exercise of full American citizenship rights. . . .

"Let no political party presume on Negro votes. These will be cast in the interest of the national welfare. More than most voters, Negroes today are voting on the basis of men and issues rather than party affiliation. . . .

"The nation will not have accorded the Negro American full citizenship and will not have made Democracy real to the American people generally, until every racial impediment to voting shall have been removed and until organized government, national and local, shall discontinue every racial distinction in its dealings with the people. . . ."

The statement also called for full employment and for the end of colonialism by international action.

## Returning Negro Veteran Faces Special Problems

The Negro veteran seeking to establish himself in civilian life will face difficulties "at three points . . . not encountered by white veterans," says William A. Caudill in *Negro GIs Come Back*, a study distributed by the American Council on Race Relations. The 18-page mimeographed booklet analyzes the problems and possibilities of veterans' services and job and educational opportunities the Negro veteran may find on his return home.

The study lists these generalized problems that may apply specifically to the Negro soldier-turned-civilian:

"First, he will have less access to places in which he may obtain information about his benefits and where he should apply for them. Second . . . he will be subject to careless treatment and possible discrimination in the offices where his rights are administered. Lastly, he has the very special problem, particularly in the South, that, even if he were to obtain sufficient information, if he were to meet absolutely no differential treatment in the offices of administering agencies, he would still not have the wide choice of school, loan institutions, or jobs open to the white veteran."

## Public Relations Director Appointed to SRC Staff

The Southern Regional Council, continuing recent staff expansions designed to intensify SRC's services, has appointed Ray Warwick, formerly of the Associated Press, as Director of Public Relations.

Mr. Warwick, who joined the staff in mid-August when the August issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER was already in the hands of the printer, will be charged with editing SRC's various publications and publicizing Council activities.

A native Georgian, Mr. Warwick has had ten years of varied experience in news and editorial work. He was in the Atlanta bureau of AP for two and a half years and had just been offered an assignment as foreign correspondent for AP in Europe when he resigned to join SRC. His past experience includes service with United Press and several newspapers in the South, and more than three years as editor of trade and industrial magazines.

Mr. Warwick is vice-president of the Atlanta Newspaper Guild and a member of the executive board of the Atlanta Industrial Union Council (CIO).

Of his new post as Director of Public Relations for SRC, Mr. Warwick says that he is spending his first weeks learning all he can of SRC operations but is enthusiastic over the possibilities the job offers for constructive work. At present he is planning a program of publications to bring the problems of the South directly and forcibly to the attention of the average Southerner.

## Dr. Bond Leaves Georgia For Lincoln University

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Fort Valley State College (Georgia) from 1939-1945, has become the first Negro president of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). Dr. Bond is one of the outstanding alumni of Lincoln University, a school established by the Presbyterian Church for the education of Negro men in 1854.

The educational experience of Dr. Bond has been wide. Trained at Lincoln and at the University of Chicago, where he received his graduate degrees, he has worked at institutions for the education of Negro youth in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. He is the author of *The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order* and *Negro Education in Alabama.*

Apart from his administrative tasks in education Dr. Bond was a spirited and helpful influence in many of the South's social movements. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and President of the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

# Reconversion in the South and the Returning Veteran

**By George S. Mitchell**

**Director of Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council**

THE Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has just announced that at least seven million men will be coming back to civilian life within the next year. At present, the Army alone is letting out 170,000 a month, and before long will release half a million a month.

Unemployment on August 15th was 1,100,000. The OWMR expects this to rise to 5,000,000 or more within three months, and perhaps to 8,000,000 before next spring.

Reconversion in the South will have a number of special problems. Our wartime industry was concentrated in aircraft and shipbuilding, which are taking the heaviest cutbacks. These and other war industries have given us thousands of new skilled workers who will anxiously seek ways to use their full abilities. Students of southern agriculture are agreed that our farms are in for reorganization and much mechanization. In this process the countryside will cease to be a haven of refuge for the industrially unemployed. It is even argued that within the next ten years we should plan to get a third of our southern farm people into town and city jobs.

If these adjustments are left to what are called "automatic forces," the strains will be beyond endurance. They would undoubtedly produce extraordinary political and other movements.

Our problem is to provide enough jobs in industry and enough modern, successful farms to use the highest skills of all our returning servicemen and all our civilian breadwinners. This will take an administrative effort of the first order. It need not be exclusively or even principally a government administrative effort. It will be best done if it is undertaken simultaneously and cooperatively by all branches of government, by industry, voluntary organizations, and every type of civic body.

A good beginning has been made in all the states with local organizations to help the veterans in getting back into civilian life. The various local veterans' service centers will need to be strengthened as their jobs increase. The work of the Employment Service is growing each day. Our colleges and high schools, and particularly our vocational schools, have a great adjustment to make, one which can be permanently helpful in stepping up technical education to supply the needs of our increasingly technical economy. Public and private organizations will be called on for responsibilities never before assumed.

The Southern Regional Council offers its services as a clearing house for people and organizations taking up these new responsibilities. We shall try to keep in close touch with the growth of new veterans' services in the South. It is planned to survey and estimate the machinery as it is being built, state by state. We shall be ready to pass on to any community the best experience of others. What will really be happening will be the growth of a grass roots planning movement such as the South has not had before. The Council's job in the forefront of this movement is obvious.

We can be of use only as we learn of local problems. It will be most helpful if readers of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER will let SRC know of places where action is needed.

## South Carolina Committee Hears Progress Report

Reports of progress in interracial activity in some sections of South Carolina and predictions of further gains were heard at the recent meeting in Columbia of the executive board of the state committee of SRC.

The group also adopted a resolution urging the state legislature to grant appropriations to the State College "sufficient to maintain and improve an accredited college on the undergraduate level for the Negro youth of the state," and to consider and communicate with other Southern states on the possibility of a tax-supported regional graduate school for Negroes.

J. M. Hinton of Columbia reported that the Richland County Committee, of which he is secretary, had by conference with officials gained some improvements in problems of transportation, police treatment of Negroes, and prison conditions.

"Our members are not discouraged," Mr. Hinton reported, "and though we have not been able to accomplish many of the things we had hoped, yet the future is bright, and though we may not have any false illusions over any overnight change, we very definitely feel that the Richland County Committee has made and is making very definite progress."

Mr. Hinton reported that the Richland group had become affiliated with SRC. Chairman Marion A. Wright, presiding, read to the board the agreement of affiliation of the South Carolina Committee with SRC. Mr. Wright urged the development of local units in certain parts of the state, and Mr. Hinton said that in all the objectives of the group local units of SRC would be important.

## 'South Today' Magazine Suspends Publication

Editors Lillian Smith and Paula Snelling this month announced suspension of their magazine, *South Today*, but expressed the hope that later a managing edtor might be enlisted to handle the resumption of publication.

In a formal announcement issued from Clayton, Ga., where the magazine was launched in 1936, the editors stated that obligations growing out of publication of Miss Smith's Novel, *Strange Fruit*, led to suspension of *South Today*. The announcement said Miss Smith would be engaged this fall in readying *Strange Fruit* for Broadway production and that later she was to write a non-fiction book.

The South Today Press shall continue to issue pamphlets, the editors said.

## Newspaper Deplores Loss Of N. C. Press Head

News of the resignation of William T. Couch as director of the University of North Carolina Press drew editorial comment from the *Atlanta Journal*, which said, "Southern letters and higher education have suffered a distinct loss. . . ." Mr. Couch has accepted the directorship of the University of Chicago Press.

"Mr. Couch's leaving the South is another episode in an old and melancholy story," the editorial said. "He goes to Chicago where he will receive twice the salary the University of North Carolina is able to pay him.

"East and West continue to draw heavily on our best talent because they seem able to offer financial inducements which cannot or will not be met. Especially is this true in the matter of higher education. When will our legislatures and the governing bodies of our universities and colleges awaken to the importance of conserving our richest asset, our human resources?"

### Social Security

(*Continued from page* 1)

averaged $14.23. New provisions in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill would offset these differentials.

There are, however, two extremely significant aspects of the Social Security Bill that would benefit the South. One is the setting up of a national system of public employment offices. A full measure of employment security is not now possible in the United States with 48 separate state employment services, operating as they did prior to January 1, 1942. There is a great need for the development of an integrated national network of public employment offices in order that full employment information and opportunities may be made available to all workers despite their geographical location.

The second significant aspect of this bill is its provision for a national insurance system. We already have in the United States insurance for old age and survivors. In 1941-1942 the average payment of such insurance in the United States was $21.83 a month. Not one of the Southern states had as high a monthly average. Oklahoma's payments of $20.46 was the only amount averaging more than $20 monthly. The average payment for a Southern state ranged between $8.30 and $11.84. The new bill provides for a broader basis of insurance, increases minimum benefits from $10 to $20 monthly, and the maximum benefits from $85 to $120 monthly. The retirement age for women is lowered from 65 to 60 years. This feature is especially designed to help workers earning less than $150 monthly.

Unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance is provided up to 26 weeks with benefits ranging from $5 to $30 weekly. A wage credit of $100 for each man or woman in the armed services for each month of service is also proposed.

A prepaid personal health insurance providing for medical care and hospitalization is also proposed.

Finally, the Social Security Act will be amended to include about 15,000,000 agricultural workers, domestic servants, seamen, employees of non-profit institutions, small business men, farmers and professional persons. All employers and employees will pay four per cent of all wages received or paid up to $3,600, as a basis for financing this program. Self-employed persons would pay a five per cent contribution.

A greater security for the Southern worker is at hand. If there is full employment, he need not worry; if there is unemployment, he need not suffer unduly. Because this legislation seeks to reach into the lower depths of economic insecurity and rescue the economically underprivileged as well as the average worker, it holds great promise for the South. Dr. George Mitchell, a member of the Southern Regional Council staff, and for many years a close student of the South's labor, believes that great hope is to be found in these proposed measures. In terms of long-time objectives, Dr. Mitchell says, "The description of the South need no longer be painted in strokes of hunger and poverty. The new South must be built upon a voluntary cooperativeness arrived at through education and a pervasive sense of society's fairness. Here is an opportunity to build that new South within a new nation. If we do not accept it we may find ourselves in an era of undisciplined strife, slack work and bitter motives." Full security, full employment, full opportunity can provide the confidence and the assurance that the South needs now.

### The Veteran Speaks

(*Continued from page* 1)

I am afraid that all race prejudice is gone from the boys who have fought this war, and it isn't going to be wise for any man, regardless of race, color, creed or profession, to try to abuse the colored people any more. The veterans of this war have learned that freedom means more than just freedom for the white man.

The South should wake up and build schools for the children of the colored veterans who fought and died to keep America safe from Fascism. Give them the same kind of education given our children. It is not their fault that they are uneducated. It is our fault and that of our forefathers, who brought them as slaves into this country. White boys who have seen Negroes die to save their "buddies" and to help keep America free, are not in favor of the "Jim Crow" law. The politicians had better get busy and get that law off the books, if they want to hold public office. If you don't believe me, find a boy from the South who served overseas in and around colored units during combat—I don't mean a fellow who served in a rear echelon—and ask him his opinion.

This is written in all sincerity by a veteran of four years and seven months' service in the Army, 11 months of it overseas and nine in combat; and he's still overseas.

S/Sgt. JOE J. GILMER,
Co. C, 301st Med. Bn.

*(And here is another letter, especially encouraging because it comes from a veteran from Mississippi, which was recently published in "Yank," the Army magazine. Sergeant Jones' statement is made particularly strong by his frankness and keen sense of right.)*

Dear Yank:

I received a copy of your magazine and read that the AMG is letting the Germans go back to school. After that, I read in *Mail Call* about the Jim Crow treatment of colored American soldiers.

Now, I am from Mississippi. Until I came into the Army I hated Negroes. It wasn't anything they did to me; I just didn't like them. Since I have been in the ETO I have fought from D-Day to VE-Day with Negro soldiers. I was wounded twice in one foxhole and a Negro saved my life by using his first-aid kit on me. Then he carried me to where a doctor would work on me. This was under heavy fire. Later, he died. He was from New York and he knew I was from the South where he had no freedom.

Many Negro soldiers have died on the front for American soldiers who thought Jim Crow was right. So, if the Germans can have freedom after they have caused so much suffering and destruction, why not let the Negro race have what they fought for? I feel that they should, and a lot of Southern GIs feel the same way.

T/Sgt. WILLIE JONES.
Germany.

# The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

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# Is The South's 20% Democracy Enough?

**That's the Estimate of Voting in the Poll Tax States. The Poll Tax, Although Not the Only Cause, Is a Main Obstacle to Fuller Political Expression in the South.**

**By Stetson Kennedy**

IN 1944 there were an estimated 14,500,000 potential voters in the eight poll tax states,* but only 2,700,000, or 19 per cent, of them voted. In contrast with this, 57 per cent of the potential voters in the free voting states took part in the election. In the 1940 election, 22 per cent of the potential voted in the poll tax states ,as compared to 82 per cent in the free voting states. Taking 82 per cent as a maximum, it follows that 8,698,560 possible voters did not cast ballots in the poll tax states in 1940; in the 1942 election, the total of "unused" ballots rose to 10,000,000.

However, even when the 57 per cent 1944 wartime free state vote is taken as a maximum, it means that 5,500,000 did not vote in the poll tax states that years. The ratio of whites to Negroes not voting is approximately three-to-two.

Some have argued that in the Solid South the Democratic primary provides the real contest, and that it draws a heavier vote than the general election. At least the latter half of this proposition is incorrect. In 1944 the total primary vote in the eight poll tax states was 1,334,000, as compared to 2, 767,000 votes cast in the general election. In other words, the primary vote was less than half the general election vote, or 7.7 per cent of the potential as compared to 19 per cent. It should be remarked, however, that of the 79 Congressional districts in the eight poll tax states, 25 did not conduct primaries in 1944 and in 15 others the primary candidates had no opponents. In 36 districts the Democratic nominees were unopposed in the general election.

### Deliberate Disfranchisement

That the poll tax is intended to be a means of disfranchisement rather than a fiscal measure or financial 'test' is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that advance notice of its being due is seldom, if ever, given either publicly or individually and once the deadline for payment has passed the state makes no effort to collect the tax. The constitution of Mississippi, as a matter of fact, expressly provides that "No criminal proceedings shall be allowed to enforce the collection of the poll tax." If the poll tax were a bona fide attempt to raise funds, there is no reason why it should not be collected, as is being done in North Carolina and 23 other states, without making denial of suffrage one of the penalties for non-payment.

### Not for Revenue

Facts do not bear out contentions that the poll tax has any substantial value as a fiscal measure. The all-time high percentage of a poll tax state's revenue obtained from this source was only 1.8 per cent, collected by Virginia in 1937. Alabama, a more typical example, derives only 0.6 per cent of its revenue from the poll tax.

Equally unsubstantiated is the allegation that the poll tax makes an important contribution to education. In none of the poll tax states does the tax provide as much as five per cent of the state's educational fund. The Birmingham Teachers Association resolved in 1945, "Although the revenue received from the poll tax goes to education in Alabama, the oligarchic practice should no longer be allowed to stifle the achievement for which education exists — freedom to act wisely. It will mean more to education in Alabama to have the citizens we have trained take part in the settling of political questions than to receive the pittance from the tax and then see the vital matters of the state decided by only 10 to 30 per cent of the people, many of whom have been prodded by political leaders to dig up the price of the tax."

**This is the first of a series of articles on suffrage in the South by Stetson Kennedy, whose book on present-day conditions in the South, "Southern Exposure," is scheduled to be published by Doubleday, Doran next spring. Mr. Kennedy is the author of "Palmetto Country." He is a Floridian and now lives in Atlanta. SRC is preparing an illustrated leaflet, based on Mr. Kennedy's articles, which is to be published soon for wide distribution.**

In 1943 Justice Neil of the Tennessee supreme court said, "The point is made that the revenue derived from poll taxes must be set aside as part of a sacred fund and shall not be diverted to any other purpose. . . . This is a pure fiction. It is a well-known fact that there has been no such fund in existence for more than fifty years. The legislature has not thought of the poll tax as a source of revenue for school purposes and set it aside as a separate fund for more than a generation."

### The Real Reasons

Judicial recognition of the real nature of the poll tax has likewise been forthcoming from other states. For example, the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has held* that the imposition of the poll tax was not intended primarily for the production of revenue but to limit the right of suffrage. Similarly, a subcommittee created by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (an official body created by the legislature) reported in 1941 that:

"The poll tax requirement was introduced into the present constitution for the express purpose of serving as a restriction on the free exercise of the suffrage; and it continues beyond any reasonable doubt to constitute a restriction in practice. The most cursory study of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1901 will easily establish the frank intention of those who introduced the poll tax stipulations into the constitution; the Supreme Court of Appeals has expressly declared that the primary purpose of the poll tax is to serve as a restriction on voting; and abundant statistics, to reproduce which would be a work of supererogation, prove in fact what everyone knows — that the legal restrictions on the suffrage operate effectively in practice."

The nature of the opposition which brought such crushing defeat to the efforts to persuade Alabama to repeal her poll tax is indicative of what state actionists are up against.

With the electorate reduced by the poll tax to a very small percentage of the potential voters, correspondingly small sums are sufficient to corrupt it. Although most poll tax states have laws against paying another person's poll tax, the penalties are ridiculously small. For example, a Virginian convicted of illegally paying

*"Potential" voters here means all persons of voting age. The eight poll tax states were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Georgia repealed its poll tax in February, 1945.

*Campbell v. Goode, 172 Va. 463, 2S.E. (2d) 156.

(Continued on page 4)

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## EDITORIAL

THE RESULTS of a recent Gallup poll of opinion on FEPC-type legislation reveal some general trends that are well worth analyzing. More important perhaps than the question of whether we shall ever have such legislation on a national scale is the indication that we may expect a growing tolerance and understanding for the ideal of equal job opportunities. This is suggested by the fact that people under thirty showed greater acceptance (55 per cent for, 34 per cent against) of FEPC principles, which may be hopefully interpreted to mean that older heads with older prejudices will in time give way to the more democratic thought of younger generations.

Another significant result of the poll lies in the report that manual workers favor the ideals embodied in FEPC legislation by a promising majority — 52 per cent compared with 35 per cent opposed. This and the indication of greater tolerance in younger people suggests that appeals for better race relations and for extension of Democracy to the Negro will receive more sympathetic attention from these groups.

The conclusion is that greater efforts should be made to sow the seeds of truly democratic thinking on this more fertile soil. Yet it follows, too, that strong efforts must be directed at the other groups, though the results will probably be proportionately less. The poll showed that business and professional people, white collar workers and farmers were generally opposed to FEPC or anything like it. It is a good guess, however, that the first of these objected on "individualistic" rather than racial grounds; farmers showed the greatest opposition for the nation as a whole.

The South, of course, revealed the strongest opposition — 60 per cent against, 30 per cent for — but even the nation-wide results showed a bare majority against laws of the FEPC type, and only the New England and Middle Atlantic section returned a majority — 58 per cent — in favor of such legislation, with 31 per cent opposed.

# Phi Beta Kappa Members Debate Action on Segregated Schools

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Acting Director of Research for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, debate in the autumn issue of Phi Beta Kappa's *The Key Reporter* whether the society should deny charters to colleges which do not admit Negro students.

Dr. Mitchell suggested in a letter that Phi Beta Kappa, before granting a charter, "demand that a condition for receiving one be that no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin be practiced." He based the suggestion on a recent resolution by the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa which said, "The Senate would deplore in colleges holding or applying for charters of Phi Beta Kappa discriminations affecting the faculties or student bodies in such a way as to limit the spirit of free inquiry and teaching."

Mr. Dabney, in a reply letter written at the request of *The Key Reporter*, said "if would be unwise for Phi Beta Kappa to forbid the establishment of any future chapters at institutions which are operated for one race only. . . . The question . . . is whether . . . pressure of the sort proposed by Dr. Mitchell would be helpful or harmful. . . . Today many white Southerners are trying to work out the horribly complex race problem to the mutual benefit of both races and the nation. . . . It cannot be stressed too often, however, that as far as the South is concerned, the worst way to promote a fair deal for the Negro—and it must be freely conceded that he has not had such a deal —is through the application of drastic pressure from outside the South. This may seem silly and even outrageous to those who are unfamiliar with the situation, but is is indisputable."

## Georgia Committee Announces Affiliation with SRC

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation announced this month its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council. The announcement said: "Our cause is strengthened by this affiliation. In matters of general concern, the program of the Council and the Georgia Committee is one. We urge our members to cooperate with the Council in its efforts for a better South."

R. L. Russell of McDonough is state director and George Clary of Savannah is chairman of the Georgia committee.

The committee's news letter reported that the Gainesville committee of the Georgia committee was organized by State Chairman Clary last month. The Gainesville committee started with 33 members. Urging members to help the State committee attain its goal of 10,000 members, the letter reported also that the Fulton-DeKalb committee had reached a membership of more than 200 and that the Augusta committee was steadily increasing membership.

### All-Negro Juries Recommended

Charles H. Garrett, Bibb County (Macon, Ga.), solicitor general, has advocated all-Negro juries for trying murder cases involving Negro defendants. Garrett was reported by Associated Press as saying he believed Negro jurors would take more interest in the trial of a Negro homicide case than an all-white or even a mixed jury. He said that under the present system of obtaining jurors, however, it would be almost impossible to get an all-Negro jury. "If it were possible to have two jury boxes, one with Negro jurors and the other white," Garrett said, "I would try all white cases before the white jurors and all Negro cases before the Negro juries."

## Baptist Writer Hits "Ham" Legend In Attack on "Home-Made Myths"

The old, hard-dying misconception of the Bible story of Ham as a rationalization of race prejudice was struck another blow by R. Lofton Hudson in the *Tennessee Baptist Reflector* last month, along with other "home-made myths" about the Negro.

"Many are saying these days that the South's number one moral problem is the Negro," wrote Mr. Hudson. "It is a problem for the North and East also, but our first concern is on our own doorstep. . . ."

The misconception that the Negro is a descendant of Ham was dismissed by Mr. Hudson as "unscriptural, unscientific and unjust." He also attacked the fallacious notions that the Negro race is biologically inferior, that Negroes want "intermarriage" and that Negroes have the same opportunities as white persons. "In 1940, in nine Southern states," he told his readers, "the average annual expenditures, for education, per white student, was $58.69, and only $18.82 per Negro."

### Education Group Publishes News-Letter

The Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education published in September the first issue of *Resource-Use Education*, a news-letter on the committee and its work. The first issue was on the subject, "Educational Action Regional Style."

The address of the committee is Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, P. O. Box 1078, Chapel Hill, N. C.

**Alabama Negro students** will be aided in taking graduate and professional training in other states by a $25,000 annual fund made available this month, an announcement from Montgomery reported.

# Black GI Joe Comes Home

*By Rufus E. Clement*

President, Atlanta University

TWO days ago I heard a story. We were lounging comfortably around the table after Sunday dinner when —the conversation having turned to the war and related subjects—the hostess told us a short, simple story about a World War II veteran who had been invalided home to the States.

Our hostess had gone to visit this soldier. He had been sent back so that his broken leg could mend and his shattered nerves be rested. She had been his teacher in high school; she had remembered him as a quiet, even-tempered, well-mannered youngster, the elder of two sons of an upper middle-class American family.

In the conversation with his former teacher the recuperating soldier would not talk about the war. He preferred to talk of school, and of what had been going on at home during his and his companions-in-arms' absences. He had seen a buddy earlier in the day. He told the teacher how his buddy, a soldier home on furlough, had been riding in an elevator in a large downtown office building; how a civilian rudely and loudly had commanded him to remove his service cap as he rode up in the elevator; how the soldier-on-furlough did as he was ordered to do by the civilian. And then the invalided soldier calmly added: "But *I* would not have taken off *my* uniform cap. There was a time when I might have done so, but now I know that I would not. And I would not have been afraid, either."

When the simple story was finished, no one moved; each of us sat with his own racing thoughts. Some of us knew the soldier who had talked with the teacher; we knew him as the quiet, gentlemanly schoolboy of 1940. All of us realized the seriousness of the situation revealed by the story: the wounded veteran was a Negro; the large office building was located in a city of the deep South; the soldier-on-furlough was also a young Negro; and the voice that had peremptorily demanded that the cap be removed was that of a native white person. What would have happened, each of us wondered, if the soldier on the elevator that day had been the boy who had been wounded in Italy.

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**The Realities**

As we stand now at the end of World War II, we must recognize the fact that the return of the Negro soldier and his readjustment to civilian life will not be easy. There will be many who will have been made emotionally unstable by the war; there will be men whose mental approaches have been changed. These latter are likely to be more sensitive of the treatment they receive and consequently more resentful of any illogical and undemocratic restrictions which may be placed upon them in a community. In a conscientious effort to avoid strife we should be willing to face the situation frankly and begin to devise ways and means through which mutually beneficial relations may be established.

Make no mistake about it—the questions centering in the relations between races constitute one of the major areas of conflict in our present world. As these questions relate to the United States and its position of world leadership they are packed with dynamite. And this is particularly true with reference to the Negro soldier and his relationship to his home community upon his return from the war.

We already have evidence that thousands of soldiers will be mentally and emotionally unstable as a result of terrible battle experiences. We have called upon men to undertake the greatest and most cruel war in the history of mankind. We have subjected them to sufferings and hardships beyond the real comprehension of the stay-at-home civilian. Our newspapers are beginning to report many cases similar to that which occurred recently in Detroit, where two ex-service men were arrested after they had broken into a restaurant and robbed it of cash and merchandise. Henry Ford came to their rescue. These two men were sympathetically treated, and rightly so. But these soldiers were white, and their crime had no "racial" angles. What would have happened had this same crime been committed by two Negro soldiers suffering similarly from emotional upsets induced by the war? How would the local newspapers have treated the story? How many persons would have decided at once that skin color or racial ancestry, instead of war neurosis, was responsible for the lapse into which these men fell?

Approximately one million Negroes have served in the armed forces of the United States. Thousands of these men (and some of the women) served on our major battlefronts overseas. An entire Negro infantry division fought with General Mark Clark's Fifth Army in Italy; another infantry division was in combat in the South Pacific. Negro units, attached to otherwise white divisions, have seen service in every American campaign of this war.

Some thousands of these Negro members of the armed forces are commissioned officers. As such, they have had to understand what the war is about. They have been indoctrinated in the basic tenets of the democratic philosophy of government. They have responded with an appreciation of their native land as the finest and the greatest country in the world. In turn these men and many of the white officers serving with Negro troops have worked hard to inculcate in the hearts of those they command a spirit of loyalty and love of country. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the speeches of the patriots and of the founding fathers have been used in the re-education of these black Americans. Latter-day Americans like Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan, "Teddy" Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt have been quoted in showing these soldiers-of-color that this America, with its ideals of liberty and justice and opportunity, is their America also—theirs to defend and, if God wills, to die for!

Now these thousands of Negro soldiers are marching home. And expectantly! What will their reception be? Will men yell at them, demanding that they take off their hats in elevators when no other men remove theirs? Will they have the right, as men who will submit to the authority of their representatives in government, to cast a vote to help decide who these representatives and governing officers shall be? Will they be given jobs on the basis of their ability to do honest and acceptable work? Will they be understood if they return with battle shock still dogging at their nerves? Will they be American citizens in the country they suffered for and risked death to defend? Will they, in America, be treated better or worse than nationals of the late enemy countries? Is the Negro soldier expected to fight for democracy so that every one but himself may enjoy it? These are questions which all of us must now seriously prepare to answer.

**The Expectations**

The conservatists may well ask, "Well, what *does* the Negro expect? What does he want?" All of us who are interested in human freedom, all who are interested in a lasting peace, may do well also to ask these questions.

America's treatment of the Negro is more than a sectional or even a domestic (i. e., national) question. The war has shown us clearly what some of us knew beforehand: that there are many nations and people in the world who remain skeptical of the American's faith in Democracy, who are not ready to accept America's leadership because of America's treatment of a large part of her population.

We must realize there is great likelihood that we shall forfeit "the reservoir of good will" which our unselfishness in World Wars I and II has built up for our nation unless we, *by our actions*, convince the two-thirds of the people of the world who are not white that America believes in human equality. Our post-war treatment of the Negro will be the test which we must pass. It is important that all good Americans, Negro and white, prepare to face this issue, for as each of us makes an unsatisfactory or a satisfactory re-

sponse to this question may our nation fail or succeed.

As free men, citizens in a Democracy which they have suffered to defend, the Negroes in our nation have a right to expect certain things, chief of which are the following:

(1) that they be given opportunities to work and to advance in their work according to their skills, their industry, and their productivity;

(2) that they be afforded the same chance to secure an education (and all types of education) at public expense that any other citizen is given;

(3) that they be permitted to participate in government under the same qualifications (and restrictions) placed upon other men;

(4) that they are not denied any of the benefits of government;

(5) that they receive justice in the courts;

(6) that the nation abolish all discriminations in the treatment of its citizens when such discriminations are based on creed, race or color.

**The Dilemma**

From personal observation and experience, I am of the opinion that a vast majority of the American people would readily agree to the first five of the aforementioned expectations as being just and also as being possible of early attainment. There will be some dissenters here and there. I do not want to risk a judgment on the attitude of the American people on the question of the abolition of racial discriminations. There are yet among us many who will call themselves democratic and Christian, but who at the same time will argue that "this is a white man's country" and that they "intend to keep it so."

Wherever racial segregation is legalized, two things invariably result: the first is that rank discriminations become a part of the pattern of social action; the second is that persons who themselves are struggling for status take refuge and try to obtain some satisfaction in "superior" skin color. The racist might consider the acceptance of point six, above, if he realized how little the Negro desired racial amalgamation into the white group; that there is no deep-seated desire for intermarriage with the non-Negro. As Westbrook Pegler recently pointed out in his syndicated column, Negroes want to eat in the restaurant where the white person eats because Negroes are hungry. Pegler might have added that the segregated (Jim Crow) restaurant is generally far removed from the centers of traffic and is likely to have so few regular patrons that the proprietors have found it uneconomical to provide much of a choice of food. It is also likely to be housed in an old building (lower rent!) and be listed as Grade C or D by the local health department. (In areas where legal segregation exists few middle- and upper-class Negroes eat away from home.)

A country which discriminates against its citizens because of their race or color certainly degrades its own spirit. It puts a false value upon a biological incident and at the same time issues an invitation to every frustrated person of the "superior" group to take advantage of his "inferior" neighbor. Such a country should not call itself a Democracy, and assuredly it is not a Christian nation. There are millions of persons in the world who would say that it has no moral leadership worthy of the name to offer to an upward struggling humanity.

**New Directions**

If we are to have peace in America, the Negro, also, must look to his shortcomings. He cannot accuse his white brother of being prejudiced and all the while retain his own racial animosities. I know too many Negroes who are suspicious of *all* white people. These are men who must come to realize that a Negro's generalizations on the race question are just as fallacious as are the white man's. Suspicion is akin to distrust, and distrust is the companion of dislike; dislike leads to friction, which in turn engenders strife. All men must trust one another if we are to avoid senseless hatreds, unrest and trouble. The Golden Rule is as compelling from one side of the color line as it is from the other. The Negro must be a brother to other men if he expects to receive brotherly treatment.

The Negro must realize that there is an increasing number of intelligent and liberal white people in America, thousands of whom reside in the South, who are friendly to the Negro's desire to achieve first-class citizenship. The abolition of the poll tax in Georgia; the fact that Negroes voted in the recent Democratic primaries in Arkansas and Alabama; the statement of Governor Sparks of Alabama with respect to the right of properly qualified Negroes to vote in the Alabama primaries; the rise of the more liberal Southern political leaders like Governor Arnall of Georgia, Senators Pepper of Florida, Hill of Alabama, and Fullbright of Arkansas all indicate the changing character of southern leadership.

The Negro should realize that these men and their kind are intelligent statesmen who know that the United States cannot continue to be concerned about the lack of Democracy in Greece and close its eyes to the undemocratic treatment the Negro, the Japanese-American, and some other groups receive in this country.

Wise people know that deep-rooted social attitudes cannot be resolved by force, and there is a great number of wise Negro leaders in America. These men and women are not proverbial "Uncle Toms." They will continue to demand full citizenship for their people; they will advocate the use of every legal means to secure this status; they will not advocate nor will they support a resort to violence. Race riots in America have not been incited by Negro leaders.

Notwithstanding contradictory evidence which might be produced, the American white man is fundamentally a person who desires to do the "right" thing. He prides himself upon his fairness and his willingness to play the game by the established rules. He prides himself upon the fact that upon this continent his ancestors founded a nation dedicated to liberty and freedom for all. Slowly he is beginning to see that this is not now wholly the "land of the free." People who know America understand that time, the American creed, and the American's conscience are gallant allies fighting against undemocratic practices in our nation.

No good American need stand helplessly by, waiting for strife to develop. Editors of newspapers may be constructive in their treatment of the news and in their editorial policies, remembering that they are great moulders of the public mind. Ministers and laymen of the church should begin now to emphasize the Christian approach to race relations, with special emphasis on human brotherhood and equal justice for all. Local law enforcement officers must be interested in keeping the peace and in carrying out their duties impartially. Higher government officials, like the mayors of cities and the governors of states, should lend their moral as well as their legal support to every government and social agency which concerns itself with the problem of the readjustment of the ex-service man. Business and industrial leaders can be thinking of the ways in which they may use their employment policies to improve race relations. The average man—each of us—may decide that he will be just and reasonable and tolerant in all of his human relations. By a united national effort we assuredly may ease the tensions and greatly decrease the probability of interracial strife.

Loyalty to America, for Negro citizens as well as for white, means more than lip-service to its ideals, a salute to the flag, or large purchases of war bonds. Loyalty demands that we attempt to translate our nation's ideals into day-by-day deeds; that we know that every man is innocent of an alleged crime until he is proved guilty by a jury of his peers, no matter who his accuser may be; that a nation such as ours can only survive if all the people consider the common good superior to the individual gain; that each man has a moral obligation to make himself acquainted with the problems of his community and to work for the solution of those problems; that our country is large enough and rich enough for every one of its citizens to be given a fair chance to earn a living and to maintain a minimum standard of decent living as a result of his own toil; that tolerance and brotherhood are not world- or nation-wide until they are lodged in the single human life. When the black and white and yellow and brown American soldiers come home again they will find a situation for which you and I must assume responsibility. What kind of homecoming may they expect?

**Southern Regional Council, Inc.**

**63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.**

**Atlanta 3, Georgia**

Single copies of this leaflet may be obtained free on request.
100 copies, $1.00

## Louisiana Vote Case Dismissed As Court Battles Continue

Judge Caillouet last month dismissed without opinion the complaint filed in the case of Edward Hall against the registrar of voters in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. The complaint alleged that Hall, a qualified Negro, was denied the right to register by T. J. Nagel, registrar, who subjected Hall and other Negroes to tests not required of white registrants.

The complaint on behalf of Hall and other Negro citizens asked for a declaratory judgment, an injunction and $5,000 damages. NAACP lawyers are preparing to appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

In a similar case from Tuskegee, Alabama, filed on behalf of William P. Mitchell against local registrars of Macon County, Alabama, argument on motion to dismiss took place in federal court in Montgomery on September 20th. Counsel for the registrar, including former Judge "Speed" Callaghan, judge of the Scottsboro trials, argued that the federal court did not have jurisdiction to consider a case on the refusal to register Negroes because of race or color. He argued that the case should be tried in the local state courts. After completion of the argument, the case was taken under advisement and a decision is expected within two weeks.

In Atlanta, Ga., it was discovered that although the case filed by the NAACP against the local registrar brought about the sending of the lists of Negro voters to the precinct polls on election day, September 5th, nevertheless election officials refused to permit Negroes to vote in the "white primary." NAACP lawyers are preparing for filing additional cases against the local election officials. At the same time, they are insisting that the Department of Justice prosecute these election officials for violation of federal statutes.

### SRC Commended by Education Group

The Intercultural Education Workshop of the University of Minnesota recently commended the Southern Regional Council for "the stimulation given to good inter-group practices."

"We are sincere in our appreciation of your many attempts to perpetuate and make more meaningful the American creed of freedom, equality and brotherhood," the formal commendation stated.

**"The South Can Produce,"** was the title of a recent editorial in the *Atlanta Journal* commenting on the wartime increase of car-loadings of freight in the Southeast. Statistics showed that loading of canned goods rose from 8,386 cars in 1939 to 44,295 in 1944; pulp and paper products averaged 93,831 cars a year during the four war years, compared to 77,390 in 1939; grain products increased from 56,029 cars in 1939 to 81,184 in 1944.

# What About Human Equality?

**By W. Hardin Hughes**

IN COUNTLESS WAYS, men are unequal. White people are no exception to the rule. They are tall and short, weak and strong, intelligent and idiotic, cultured and uncultured, saintly and sinful. With respect to every measurable characteristic, they cover the entire scale. Other peoples — black, brown and yellow — are correspondingly dissimilar among themselves. The principle of individual differences, in short, applies to every people of the globe.

But why elaborate the individual differences of men; differences which are as much in evidence in one race as in another! Are not the common aspects of human nature and of society at least as important as the variables? The common needs, the common values, the common goals—these are the equalities in question. Everywhere, the commonality of mankind is unmistakable. The races are so similar as to be rightly classified as a single species. The same physiological principles apply to all.

Likewise, the same psychological factors need be taken into account in any scientific analysis of human conduct and relationship. Everywhere and in all time men strive, however blindly, for the realization of certain human values. Whether happiness is **the** universal goal, or whether it is the natural accompaniment of the good life, it is nevertheless **a** universal goal. Furthermore, neither happiness nor unhappiness can be segregated. Unhappiness anywhere in society has its unhappy effects elsewhere. No majority, however numerous and powerful, can insure its own continuous happiness by restricting the happiness of others. The Golden Rule has become a social necessity.

An essential condition of happiness is freedom. From earliest infancy, men respond unhappily to arbitrary and unnecessary, and especially to inequitable, limitations of freedom. Necessary limitations are in a different category, but they must be recognized as equitable. There is no greater source of unhappiness in the family, the community, the nation, and in the family of nations throughout the world, than the feeling on the part of some members that they are discriminated against. Discriminations are always violations of human freedom.

Correspondingly universal is the common need for security. If happiness is to be realized in any considerable measure, freedom and security must go hand in hand. Unlimited freedom would inevitably lead to insecurity; while absolute security would invalidate the very conditions under which progress and happiness are attainable. Men need, however, to be secure in their physical lives and in the economic possibilities for sustaining them. They need, furthermore, to be secure in the common rights to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" guaranteed, at least on paper, by the supreme law of the land. Like happiness and freedom, security cannot be segregated. There can be no sharp line of demarcation between those who are secure and those who are insecure. A state of insecurity anywhere endangers security everywhere.

No less important is the need for social identification. Beginning in early childhood, the individual develops a feeling of "consciousness of kind," and a sense of oneness with his primary group. These early experiences, similar as they are throughout the world, account in large measure for the common ethical ideals of mankind. The in-group characteristics—mutual aid, fair dealing, truthfulness, sympathy, loyalty, and the like—become the ethical bases for all religions. Only in a society in which there is mutual identification of its members can there be a full realization of these ideals. Mutual understanding and a true "consciousness of kind," in the words of Giddings, "make group life possible, create loyalty, ability

(*Continued on page* 4)

### Negro Policewomen for South Carolina

The campaign for Negro police officers made a small gain in South Carolina when Columbia's police commissioner, Gary Paschal, announced that two Negro policewomen would be appointed this month, at the same rate of pay as white policewomen. *The Carolinian,* published at Raleigh, N. C., reported that the women would perform the same duties as other women on the force: with the title of "truant officers," they will supervise school traffic at dangerous intersections and when possible check on truancy.

**A total of 4,829 Negro students** completed college courses during the 1944-45 school term, NAACP's *Crisis* magazine reported after a recent survey.

### Court Rules Negro in Demo Party

Circuit Judge Joseph H. White, West Palm Beach, announced last month that he would issue a writ directing the county registration supervisor to list J. H. Terrell, Negro dentist, as a member of the Democratic Party. The decision came after a hearing, pending since March, in which Terrell complained in a petition that he had been denied registration as a Democrat.

**Forty-one Negroes** were among the 184 students who qualified for the Amos Lewis scholarship loans of $400 a year, Florida superintendent of schools Colin English announced recently. Students under the Lewis scholarships give notes for each year in return for the $400, and one note is cancelled, after graduation, for each year of service as a teacher.

**THE COST OF VOTING IN DOLLARS AND DAYS' WORK**

| State | Annual Poll Tax Payment | Maximum Poll Tax Payment | Per Capita Income, 1940 | No. of Days' Work to Pay Poll Tax for Man and Wife Who Are 1 Year Delinquent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1.50 | $36.00[1] | $268.00 | 6¾ |
| Arkansas | 1.00 | 2.00 | 247.00 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 2.00 | 6.00[2] | 220.00 | 11 |
| South Carolina | 1.00 | 1.05 | 287.00 | 2¼ |
| Tennessee | 1.00 | 2.58 | 320.00 | 3 |
| Texas | 1.00 | 1.75 | 423.00 | 2½ |
| Virginia | 1.50 | 5.01[3] | 455.00 | 4 |

[1] Cumulative from age 21 to 45.
[2] Cumulative 2 years; counties can levy another $1.
[3] Cumulative 3 years.

**While the amount of the poll tax may seem insignificant to persons in the upper income brackets, its discriminatory and even prohibitive nature stands out clearly against the background of per capita income. If the poll tax were levied on the basis of earnings, the upper income groups would more fully appreciate the burden the tax imposes upon the poor.**

## 20 Per Cent Democracy

(*Continued from page* 1)

thousands of poll taxes may be fined as little as five dollars. That political machines and corporate interests frequently purchase large blocks of poll tax receipts for distribution to those who will promise to vote according to instruction is a matter of common knowledge. The Governor of Virginia frankly recognized this situation in a speech in 1940.

### How to Get Rid of It

Georgia, under the leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall, abolished its poll tax statute in 1945. But in the remaining seven poll tax states the tax can only be repealed by amendment of the state constitutions, which requires a two-thirds (in some states three-fifths) majority of the legislature and then approval by a majority of voters in the next election. The obstacles which stand in the way of poll tax repeal by these states are formidable indeed.

In Tennessee the constitution makes the heads of the people "liable to" a poll tax of "not less than 50 cents nor more than one dollar." It remained for the legislature to enact a statute imposing a specific tax. In 1943 the legislature repealed the poll tax statute, only to have the State Supreme Court, in a three-to-two decision, hold the repealer invalid on the ground that "This constitutional mandate has been so 'welded into intimate and permanent union' with the statute that the two have become indivisible, and the statute may not now be divorced or destroyed."

Chief Justice Green, dissenting, said "If a constitutional provision requires the support of a statute in order to operate, it cannot function when that support is withdrawn — when the statute is repealed. The legislature has power to repeal any statute unless restrained by some limitation of the constitution." Justice Neil, likewise dissenting, added, "We are here faced with the incongruity, if not absolute absurdity, of being called upon to yield obedience and *compel* obedience to a statute that has been repealed — such a thing is unknown to the history of English and American jurisprudence."

Legal action has been taken to determine whether or not the repealed Tennessee poll tax statute can be enforced. Also, the State's 1945 legislature passed an amendment abolishing the constitutional reference to a poll tax; but this amendment must wait for approval by the legislature "next to be chosen" and subsequently by popular referendum.

In South Carolina, only one dissenting vote was cast against a poll tax repeal amendment in the 1945 senate, but it was bottled up in the house.

In Alabama, the 1945 house voted 70 to 27 against abolishing even the cumulative feature of the poll tax, despite the fact that Governor Chauncey Sparks, Senator Lister Hill, Representative Luther Patrick and other Alabama leaders called for total abolition of the tax. Senator Hill boldly proclaimed that the poll tax in his state was the "most burdensome, restrictive, indefensible, and undemocratic" of them all. and Representative Patrick added that the tax is "perhaps the worst enemy to public schools existing in the South."

Of course the states have a perfect right to abolish the poll tax themselves, and if they can all beat Congress to the gun, so much the better. But to argue that the states alone have the right to repeal the poll tax is all wrong. For the poll tax has been a ball-and-chain on the Nation no less than upon the South. The voting record of most poll tax Congressmen speaks poorly for itself. The turnover among Congressmen from free voting states has been about 70 per cent greater than among those of the poll tax states. By virtue of seniority the latter have garnered about three times their proportionate share of dominant positions on House committees, and twice their share on Senate committees.

The fact that the right to vote for Federal officials stems from the Constitution, and is subject to Congressional control, has been repeatedly pointed out by the Supreme Court: "The right to vote for Members of Congress is not derived from the constitution and laws of the state in which they are chosen, but has its foundation in the Federal Constitution (*Minor* v. *Happersett*) "and was not intended to be left within the exclusive control of the states" (*Yarbrough*), and "Congress, by appropriate action, may protect such right" (*United States* v. *Moseley*).

Of course, Congress can only free the vote for Federal officials; state action will still be needed to free the vote for state officials. And so while state repeal of the poll tax is the ideal and ultimate solution, the people of the poll tax states, having been denied a free vote for almost half a century, are now entitled to the aid of Congress. Far from regarding a Federal law abolishing the poll tax as outside interference, many Southerners agree with Florida's Senator Claude Pepper, who upon introducing his anti-poll tax bill said, "I have offered it as a sincere expression of the belief that if we are going to preach and fight for democracy in the world, the best thing for us to do is to show a good example of it here at home."

(*Next month: the White Primary*)

**Possibility of a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections was foreshadowed in an Associated Press report from Washington this month. Senator Bilbo said that he would not filibuster against such an amendment; and Senator George said the submission of the matter to the states for ratification was "the proper approach." Their statements followed the Senate Judiciary Committee's decision to send to the Senate a house-approved bill forbidding collection of poll taxes as a requirement for voting on Federal offices and a resolution by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming for a constitutional amendment. Senator Taft predicted that most Republican senators would favor the amendment method, which requires approval by the legislatures of 36 states.**

## What About Human Equality?

(*Continued from page* 3)

to stand together, to meet the enemy together, to deal with catastrophes together, to fight pestilences and famines, to build up the industries of the world; in short, to build up all civilization." And no nation, we may add, is at all prepared to identify itself with the family of nations before it has reduced to a minimum the artificial obstacles to mutual identification at home.

America needs today, as never before, the wholesome and full contribution of all her people. Equality, not of achievement but of opportunity, is a basic principle of our democracy. We do not expect the musically untalented to become composers nor persons of low mentality to become scientists and statesmen; but we do feel the justice of allowing the possessors of good capacities anywhere, at whatever level, the fullest opportunity to develop them into their own peculiar best. Only the ignorant and the short-sighted deliberately block the legitimate accomplishments of their fellows.

SRC - Veterans Services

November 27, 1945

Mr. Edward R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

You will recall that in the brief conversation with you and Dr. Charles Johnson on November 10th, it was agreed that the third payment of the original appropriation would be made at once (as has been done) and that I would at an early date submit a budget of expense for the first six months of 1946.

I have been on this assignment about five months. In that time, the job ahead shapes up. I see four main things to do:

(1) Continue to make the acquaintance of and judge the attitudes of the people who run public and private veterans services in the various states.

(2) Get local people interested in more efficient informational and other services to veterans.

(3) Bring local, state, and national pressures to bear to improve employment placement.

(4) Organize maximum training for higher skills from GI benefits.

In pursuit of numbers one and two, I have nearly completed a survey of Louisiana and am half through with a survey of Virginia. These I have done singlehanded. The schedule calls for completion of Louisiana, Virginia, and Tennessee by January first with Mississippi and Arkansas next in line. The method is laborious, but it seems to me I have to go to each state and interview the principal agencies and private groups involved. More help and more familiarity with the job will speed the process.

Better employment placement, (number three above) is one aspect of the basic problem of employment. The level at which the economy of the United States will operate in the next three years or so will be set by politics and fate. Within that level something can be done to bolster the work of the Employment Service in each state. My present conclusion is that attention needs to be brought around to the effectiveness or ineffectiveness with which various local offices of the Employment Service are helping Negro war workers and veterans. Those

MADE IN U.S.A.



offices which use a reasonable proportion of competent Negro interviewers and/or Negro staff for dealing with Negro applicants and claimants are tolerably well regarded by the Negro communities which they serve; all-white offices of U.S.E.S. in heavily Negro areas are suspected of making a high proportion of prejudiced placements. The obvious remedy of greater Negro staff recruited through Civil Service will hardly be available after the return of the Employment Service to the states, which looks nearer every day. Still, even under state control, the lesson of efficiency can be pressed upon state officials.

As to the fourth job, the enclosed letter to the Fellows of the Southern Regional Council explains the lift in skills which veterans from the Southern states could achieve if we organize its provision.

These are jobs which could keep many men busy for the next year or eighteen months. I have prepared a minimum. It calls for six travelers. With the exception of myself, they will be underpaid for the hard job they will have to do.

The total for the first six months of 1946 is $18,010. I assume the availability of the final payment ($3750) of the original appropriation of $15,000. Subtracting the $3750 from the $18,010 leaves a balance of $14,260.00. This is the additional sum requested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin

BUDGET

VETERANS SERVICES
January 1 -June 30, 1946

| Personal services | | | Travel |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anna Warwick | Secretary | 1050.00 | [illegible] |
| John Merkerson | Field Agent | 1200.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Field Agent | 1200.00 | 750 |
| Harry Wright | Field Agent | 1500.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Field Agent | 1500.00 | 750 |
| ———— | Assistant | 2250.00 | 750 |
| George Mitchell | Director | 3750.00 | 900 |
| | | 12,450.00 | 4,650 |

Totals

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | 12,450.00 |
| Travel | 4,650.00 |
| Office Rent | 210.00 |
| Supplies | 500.00 |
| Communications | 200.00 |
| Grand Total | 18,010.00 |
| Final payment on original appropriation | 3,750.00 |
| Appropriation requested | 14,260.00 |

SRC

# Veterans: It Need Not Happen Again

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

Reprinted from PHYLON, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, Third Quarter, 1945

File I
[Publi]

January 14, 1946

NEGRO AFFAIRS
200 W. 135th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We should like to become a charter subscriber to your publication.

Enclosed is our check for $4.00. Please enter our subscription to NEGRO AFFAIRS for one year.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:w

# NEGRO AFFAIRS

Yes, subscribe

200 West 135th Street
New York 30, New York

Dear Editor:

After reading the enclosed, we would be very grateful if you would print this statement:

Dear Editor and Readers:

This is to introduce "NEGRO AFFAIRS", a weekly newsletter designed to give more Americans truthful information about Negroes.

Unfortunately, the average American either gets distorted, or no information at all about Negroes and their everyday life. Greater improvement in inter-racial relations would be possible if this were not so.

Since the war's end we have already seen attempts to incite race conflicts in Gary, Chicago, and New York. Negro veterans are being beaten, intimidated, and denied their GI rights. Negro industrial workers are being fired by the thousands. And the Klan has declared its intention to ride again. There is undoubtedly an explosive situation developing in our country fraught with danger for everyone, that must be squarely faced by everyone with a soberness created by true facts and intelligent widespread education.

"NEGRO AFFAIRS" is a result of this necessity. Its readers will get news items, exposes, editorial opinion, and trend analyses, gathered from many sources--Negro leaders, affiliated news-men, inter-racial organizations, government officials, social workers, race relations expert, the man in the street--their information and opinions will be put into four concisely written pages by John Hudson Jones, former Pittsburgh Courier labor reporter, and staff. And in addition to the regular issues, readers will receive, for no extra charge, a quarterly cultural supplement featuring stories, essays, poetry, and art.

We will begin publication the first week in January 1946. As a special offer to charter subscribers, subscriptions are $4 for one year (52 issues), $2 for six months (26 issues), and $1 for three months (13 issues). The letters will be mailed in plain envelopes. Just write "NEGRO AFFAIRS", 200 West 135th Street, New York 30, New York.

John Hudson Jones
Editor

THE TRUTH ABOUT

# NEGRO AFFAIRS

A WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

John Hudson Jones, Editor

Contents copyrighted. Editorial office, 200 West 135th Street, New York 30, New York

## ALLEGED NEW YORK CRIME WAVE NEITHER NEGRO NOR WAVE

BIG DAILY PRESS USED 1943 SMEAR HARLEM TECHNIQUE AND MANUFACTURED IT

The "crime wave" that several New York newspapers have been headlining in recent weeks, and heavily implying that it is of Negro origin, has been definitely disproven by facts as being neither a crime wave or of Negro character.

It all began the first week in November, when the New York Times headlined a story, "Three Brooklyn Women Die After Muggings". Thereafter, other newspapers caught the scent and began using the familiar technique of lumping together daily routine crime reports to substantiate their crime wave theories. Following the pattern used two years ago when they "ersatzed" a "Harlem Crime Wave", these papers, notably the Daily News, World Telegram, the Sun, Journal American, and the Daily Mirror, again indiscriminately used the terms "Negro" and "mugger" throughout their crime reports, thereby directing attention to Harlem, and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn's Negro area

Prodded by screaming headlines, the police department sent out picked "flying squads" of sharpshooting officers that began making wholesale arrests in the "troubled areas".

## FACTS REVEAL THE TRUTH

The following statements and reports sum up the situation to date, and relegate it to the ash-can of racial incitement and false reporting:

PM's Albert Deutsch commented on Nov. 21, "The evaluation of this word, mugging, is of absorbing interest to students of semantics. It has been used for several years in the underworld as a term attached to a particular kind of holdup-- where the robber "mugs" his victim by attacking him from behind, and renders him hors de combat by grasping his neck in a vise-like grip, with special pressure on the wind-pipe or larynx. He then rifles the victim's pockets with his free hand, or else has a confederate do that job. By repeated use of "Negro mugger" in press reports on the manufactured Harlem crime wave of 1943, a large section of the reading public was conditioned to associate "mugger" with "Negro". Gradually, "mugger"— as used in crime reports— came to mean any crime involving a Negro, from purse snatching to holdups and burglaries."

OFFICIAL RECORDS IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY HOGAN'S OFFICE SHOWED:

2730 persons indicted for felonies the first ten months of 1945, a slight increase over the 2387 felony indictments for the same period in 1944. Hardly enough increase to be a crime wave.

OF THE MOST VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED DURING NOVEMBER ONLY TWO INVOLVED NEGROES.

Patrolman Francis G. Keon was shot to death by a Negro building superintendent whom police stated was undergoing treatment at Medical Center for a brain tumor. Most papers termed him "crazed Negro" "mad Negro" "insane Negro" and let it go at that.

James Moore, a Negro, has been arrested for the killing of a Bronx taxi driver on 124th Street

Al (Bummy) Davis, former prizefighter, was killed by white gunmen when he interfered with their holdup attempt in a Brooklyn bar, 3 am, Nov. 21. Police in Kansas have apprehended David Donohoe, 17, who has admitted taking part in the crime.

The body of Susanne Scanga, 16, was found on the same morning in a Brooklyn junk yard. Nicholas Fomkin, 16, a white youth, arrested in Mobile, Alabama, has confessed.

Roco Loscalzo, an ex-convict was found in Greenwich Village Thanksgiving Day, with ten bullets in his body, obviously the victim of an unidentified gang killing.

Nick Trinchillis, a white youth, beat to death a 63 year old woman Mrs. Pauline Godfrie.

ONLY ONE OF THESE CRIMES OCCURRED IN HARLEM, AND NONE IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT.

(Continued from page 1)

## OFFICIAL DENIAL

On Nov. 24, the Mayor's Committee on Unity issued a statement rebuking the press for inciting racial animosities, and said in part, "The record will show, we believe that the majority of the flagrant recent crimes have not been those in which Negroes have been involved."

## FEPC IN DANGER OF DEATH

National Chairman, Malcolm Ross, has announced that seven FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) field offices in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, San Antonio, and Washington, will be closed for lack of funds on Dec. 15. Afterwards, only three offices for the entire U.S. (Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago) will remain open to hold hearings and to wind up the affairs of this presidential committee that was created by FDR. These last three are expected to close by Mar. 15.

## COMES AT CRITICAL MOMENT

This situation occurs when the nation is entering a serious period, which from all indication will be one of industrial strife and all its attendant complications. And while the Labor-Management Conference went on record favoring democratic employment practices, the safeguard for the same (FEPC) is dying a slow but sure death.

This L-M action, though in the nature of moral lip service, raised the FEPC issue over the ideological storm of pros and cons that has raged around it since its inception and proves the nation's need and desire for a practical medium that can in a large measure, eliminate from an already troubled economic scene, the explosives of racial competition.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Indicative of the political awakening of Negro voters, are the returns of the recent elections, and also shows that whenever Negroes and whites join hands, their common causes are invincible.

ELECTED TO CITY OFFICES AT:

Maulden, Mass., Herbert Jackson, Negro business man became the first Negro ever elected to public office in that city, and the only Negro city councilman in New England.

Cleveland, Ohio, Charles V. Carr, first Negro Democratic councilman. Harold T. Gassaway, Republican, was re-elected.

New York City, Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist was re-elected to city council by the second largest vote in Manhattan borough.

Louisville, Kentucky, Eugene S. Clayton, Republican, became first Negro alderman.

ELECTED TO JUDICIAL POST AT:

Cleveland, Ohio, Perry B. Jackson, Republican, became first Negro municipal judge, by polling 5000 more votes than his white Democratic opponent.

Philadelphia, Pa., William A. Byrd, Republican, became that city's third Negro magistrate.

## NAACP FORESEES ACTION

Contemplating increased activity on housing, employment, veterans' problems, educational inequalities, and criminal cases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has increased its full time legal staff to four. Joining forces with Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, and his assistant, Robert L. Carter, will be Miss Marion Perry, to handle employment and housing; and Franklin Williams, a veteran, to handle military cases involving court martials, blue discharges, and GI rights.

Already, Walter White, NAACP Secretary, has requested the Navy Department to reopen the cases of 45 Negro Navy men who were convicted on riot charges on Guam, Dec., 1944.

In a letter to H. Struve Hensel, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. White also requested permission for NAACP counsel to examine the case records.

Mr. White pointed out that the circumstances of the case are mitigating, since it is known that white Marines and other serviceman repeatedly attacked the island's Negro personnel, and that the Negroes' white officers failed to protect them. Hence under the most provocative of circumstances, the convicted men broke into a supply depot and took weapons and ammunition to defend themselves.

## WORLD YOUTH ORGANIZES

Among the eight Americans elected to the council of the new World Federation of Democratic Youth, are two Negroes; Ester V. Cooper, Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Gloster Current, NAACP. The other Americans were Thomas Neill, United Electrical Workers, CIO; Russell Jones, National Inter-Collegiate Christian Council; Elsa Graves, National Industrial Council, YWCA; Frances Demon, American Youth for a Free World; Alice Horton, United States Student Assembly, and Naomi Chertoff, Junior Hadassah.

More than 400 delegates from 63 nations attended the twelve day meeting.

## AMERICANS HIT BIGOTRY

This country's reactionaries seek to imitate Hitler, Paul Robeson, internationally famous Negro singer, actor, and anti-fascist charged before a meeting of the Jewish Institute of Religion, on Sunday, Nov., 25.

Speaking at a panel discussion on "Removing Race Friction in the Modern World", Mr. Robeson called on Americans to speak out against our government's present imperialist policies, and warned that "another world war would be a major class struggle". Attacking this country's shameful racial oppression, he declared that, "The new dignity of oppressed peoples expresses itself in the fact that Negro youth is no longer prepared to suffer; they are prepared to fight and die if need be for their freedom.

## FRANK SINATRA, AMERICAN

"I receive this award not for what I have done but for what I hope to be able to do." Frank Sinatra was speaking at New York's Carnegie Hall, Sat., Nov., 24 on the occasion of his receiving the American Unity Award for his work among youth for racial harmony.

Sinatra's recent efforts to quell racial school strikes in Gary, Chicago, and New York, has established the young singer as one of democracy's most active champions.

His movie short, "The House I Live In" has widely encouraged tolerance among movie-goers, and when recently queried by a reporter in Philadelphia as to his future plans for fighting race prejudice, Frankie said, "This is a fight I intend to stick with. After all, I'm only coming out for the basic American ideal, and who can object to that?"

## WOMEN FIGHT POLL TAX

The United Council of Church Women, representing 10,000,000 American women church members, strongly condemned the poll tax, and called for passage of anti-poll tax bill HR7, in a resolution adopted by its National Board meeting in Washington, DC, Oct., 22-25.

Declaring one of its principle aims to be "full citizenship rights", the resolution stated in part: "The United Council of Church Women believes that a free vote must be guaranteed to all citizens of the US. We call upon the Senate to ratify HR7 without delay, and if necessary to vote cloture rule to block any undemocratic filibuster. We commend the work of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax and the United Council of Church Women will cooperate with this agency in the promotion of this anti-poll tax legislation."

## THE TEMPER OF THINGS

Negroes are generally becoming incensed over White House apathy towards the impending liquidation of FEPC. Unless Pres. Truman makes some definite move to save it, his political stature, so far as Negroes are concerned, will be on the down grade.

## IN THE SOUTH

An upsurge of political consciousness is noticeable among deep South Negroes. In Georgia, sparkplugged by the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, Negro registration for 1945 increased 75 per cent over 1944's. The Association's main aim is to establish the right of qualified Negroes to vote in all of Georgia's elections.

While in Birmingham, the Southern Negro Youth Congress has launched an intensive fight for Negro GI rights. Already it has sent a mixed delegation of veterans to Veteran Administrator, Omar Bradley's Washington office, to protest unfair treatment accorded Negro veterans in and around Birmingham.

And in South Carolina, the Southern Regional Council is throwing its support to Negro Democrats' fight for the franchise.

## RUNS FLUID IN THE WEST

A special issue of the Journal of Educational Sociology, Nov., 1945, edited by

(Continued from page 3)

New York's Schomburg Collection Curator, Dr. L.D. Reddick, concerns itself with "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast". Brilliantly delineating the topic in an opening article "The New Race Relations Frontier", Dr. Reddick tells of the heavy wartime westward migration of Negroes and asks, "Can the West Coast absorb this new population, and does it realize its future role in world relations?"

Carey McWilliams, West Coast liberal and author of "Brothers Under the Skin", summarizing for the issue comments, "The pattern of race relations on the West Coast is in a state of flux. The situation is so fluid, in fact, almost anything could happen. The occurrence of rather serious racial disturbances in such communities as Portland, the East Bay district, and even in Los Angeles is certainly a distinct possibility. But the occurrence of such disturbances should not blind observers to the noticeable liberal ferment on racial questions now apparent throughout the Pacific Coast and even in such communities as Salt Lake City, Denver, and Phoenix. While organized minorities can in this troubled period, precipitate considerable unrest and violence, this should not obscure the fact that an ever increasing West Coast opinion is being organized behind a policy of fair play and equal treatment."

## EDITORIAL TRENDS

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, NYC: What we also need is a broad conference of all the groups fighting for FEPC to agree upon common strategy. The net result of their existing conflicts of program is utter confusion, which aids only the enemies of FEPC. If once they unify their forces around a common program, then we will get a permanent FEPC.

***

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER: Colored Americans want to know right now whether the young men of the future are to be assigned to military and naval units on the basis of adaptability and capacity, or divided on the basis of color or "race" as in the past.

***

THE NASHVILL GLOBE AND INDEPENDENT: Labor of course, wants its 30 per cent raise in wages, and it is to be expected the labor leaders will hold out to the last in the hope that the raise will be granted.

***

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER: It's about time Congress stopped wringing its hands and started ringing the bell for an all-out offensive on tenements and kitchenettes. Negro America, with the worst slums of any segment of the population, has long needednew homes. Now white America is in the same boat.

***

THE LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE: The Negro community of California, once extending only slightly beyond the limits of Los Angeles county, but since bursting out to spread strategically over the entire state, is more pitifully orphaned in terms of leadership than it has been since those first hardy black pioneers clattered westwards by wagon trail.

## DEMOCRACY IN SPORTS

The New York Mayor's Committee on Baseball has released a report urging Negro integration into organized baseball. In summing up its conclusions the report stated in part:

"Negro youths have demonstrated their ability to perform and to cooperate with other players in team-work in practically every other sport, leaving organized baseball as one of the last to square itself with democracy."

"Good sportsmanship alone, as well as the moral principles involved, would demand that they not be excluded."

---

NEGRO AFFAIRS, 200 West 135th Street
New York 30, New York

Enclosed please find:

__$5 for one year of NEGRO AFFAIRS
__$3 for six months of NEGRO AFFAIRS
__$2 for three months of NEGRO AFFAIRS

Name_____

Street&No._____

City&State_____Zone_____

---

This is a sample issue of NEGRO AFFAIRS. Regular publication will begin the first week in January, 1946. In addition to the regular 52 issues, subscribers will also receive a quarterly cultural supplement featuring stories, essays, poetry, and art.

MAKE NEGRO AFFAIRS
ONE OF YOUR NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

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# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 14, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

Dear Ray:

Would you please advise me as to the publicity possibilities of this?

I think it might be used for:

1. Story in the New South

2. Atlanta release on it

✓3. Hickory and/or Raleigh, N. C. release by either the principal of the high school or Mrs. MacDonald, or the head of the interracial committee.

GSM:

#3 seems to me the best use for this. The information is of too local a nature to get much interest elsewhere.

However, if you can draw certain generalizations from it you might have a short article for New South. But it looks purely local to me.

RW — 3-7-46

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1946

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At long last I am sending you the information concerning ON THE JOB TRAINING for Veterans in this area. The difficulty of getting the typing done at this particular time is the reason the report has been held up. We just finished semester exams and began our third quarter's work. I hope this is not too late.

If it is ever possible to visit us, we should be delighted to have you. Our college now has a Veterans' Guidance Center. Dr. Roy R. Ullman is Director.

Sincerely yours,
Annie Laurie McDonald
Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

HICKORY HIGH SCHOOL

The principal of Claremont Central High School, Mr. W. D. Cottrell, was interviewed for the Southern Reginal Council's On the Job training program on Dec. 4, 1945. The report is as follows:

1. There were 150 young men drafted before completing required high school units for graduation.
2. Those men returning are only interested in completing the regular course for college entrance.
   a. Less than five have returned to this date.
   b. Those returning do not fit in with high school ages.
   c. Some students have got their diplonas with their completed units plus their service credits.
3. The school now offers mechanical drawing.
4. Claremont Central has a diversified occupational program for civilians as well as veterans.
   a. Mills don't cooperate with this program because the Interstate Commerce Commission requires them to pay the learnee as much as a regular employee.
   b. Mills just don't want "to be bothered" with the plan.
5. The school intends to put in machine shop and wood shop courses as soon as equiptment and capable instructors are available.
6. The school does not work with other agencies in regards with the veterans programs because there are so few calls made for this service.
7. Miss Stella Ambros, the vocational teacher, is the faculty member acting as head of this type of work. (A man will be added to the department as soon as one is available.)

I hope that this report will be of some service to the council. It was a pleasure for me to take part in the research.

Respectfully submitted,

Simon P. Eccard
Member of the Vocational Guidance Class, Lenoir Rhyne College.

UNITED ELECTRIC CO.

600 Highland Ave.
Hickory, N. C.
D. E. Welch Manager

1. This companynow has two veterans employed.
2. Skills trained for: General electrian and electrical mechanic.
3. Training: They are trained by actual experience and the other employees teach them what they know.
4. Chances for advancement of the veteran depends upon the amount of electrical work the company is called upon to do.
5. The veteran is paid 40 cents an hour plus the G. I. pay.
6. Working conditions involve residential, industrial, commerical, and general repair work. Each place would have different working conditions
7. This company can only accommodate two veterans, but the manager thinks three can be accommodated by spring of 1946.

8. Names of some people who are now taking on the job training:

Mr. Hal Jones Lail
13th Street
Hickory, N. C.

Mr. C. E. Underwood

Hickory, N. C.

Betty Jean Sherrll
Helen Oliphant

CENTRAL MOTORS COMPANY

R. V. Alley: Manager

1. This company is now employing 7 men.
   1 trained mechanic
   2 veteran trainees
   1 janitor
   1 manager
   1 co-manager & bookkeeper

2. This business trains only mechanics and parts men. They now have two veterans employed a d this is their quota. They can train no more.
3. These veterans will be employed by the Central Motor Company as longas the men will remain and do standard work. They can reach the advancement of a first class mechanic.
4. This company figures the salary on the basis of about $150 per month to each mechanic. It pays the veterans 40 cents per hour and the government supplements. The men work 55 hours per week.
5. The working conditions were splended. The manager was extremely cooperative and a very likable man. I feel sure any onedesiring to become a mechanic would enjoy working there.
6. His trained mechanic's name is John McIver.

Merriel Horne
M. C. Fisher

BANKS PONTIC

Harvy M. Banks: Manager

1. Three veterans are employed.
2. This company trains mechanics.
3. The veterans have been hired on a permanant basis.
4. Beginning worker receives 45 cents an hour. Maximum pay- 50 cents per hour. They receive $20.00 to $30.00 per week which is supplimented under the G.I. Bill to make $75.00 for a single man and $90.00 for a married man; $5.00 for each dependent
5. Hours are from 7:30 until 5:30, 9 hours a day for six days per week. Half the workers have every other Saturday off.

6. Can train no more than he has at present. Mr. Banks plans to make an extention to his business and when this is done he will be able to take on one more worker.
7. Three workers other than veterans.
8. If the man was in service ninty days or more, he receives a years training. If he went in over the age of twenty-five he receives one year's training. If he went in service under the age of twenty-five he receives as many year's training as he was in service.
9. Two of the veterans are;
   B. Lee Beck
   Hickory, N. C.

   Raymond Reeves
   Icard, N. C.

CAROLINA MILLS

Maiden, N. C.
Mr. Leonard Moretz: Manager

1. How many employees?
   approximatly 245
2. What skills can business train for?
   Limited -- Veteran may learn any trade for six weeks or longer.
3. What plans have you made in order to train veterans?
   Let them learn under the supervision of an experienced employee.
4. What are the chance for employment and advancement?
   Employment - not so good.
   Advancement- good.
5. What salary will business pay for various skills- Aside from G. I. pay?
   The Carolina Mills pays learning wages according to the job that the employee is training for; plus the G. I. pay
6. Working Conditions?
   Good.
7. How many on the job people can you train?
   Three at the present. Hope to have more at later date.
8, Names of persons on the job training:
   Bill Taylor
   Charles Wysong
   Paul Williams

George Rodgens

HICKORY AUTO SERVICE

Mr. Vernon Lacky and Mr. Danner managers

1. Number of workers:
   About 15
2. Skills the veteran can train for:
   Mechanics(a)machinery design (b) machinery construction
3. Their plans for the training of the veteran:
   The veteran gets the same traning as any other person planning to enter the "field of mechanics" from the bottom

up. There is no special training unit other than teaching the veteran by showing him what to do and letting him learn and advance by the experience he gains in the work.

4. Chances for advancement:
   There are very good chances for advancement. A person may come in "green" and get to the top in a comparatively short length of time if he is willing to put forth the effort required.
5. Chances for employment:
   The Chances for employment are better than average. They are glad to get anyone and especially veterans because the veteran has had previous training in many cases and can catch on more quickly and act more efficiently.
6. Salary offered by the different skills (aside from goverment pay).
   The salary runs from one dollar an hour on up.
7. Working condition?
   The working conditions are very good. The garage is spacious with the heat well regulated in the different parts of the building.
8. Number of "on the job" people they can train?
   They have no special training unit. The people learn while cooperating with the other workers. All the mechanics are very nice in helping the veteran adjust himself to his work.

Nancy Miller

MERCHANTS PRODUCE AND GROCERY CO.

1617 10th Ave.
Hickory, N. C.
Mr. Lu George - Head.

1. How many employees do you have?
   About four veterans.
2. What skills can you train the veteran for?
   Starting a veteran in the warehouse or truck driving and advaning to salesman.
3. What plans have you made for the training?
   Connection with the Government training program
4. What are the chances for employment and advancement?
   There are chances for employment- can take care of about three or four more men. The chances for advancement may be working in the office, salesmen and you travel with other salesmen.
5. What salary will business pay for the various skills?
   50 cents an hour and then later you are paid strictly on commission basis.
6. What are the working conditions?
   They have a large warehouse which goods are checked in and out, loaded on trucks, have men driving the trucks and have an office force.
7. How many on the job people can you train?
   About six or eight.

8. Do you have any on the job training now? Who are they and what is their address?
   Mr. Guy Steveson
   Hickory, N. C.

   Mr.Twisbobble
   Hickory, N. C.

   Mr. Clinton Brown
   Hickory, N. C.

Frankie Sipe
Clara McLaughlin
Vou. Guidance

LANG CHEVROLET CO.

Mr. Cushman- Head

1. At the present time , 17 persons are employed by this business. This number includes all members of the firm: head, bookkeeper, stenographer, mechanics, and colored boys. Actually, Mr. Cushman pointed out, only seven mechanics are employed.
   At the present time three veterans are taking on-the-job-training. The business has employed as many as eight veterans at one time.
   Mr. Cushman pointed out that his firm can take care of one veteran for each trained worker. Training these veterans is a very expensive proposition. It takes about three or four months training before a man can do a job without supervision of a skilled mechanic.
2. There are only two skills which veterans are trained for here. One veteran is being trained in the paint and body repair shop; two veterans are taking training as mechanics.
3. There is a chance for advancement. As the man becomes a skilled mechanic, he is placed on the level of skilled mechanics and his wages are raised accordingly. The chance for advancement is good, and there is always a need for skilled laborers.
   When a veteran begins training, the government will give him $50 worth of tools. (This may vary with certain occupations)
4. The business will pay the minimum wage of 40 cent per hour ($22.40 per week), while the veteran is taking training; this of course, will be supplemented by the government, according to disability. The government pays a certain amount, and do not merely supplement the salary paid by the business.
5. Working conditions are very good.
6. Is there a limit to the time they can take on-the-job-training? Yes, there is a limit. This answer is somewhat uncertain, and should be checked futher.
   Each veteran is entitled to two months training, regardless of his amount of service. Then the veteran is entitled to one month for each additional month of service. For example, if he serves 18 months, he is given 18 months training.
   (As he becomes skilled, his salary is raised until he receives the wage of a skilled laborer, then the government ceases to pay him)

INGOLD COMPANY

R. H. Bowles- Administrator.

1. Number of regular employees is fifty.
2. The skills they train the veteran on-the-job are:
   a-sheet-metal
   b plumbing
   c heating
3. The veterans work under an experienced worker while training for a skill. It is more or less the apprenticeship method. The Ingold Company has made all plans necessary to train the returning veteran.
4. The Ingold Company plans to permanently employ the veteran after he receives his training. There is a good chance of advancement for the veteran if he seems interested and shows ability.
5. This company pays the veteran the wage which is set up by the Wage Adjustment Board. He didn't say just what it was.
6. This company has five veterans taking training and could train about two more.
7. Names of veterans now taking training at the Ingold Company:
   L. T. Jones
   Kermet W. Gilbert
   David Beam
   Fred Smith
   Carol Prath
8. Yes, there is a limit to on-the-job training .
   The law is that a veteran can take training for one year plus as many days as he was in the service; not exceeding four years.
   It will take the veterans training at the Ingold Company four years to learn the skills.

Hugh Brittain
Merrium Johnson

SOUTHERN DESK COMPANY

Mr. Leon S. Ivey,Sales manager
Mr. P. A. Turner, Superintendent

1. Employ around a dozen veterans .
2. They can train for cabinet making, founderwork, and machine operation.
3. They train the veterans on the order of apprenticeship. They are put under an older, skilled person and learn the trade from him.
4. Their chances for employment and advancement depends on the individual. If he can do the work and deliver the goods, then t e company will hire him for they need more skilled laborers.
5. The Southern Desk Company pays 60 cents per hour and the government fills in to make the veteran receive as much money as a skilled laborer.
6. The working conditions, as Mr. Ivey told us, are the best lighting Conditioning of any company around Hickory. They have high

ceiling and good heating.

7. They can train at least, twenty-five on-the-job veterans. They have 240-250 workers.
8. Two people (veterans) taking this training are:

   Joe Henderson, Jr.
   Jack Cordell

Betty Kathryn Clark
Ferne Miller

HOTEL HICKORY

Mr. I. R. Williams, Manager.

1. There is only one veteran, Mr. E. P. Shuford, taking advantage of this opportunity at Hotel Hickory. The hotel management position for which he is training was opened especially for Mr. Shuford's benefit
2. The veteran receives $125 plu G. I. pay which is equivalent to the wages paid to any person trained for the mentioned position.
3. Training to become a qualified manager of a hotel is not always a white-collar job; for instance, it is necessary to go into the kitchen and work with the employees (wash dishes), secure some knowledge of cooking or maybe even scrub floors - in other words he must be able to fill any position in any department. Not only must he master these things, but above all he must have a pleasing personality in order to meet the ever present public. As for as this one point is concerned, Mr. Shuford may not be so successful because it was his misfortune to be shell-shocked, while serving with the armed Forces in Africa. Because of this condition he is easily upset. Mr. Shuford seems to like this work and is putting forth his greatest effort toward learning, although, he takes greater interest in learning the accounting and office procedures rather than the more undesirable, yet essential, jobs.
4. Mr. Williams stated that he is willing to open other positions to veterans if they so desire and are willing to accept the training as it must be- the pleasant as well as the unpleasant. So far the other veterans who have applied for on-the-job training have not been willing to accept the pay and do the work. In other words, they want to start at the top.

Miss Kathleen Ragan
Miss Vivian Lipe

MILLER-BROOKS

Mr. Miller and Mr. Brooks-Head

1. They now employ seven veterans and would like to have five more if they can get them.

2. Kind of work: Metal work and furnance replacement.
3. Training: To train the veteran on the job and encourage them to take corespondence courses at night.
4. Advancement: There are many chances for advancement in this field. First the employee works in the shop and learns the routine there. From there he goes out on special job and work with others.. If a man wants to take a special course at night, he can easily obtain a job as foreman in the shop or on the outside. A new field which has open has given the employee greater advancement. The field is known as "Air Conditioning".
5. The G. I. is started off at 65 cents per hour plus the salary that he receives from the government.
6. The working conditions are very good and pleasant. They work inside of a building with plenty of heat. They work eight hours a day and get time and a half for overtime.
7. There is no time limit set as to the time that the veteran has to learn the job. This, of course, applies to the men who have spent quite a long time in the army, but to some veterans they must learn the job in four years.

Dorus Bennett

Approved Agencies and Schools To Give On-The-JOb Training

| | No of Veterans which can be used | Time for training |
|---|---|---|
| Harper Motor Co.<br>Hickory, N. C. | 2 auto repair service | 1½ years |
| Hickory Machine Shop<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Huffman | 2 machinists | 4 years |
| City Electric Co.<br>Hickory, N..C.<br>Head: Mr. Huffman | 2 electricians | 4 years |
| Howard-Hickory Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Howard | 5 Nursey Salesmen | 1 years |
| A.A.Shuford Mill Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. C. M. Moore | 6 supervisors cordage mill work | 4 years |
| Highland Cordage Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. C. M. Moore | 2 shubber operators<br>6 cardage mill managers | 6 month<br>3 years |
| Crescent Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Parnell | 3 Machinists | 4 years |
| M. G. Crouch Lumber Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mrs. Bobby Crouch | 4 Carpenters | 4 years |
| The Flowers Co.<br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Lester Flowers | 4 auto parts men | 2 years |

| | No. of veterans which can be used | Time for training |
|---|---|---|
| Green Sign Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Green | 1 sign painter | 2 years |
| Hickory Plumbing & Heating Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Miller | 3 Plumbers | 4 years |
| Hickory Pump Co. Inc.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Miller | 3 Well drillers | 2 years |
| Hickory Sheet Metal Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Huffman | 3 Sheet metal workers | 4 years |
| Electrical Service Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Honeycutt | 6 electricians | 4 years |
| Reynolds Sheet Metal Works<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Reynolds | 3 sheet metal workers | 4 years |
| Setzer Construction Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Chip Setzer | 1 construction supt. | 4 years |
| Hudson-Starr Sales Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Starr | 1 Glazier | 3 years |
| Charles E. Hagaman Co.<br><br>Hickory, N, C.<br>Head: Mr. Charles E. Hagaman | 2 Accountants | 2 years |

| | No. of veterans which can be used | Time for training |
|---|---|---|
| Hickory Foundry & Machine Co.<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Charlie Barnes | 2 Machinists | 4 years |
| Robert L. Bolick Garage<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Rotert L. Bolick | 3 parts-men | 2 years |
| J. J. Robinson & Co<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: J. J. Robinson | 2 Carpenters | 4 years |
| Shuford Mills<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Moore | 1 Brownell oper. & fixer.<br>1 Cotton classer | 1 year<br>2 years |
| Service Dry Cleaners<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: Mr. Ab. Lutz | 1 dry cleaning man<br>3 garment finishers<br>1 assistant manager | 2 years<br>1 year<br>2 years |
| WHKY Radio station<br><br>Hickory, N. C.<br>Head: M. Ed. Long | | |

[Tenn]

February 18, 1946

Professor Giles Hubert
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Giles:

On Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th of February, the Southern Economic Association met for its first post-war annual meeting - here in Atlanta.

Knowing of the progress made of the Southern Sociological Society in bringing in Negro membership and participation, I busied myself with seeing a number of influential members of the Association in the interest of doing something to bring in Negro economists in the South. Apparently, the Association has always been fully open to Negroes and at times has had some enrollment of Negro members. At the moment the Negro membership is down to one and the white membership is 204. Maximum membership, over 240-odd. The Southern Economic Association was founded really by Mercer Evans, and his spirit can be made to live on in it.

I might as well admit that the Association has not got as far as bending social barriers. Neither, I am afraid, has it thus far been particularly imaginative about courtesy arrangements within segregation for meals, etc. However, it has had a number of Negroes at all of its meetings except this one which just occurred, and it is remembered that it once had a Negro on its program.

I made a small speech about this matter in the business session and was spontaneously seconded by the Dean of the Department of Economics at Chapel Hill and his opposite number at North Carolina State College and their opposite number at the University

of Georgia. So there is some record of an effort to do better.

The Secretary of the Association is Mr. James E. Ward, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. Membership is $5.00 a year, which includes subscription to the Journal. The Journal I think is pretty good. Ward told me that if I would send him a list of Negro economists in the South, he, Ward, would write themmahh a letter of invitation to join the Association. Of course, every institution is disorganized. Still you must know of a ~~[illegible]~~ more Negro economists in the South. If you would be good enough to send me a list of them with their supposed addresses, I will pass it on to Ward. It is hoped that other members will do likewise.

I miss the Modern Farmer. Is it dead or sleeping?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Tenn

October 2, 1945

Dr. Giles A. Hubert
Professor of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Giles:

Thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to Aubrey.

I have seen only one issue of the "Southern Farmer" since Aubrey took it over. It had not altered much, if at all.

I suppose Aubrey is waiting until he has first class material in hand.

I would not be in a hurry to complete the deal with Aubrey. It could be done as well six months from now as now.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 28, 1945

Mr. Aubrey Williams
Editor
The Southern Farmer
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Williams:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your recent assumption of the editorship of The Southern Farmer. We have long needed a forceful organ interested in and serving the needs of the small farmers of the South, white and black.

It is because there was no such farmers' newspaper or magazine that, twelve months ago, several of us decided to see what we could do about it. Since we had no available capital and little experience, we thought it best not to attempt starting a new paper.

There was, however, a little paper, The Modern Farmer, being printed in Nashville by a Mr. Henry Allen Boyd, who operates a church publishing company. It had hardly any paid circulation and no editorial guidance. It was being carried largely by the income from Mr. Boyd's other publications. With the encouragement and promised assistance of several of the leading Negro agricultural people, and a few interested white people, I took over the editorship of the paper. I agreed to donate my services without compensation until we found whether or not the paper would carry itself.

For a year we have operated in this manner. The circulation has increased gradually and we have won considerable friendship for the effort. Mr. Boyd, the owner, is not willing to place any major investment into the effort. We have not been able to put a person to work building the circulation of the paper. Our progress has naturally been slow. There has been some question in our minds, also, as whether there was the greatest need for a Negro farmers' paper as against a paper or magazine which was an organ for all small farmers and which had a bi-racial character. In fact our hopes were for our paper to evolve into such an instrument.

Now that you have taken over The Southern Farmer, and with the prospect of its liberal policy, I think that we need to think through our plans again. It might be that all our efforts should go toward development of the one organ which has the best chance of success.

Should this be decided and if The Southern Farmer is so disposed, I would offer the following proposals:

1. That the regular columns now contributed to The Modern Farmer by myself, Dr. Mitchell and Constance Daniel ("It Can Be Done") be transferred to the Southern Farmer.

September 28, 1945



2. I would like to offer my own services, on a part time basis, to assemble and edit news materials about and of interest to Negro farmers, in addition to the regular column ("The Road UP") and do all I could to develop interest in the magazine among the Negro farm leadership of the South.

3. That a person be put on the staff of The Southern Farmer to build up the circulation of the magazine among Negro farmers, FSA supervisors, county agents, the Negro colleges and rural teachers.

I am enclosing herewith several back copies of The Modern Farmer so that you may get a good idea of the nature and calibre of the materials we have been publishing and the editorial policy which has been followed. Dr. George S. Mitchell, of the Southern Regional Council, has been intensely interested in our efforts and has helped us a great deal. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

I would also refer you to Mr. James G. Maddox (BAE, Washington), Mr. Ernest Morgan (FSA, Montgomery), Dr. F. D. Patterson (Tuskegee) and Mr. C. B. Baldwin (PAC) as people who know of my interests and sincerity in this matter. It would probably be interesting to you that I am a member of the Farmers' Union chapter at Monteagle, Tennessee.

Should you be interested in the proposals which I have offered or have some other suggestions on the matter, I would be very glad to come to Montgomery to talk the matter over with you. Please let me have your reactions at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Giles A. Hubert
Professor of Economics

GAH:AS
enclosure

Dr. Mitchell:
What do you think of this idea?
Giles

C
O
P
Y

19 January, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Room 424, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have just returned to Jackson from a visit to Natchez and Alcorn College.

I mentioned in my last letter to you that Mr. P. H. Easom, State Agent for Negro Education, had given me an appointment in order that I could meet the other State Officials concerned with the problems of veterans. Mr. Easom introduced me to Mr. A. P. Fatherree, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.

After I had explained my mission, Mr. Fatherree gave me a complete lay-out of the whole agricultural set-up in respect to veterans. I am sending you a copy of the "Mississippi Plan." Frankly, not one thing is actually being done now, but I have respect for their "sincere" feelings toward their plan for veterans in agriculture. Mr. A. D. Fobbs, Negro State Teacher Trainer, will supervise the Negro Vocational Agriculture Teachers. I am making an effort to arrange a conference with him when he's in this area again. Mr. Fatherree and a few others with whom I talked are concerned about Mississippi being so late in getting the contract for their plan approved. I think that I'll be able to slip in a suggestion here and there since the "ground floor" is just being layed.

After leaving the State Capitol, I went by to get acquainted with the American Legion and the VFW people. In the American Legion office, I met Mr. Robert D. Morrow, State Adjutant of the American Legion. Mr. Morrow is one of those sort of persons who earn your respect right away just by his bearing. I explained the interest of my organization in veterans and asked him what interest was his organization taking in Negro veterans. He explained that the American Legion was working on plans to establish a department for Negroes in Mississippi, and that this plan had the support of most of the Legion Posts in Mississippi. He offered to give me an introduction in any part of Mississippi in which I planned to travel.

Mr. W. J. McCoy, State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was in charge of the Jackson office. In introducing myself I said that my office was in Atlanta -- he was born in Atlanta; knew about the SRC, so my program was sold to him right off. He explained that the reason why Negroes weren't admitted to the VFW posts or permitted to organize posts of their own was because the VFW feared criticism from the other veterans organizations. Plans are now under way to organize posts for Negroes. The VFW people are planning to write all the leading churchmen in Mississippi asking their opinion on the admission of Negroes; if their opinions are favorable then when or if criticism ever comes they can point to the advice received from these good citizens. Quite a clever idea. I have made some very good contacts with other sections of the state through Mr. McCoy. He has asked me to go by to meet some of the VFW fellows wherever I travel in Mississippi. I am going to his office Monday to pick up some addresses of VFW members in North Mississippi.

Before leaving for Natchez on Tuesday, I visited the office of the Secretary of the Mississippi Colored Teachers Association, Professor W. W. Blackburn. Mr. Blackburn is one of the best informed Negroes on the problems of education in Mississippi; he is employed by the State Department of Education as Mr. P. H.

Easom's assistant. Mr. Blackburn was able to give me a lead on the situation of Negroes in Natchez as he has worked in all the communities of Mississippi for the past thirty-five years.

I arrived in Natchez Tuesday afternoon. Through one of my old college rommates I arranged to stay at one of the very fine homes in the community. I made my approach in Natchez just as I had done in Jackson -- that I was just getting around to get acquainted with the good citizens, both white and colored, who could help the Colored Veterans get "out of the pool rooms" and off the (principal street for Negroes) and get settled down to becoming good citizens. I first met a few of the Negro leaders whom Professor Blackburn had mentioned and asked who would be some of the other people that I should meet. I made my way down to the local office of the Veterans Administration and met the Veterans Contact officer, Mr. Jimmy Clinton, a native of Natchez, cordial, easy going, friendly, and down-to-earth sort of fellow. We discussed all the usual problems. He said that as of 31 December, 1945, 1291 men from the Natchez Area had been discharged from the service; 645 of these were Negroes. Natchez had twenty men on Job Training -- five of these are Negroes. Mr. Clinton was interested in increasing the number of men on his Job Training Program, and as I was talking about "beating the bushes" for Job Training Veterans, I was one of his "fair haired" boys.

He said that I had his whole hearted cooperation in this sort of program and he suggested that I get a group of the leading Colored Citizens together before I left and that he would come around in the Colored Section and explain the opportunities for veterans. Naturally I was very pleased with this idea of his. He asked me to go by to meet some of the White Citizens who were interested in the Negroes. I went by to meet Mr. Joseph Dixon, a staunch American Legion man. Owner of the Dixon Novelty Shop; Mr. Dixon stuck out his hand and gave me a hearty hand shake when I mentioned that I had met Mr. Robert Morrow, State Adjutant of the American Legion, Mississippi. He said, "When you mention Bob Morrow's name among American Legion men in the South, you talk about a real man." He told me the whole history of race relations in Natchez, and pledged his cooperation to any kind of project like ours.

Mr. Clinton also asked me to go by to meet Mr. Robert Walcott, Justice of the Peace; I wasn't able to find Mr. Walcott in his office -- Justice of the Peace Walcott has the goodwill of most of the Negroes whom I met in the community.

I visited the local high school and was invited to speak at the assembly. A Miss Sadie V. Thompson is the principal of this school. Miss Thompson is an old woman who seems set in her old ideas and the school reflects her attitude. This is a handicap to the community of which the veterans are a definite part.

While in Natchez, Mr. Easom asked me to meet Mr. W. H. Braden, Superintendent of Natchez Public Schools. Professor Braden gave me a warm reception after I had explained my mission to Natchez. At the Negro High School, I had noticed a fairly well equipped shop and some of the cabinet work of Professor Jennings, so I hit on the idea of interesting Mr. Braden in working out some kind of training program for veterans in this shop; he felt that this was a worthwhile idea and when I left Natchez I found that he had approached the Veterans Administration with such an idea. Professor Braden said that if I should ever come back to Natchez that he would arrange for me to meet with the Chamber of Commerce.

Thursday night, I had one of the leading Negro businessmen, Mr. Marchant Dumas, druggist, to invite a group of the representative Negroes in the community to a meeting in his drug store to discuss opportunities for Negro veterans; I invited Mr. Jimmy Clinton, the Veterans Officer, to come down to give them all of

the information they desired. There were about ten leaders present. We scheduled the meeting for one hour; it lasted two and a half hours. Everyone fell into the spirit of getting the correct information to pass on to veterans. After the meeting was finished some few of the leaders were left talking to the Veterans Officer on the outside of the building.

I made no effort to try to organize a permanent committee. I felt it would have been a mistake at that time. Mr. Dumas promised to keep me informed on matters, and I felt if the thing just grew because of the seed of interest I had planted, it would be a more successful project. I'll see. The situation at Natchez fitted into the general pattern of the Veterans' situation in Mississippi that I described to you last week.

I went next down to Alcorn College. I wish every Mississippian could visit Alcorn. The neglect of State officials in not providing facilities for the education of Negroes at Alcorn College is a most serious mistake. I understand that the munition plant at Flora, Mississippi, was to have been an extension of Alcorn College; everyone, including the Governor, had approved of this excellent project. But a few words of objection from a few White People who lived in the community killed the whole works and as a result thousands of colored lads who braved the fury of the enemy all over the world are denied an opportunity to learn how to better earn a living. We have a long way to go yet.

Only thirty veterans are enrolled at Alcorn. Mr. William P. Robinson is chairman of the Veterans Committee at Alcorn College. Mr. Robinson is both able and willing to see that the veterans program at Alcorn is of real service to the fellows but the college is without both equipment and funds. President Pipes is most anxious for the fellows to get the most out of their program but he feels that without equipment and funds, Alcorn is not doing a successful job with veterans. There is hope for some funds by July, 1946, but in the meantime, I wonder just what will happen. This munition plant deal is something that should have the attention of someone who could work out some solution; this deal is most unfortunate.

I have arrived back in Jackson for a conference with Mr. Easom, Mr. Reddix, and veterans organization commanders; then I plan a two weeks trip through North Mississippi. I hope these reports are giving you the information you desire. Remember to let me know how I can improve my work over here. Please say hello to all of the SRC family for me.

Your friend,

(signed)
HARRY L. WRIGHT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Meeting of the Executive Committee

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the SRC Conference Room at 10 A. M. Wednesday February 27, 1946. The following were present: Rufus E. Clement, C. H. Gillman, Leonard Haas, T. James McNamara, Paul D. Williams, Guy B. Johnson, H. L. Trigg, Emily H. Clay, Secretary, and Mrs. Henry Havens of the field staff. Thomas C. Allen, Director of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation, who was visiting the SRC, was asked to sit with the Committee.

The meeting was called to order by Guy B. Johnson in the absence of the Chairman, Charles S. Johnson, who is en route to Japan as a member of the educational mission to advise General MacArthur on the organization and administration of a democratic system of education in that country. Mr. Williams, the new President of the Council, was introduced and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

1. IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Williams be asked to preside over the meeting.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

2. IT WAS VOTED to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the November meeting, inasmuch as copies were mailed to the members.

Mr. Williams said that he was very glad to have this opportunity to meet with "the official family of the Southern Regional Council and to express gratitude for being elected to the presidency of the organization." He paid tribute to Dr. Howard W. Odum, the Council's first president, and said that he felt very humble to follow in his footsteps.

On a recent trip to Chicago Mr. Williams was invited by Dr. Will W. Alexander to meet with him, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson at the Julius Rosenwald Fund, where he had an excellent opportunity to talk with them about the problems of the SRC. Dr. Alexander later told Mr. Williams that the discussion had clarified some questions in Mr. Embree's mind and that he thought Mr. Embree was convinced of the part the Council is to play "in the upsurge of the South."

After these introductory remarks, other items on the agenda were taken up as follows:

PERSONNEL

Mr. Williams said that when he first visited the Council office before Christmas he was convinced that at least one additional staff member was needed to take some of the load off the Executive Directors. It was his opinion that Mr. Warwick would have to devote more and more time to the preparation of NEW SOUTH, particularly the special quarterly issues, and to other Council publications. Dr. Johnson said he agreed with Mr. Williams that another mature, well-qualified person is needed to help with the program. He told the Committee that he had conferred with a very able young man, a native of Louisiana now living in Washington, D. C., who was highly recommended to us, and who was considering the possibility of coming on our staff. If he does, Dr. Johnson said, he will serve first as a financial promoter to develop support particularly in the South and will be assigned

later to other projects for which he has special qualifications.

VETERANS SERVICE

Dr. Johnson explained that Dr. George S. Mitchell had planned to be present to report in person on the activities of the Veterans Service Division of the Council. It was thought wise, however, to send someone to Columbia, Tennessee, to investigate the race riot which was reported there the day before the meeting and, as he was especially interested in the fact that returned veterans were involved in the disturbance, Dr. Mitchell went to look into the situation while it was fresh. Dr. Johnson, therefore, read a brief statement prepared recently by Dr. Mitchell with reference to the Veterans Service program. (See attached.) The Committee also had an opportunity to see photographs, taken ~~at the~~ request of Dr. Mitchell, showing veterans participating in on-the-job training in the vicinity of Atlanta and elsewhere in the region.

Dr. Clement reported that he had been conferring with the Veterans Administration with a view to opening a Veterans Guidance Center at Atlanta University. He said it looked now as though a center might be established there.

Mr. Allen called attention to the fact that in on-the-job training it is necessary for the veterans to find their own jobs before they can apply for training. He suggested that this is one point at which they should be given help.

Dr. Johnson told of interesting reports which have been received from Mr. Harry Wright, of the Veterans Service staff, and suggested that copies might be sent to members of the Executive Committee. (See attached.) He said he felt that congratulations should be extended to Dr. Mitchell and other members of the Veterans Service staff for the progress which they have made.

TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Dr. Johnson reminded the Committee that this was the study which was reported tentatively at the annual meeting in November. He said that "we are now at the point of seeing such people as the managers of the railway stations, officials of the Georgia Power Company, the health department, the mayor, and others to lay before them the findings of the study." As there are a few places in which improvement in the transportation situation has already been made, Dr. Johnson said that he and Dr. Trigg felt that it was very important for us to check further so as not to be caught in the position of going to these people to report situations which have been improved.

Dr. Johnson reported that, following instructions of the annual meeting that an effort be made to find money for extending this kind of service to other communities, he and Dr. Reid went to New York where they had a good interview with Mr. John Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Dollard felt that he could not recommend a grant for the project just as a survey, but said that he would like to wait to find what concrete results come out of the Atlanta study. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion that funds might be secured if we can show that improvement is made as a result of the survey. Mr. Williams thought that we should know within the next six months what these results are, and that if this necessitates the employment of extra help we should endeavor to find the money "to push it along as rapidly as possible."

JACKSONVILLE SURVEY

Dr. Johnson recalled that at the annual meeting it was announced that the

Council had been asked by a committee in Jacksonville, Florida, to assist with a survey of Negro community life in that city. He said that he and Dr. Trigg had made three or four trips to Jacksonville to advise with those who are conducting the survey. At his suggestion, Mrs. Havens told something of the background of the project. She explained that a group of Jacksonville citizens who had been very much interested in a survey of the Negro community in Miami finally decided to make a similar study in Jacksonville and to invite the SRC to act as consultants. Mrs. Havens said she thought that the success of the survey, which is being financed by a grant from the Community Fund, is due to the fact that the actual work is being done by Florida people. Other Florida communities, she said, have asked for similar help from the Council, and it was her opinion that perhaps the greatest advantage to the SRC in assisting with this Jacksonville survey is that it is setting a pattern for the improvement of community life.

Mr. Williams thought that it would be well to have a report of the bare essentials of the completed survey prepared so that not only the Executive Committee but the Board of Directors might see it. Dr. Johnson replied that the Jacksonville committee plans to publish the report in full and that he thought the Council might prepare a leaflet or pamphlet to send out with the report, explaining the technique and telling of the results of the survey. The topics covered by the survey, he said, are: housing, health and medical care, education, industry and employment, transportation, law enforcement and civil rights, recreation and culture, and welfare agencies.

Mr. Williams asked whether the report might be put in the hands of some journalist. Mrs. Havens replied that Jacksonville is in a fortunate position just now, since Mr. Ed Ray, the new Chairman of the Florida Division of the Council, is Editor of The Tampa Times and President of the State Editors' Association.

ALLATOONA RECREATIONAL PROJECT

Dr. Johnson told the Committee that in January a letter was received from a white lawyer in Cartersville, Georgia, who is a member of the Council, with regard to the possibility of getting a recreational project for Negroes at the new Allatoona dam, thirty or forty miles northwest of Atlanta. This lawyer wondered whether the Council might send a representative to assist in the preparation of a plan to be presented to the Army engineers in support of a request for a project for Negroes. Dr. Trigg, who went to Cartersville, reported that the Allatoona project is one of the services that the U. S. Army Engineers planned for the development of hydro-electric power and flood control, and the U. S. Park Service, he said, proposes to develop recreational areas. He explained that they are setting aside about four or five hundred acres for recreational purposes along the lake that is being formed. It was Dr. Trigg's opinion that one objective of the Council should be to get the white and Negro leaders of a community to form the habit of getting together on projects that concern both. He said that he had "asked the Federal people to let us in on all their projects in any state in the South in which they work." The Federal Park Service selects the site for a recreational center, Dr. Trigg explained, and the State Park Service is responsible for its development, so that "if there is any problem, it will be with the State Service." Dr. Trigg thought it would be desirable for a group of Atlanta Negroes to go to see the State Park Commissioner concerning provisions for Negroes in the State parks.

NEGRO POLICE

Dr. Johnson reported that we are cooperating in the effort to have Negro police appointed in Southern communities. He said that Asheville, North Carolina, recently voted to add Negroes to their police force. As was stated at the annual meeting in November, Negro police have also been added to the force in Norfolk, Virginia, largely as a result of the effort of a local Woman's Interracial Committee. Dr. Johnson told the Committee that although we have not yet been able to make much headway in Atlanta we are continuing our efforts. He reported that Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of our field staff, had worked with a number of women's organizations and that some of them had gone on record as favoring the use of Negro police. He said, further, that we had cooperated recently with the Atlanta Association of University Women who have had two programs on the subject this winter, and that we secured Mr. Henry Yancey, City Manager of Greensboro, North Carolina, as the speaker for one of the meetings.

Dr. Johnson reported that the Council had supplied a petition which a group of Negro citizens has circulated and which they had presented to the City Council, asking that Negroes be added to the Atlanta police force.

Msgr. McNamara suggested that some inquiry might be made into the use of the auxiliary police who were used during the war.

STATE DIVISIONS OF SRC

Dr. Johnson reminded the members that we are committed to the development of state divisions of the Council wherever possible and that we now have two divisions: Florida and Mississippi. Florida is getting under way with Mr. Ed Ray, Editor of The Tampa Times, serving as Chairman. A meeting of the Florida Division will be held in the new broadcasting studio of the Times within the next two months, Dr. Johnson said. The Mississippi Committee on Interracial Cooperation, at its meeting on February 8, voted to become a State Division of the Council, and we are now in the process of finding a chairman.

Dr. Johnson reported that the Kentucky Committee would like to become a division of the Council. As they are very much interested in active legislative work at the present time, however, it is doubtful that they will come in as a State division just now. Since the Council and its divisions cannot participate in legislative matters under its charter, it was thought that the Kentucky Committee should become an affiliate of the Council rather than a state division. This would leave it free to pursue its legislative program.

We now have plans for organizing State divisions in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, Dr. Johnson said. In North Carolina the State Committee has been in an unsettled state, but Dr. N. C. Newbold is trying to revitalize the organization and perhaps to combine it with the Division on Cooperation in Education and Race Relations. The Virginia Committee is a cooperating organization, he said.

PUBLICATIONS

Mr. Williams congratulated Mr. Warwick on the first two issues of NEW SOUTH, which he thought had a much more attractive format than the former monthly paper. He suggested that it might be helpful if we could get a newspaper man to prepare a series of articles concerning the SRC -- "its objectives, its democratic processes, its Christian ideals, its personnel." Mr. Warwick said that Mr. Caldwell of the

Associated Press had said that he wanted to send to his member papers very soon a special article on the SRC.

Mr. Williams also suggested that for one of the quarterly issues of NEW SOUTH we have "the finest, most courageous leaders of the three major faiths to prepare articles which would be a kind of appeal to the conscience of their respective religious bodies for a different attitude toward our Negro brethren."

Mrs. Havens said that when she and Dr. Johnson visited the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Sewanee, Tennessee, last year, the Dean expressed the opinion that not enough information concerning this work was getting into the theological schools of the South. He urged that more help be given the young men who are studying in these schools.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Dr. Johnson reported that we had recently sent out between five and ten thousand cultivation leaflets as a part of the system which has been developed for cultivating prospective members. Mr. Williams asked that we consider the advisability of having a small membership card printed.

FELLOWS

Mr. Williams said it had occurred to him that if we could bring the SRC Fellows to Atlanta for a sort of clinic of one or two days they would feel that they were an active part of the Council family and would be able to do a much better job in the field. He asked whether the Committee would approve of holding such a clinic.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

3. IT WAS VOTED that a clinic be held for the Fellows provided funds can be found to cover the expense.

SURVEY OF POLICE SYSTEMS

Dr. Johnson reported that the Council is committed to make a study of police systems provided additional funds and a suitable person for the work can be secured.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Williams said that in reading past minutes of the Council he had noticed that provision was made for a National Advisory Board to act as a cooperating agency, but that nothing had been done toward setting up such a Board. It was his feeling that "if we had a National Advisory Board which would meet not more than once a year with a group of officers and members of the SRC we would be complementing certain organizations that are doing over-all, national jobs for the Negro and for the South and certain individuals who stand for forthright leadership nationally and, therefore, are interested in the type of work we are doing." Mr. Williams told the Committee that he had talked unofficially with several friends about this and found them most interested in what the Council is trying to do in the South. He felt that if we could judiciously select people who have good contacts and would be capable of giving us guidance this would answer the complaints of people who think we are an ineffective Southern group. He was convinced that such a Board would be a great asset to the Council.

After discussion and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

4. IT WAS VOTED that, in compliance with the by-laws authorizing the appointment of a National Advisory Board, we recommend to the Board of Directors that such a Board be appointed at the earliest possible moment.

Dr. Johnson suggested that we begin immediately to make up a list of suitable people to be submitted to the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Williams asked Dr. Johnson to prepare "a message of felicitation and good wishes to be sent to Dr. Charles S. Johnson in Japan."

Mr. Warwick told the Committee that following the annual meeting of the Council last November Mr. Caldwell of the Associated Press said he had always been interested in the SRC and thought that its meetings should be open to the press. It was his opinion that when meetings are closed people are inclined to be suspicious. Mr. Warwick said he would like to see us open our meetings to the press, for when they send their own representatives to get the story they give much more attention and more space to it.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

5. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Committee recommend that the annual meetings, with the exception of business sessions, be open to the press.

Dr. Johnson said that just as a reminder he wanted to say that at the annual meeting it was voted that the Resolutions Committee and the Nominating Committee be standing committees, and that they be appointed by the President. Mr. Williams replied that he would give this matter attention.

Mr. Williams told the Committee that it had been a pleasure to preside over this meeting and "to note the spirit of willing cooperation which exists." He expressed appreciation to the members who had come from a distance.

Following a prayer by Msgr. McNamara, the meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

# PARTICIPANTS IN CONFERENCE ON LABOR EDUCATION

Julius Rosenwald Fund

March 2, 3, 1946

Cornelia Anderson, Educational Director; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America; Chattanooga, Tennessee

Paul A. Christopher; Tennessee State Industrial Union Council; Knoxville, Tennessee

Eleanor Coit; Director, American Labor Education Service, Inc.; New York City

W. H. Crawford; United Steelworkers of America, Atlanta, Georgia

James Dombrowski; Executive Director; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Nashville, Tennessee

Kenneth Douty; Regional Director; Textile Workers Union of America; Atlanta, Georgia

Ethel ~~Dupont~~ du Pont; Advisor to Workers Education Council; Louisville, Kentucky

John Edelman; Washington representative, Textile Workers Union of America; Washington, D. C.

Burleigh Gardner; Committee on Human Relations in Industry; The University of Chicago

Svend Godfredsen; Educational Director, United Packinghouse Workers of America; Chicago

Harold J. Gibbons; United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America; St. Louis, Missouri

George Guernsey; Assistant Director, CIO Research Department; Washington, D. C.

A. Warren Hanson; Graduate School of Business Administration; Harvard University

James J. Healy " " " " " "

Myles Horton; Director, Highlander Folk School; Monteagle, Tennessee

Brownie Lee Jones; Director, Southern School for Workers; Richmond, Virginia

Chris Jorgensen; Personnel Department, TVA; Norris, Tennessee

Mrs. Frances Kaufman; Director, Workers Education Council; Louisville, Kentucky

Emeric Kurtagh; Director, Kingsley House; New Orleans, Louisiana

Wayne R. Leys; Dean, Roosevelt College of Chicago

Ruth Martin; Decatur, Georgia

George S. Mitchell; Director of Veterans Services; Southern Regional Council; Atlanta, Ga.

Frank McCallister; Chairman, Atlanta Industrial Union Council Anti-Discrimination Committee; Atlanta, Georgia

Thomas E. Posey; West Virginia State Teachers College (on leave from the University of Wisconsin)

Ira deA Reid; Professor of Sociology; Atlanta University

Ernest O. Schwartztrauber, University of Wisconsin

Sumner Slichter; Harvard Trade Union Fellowship; Cambridge, Massachusetts

Stanton Smith, Pres. CLU ~~Educational Department, ILGWU~~; Chattanooga, Tennessee

Edward Sparling; President, Roosevelt College of Chicago

Willard S. Townsend; International President; United Transport Service Employees; Chicago

Mrs. Frances Tredway; President, Richmond, Virginia local of Tobacco Workers International Union

George L. P. Weaver; Director of CIO National Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, Washington, D. C.

Edward H. Weyler; President, Kentucky State Federation of Labor; Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Edna Brown Wilson; Educational Director; International Ladies Garment Workers of America; Chattanooga, Tennessee

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Julius Rosenwald Fund Staff

Edwin R. Embree, President
Will W. Alexander, Vice President
Fred G. Wale, Director for Rural Education
William C. Haygood, Director for Fellowships
Vandi V. Haygood, Former Acting Director for Fellowships

Spec. Serv.

March 12, 1946

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

Here is the status of the Veterans Services Program:

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are being serviced. Total number of field agents, six.

Two or three of these agents can be moved shortly to other states. This will enable putting men in Arkansas and Texas, and possibly Oklahoma. Texas should have one transfer and one new man. Tennessee needs a man. After the transfers, and after dropping one unsuccessful agent, total number of agents will be seven.

This will leave unserviced Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. They can be risked, with field trips.

Field agents cost about $410 a month. Salaries range from $200 to $275 a month, mostly $225. Travel averages $175.

Atlanta overhead runs $1,350.00 a month, for my salary and travel, my secretary, and for miscellaneous office expenses.

Expenditures to date

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 - Dec. 31, 1945 | | | 10,638.87* |
| Current year | | | |
| | January | February | |
| Salaries | 1,693.90 | 1,950.00 | |
| Travel | 827.42 | 973.47 | |
| Rent, Supplies, etc. | 228.89 | 219.55 | |
| Totals | 2,750.22 | 3,143.02 | 5,893.23 |

* Details in Audit Report of SRC, Veterans Services Division, in your files.

Estimates remainder of year

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 3,500 |
| April | 4,200 |
| May | 4,200 |
| July-Dec @ 4,000 | 24,000 |
| | 40,100 |
| Add Jan. & Feb. | 5,893.23 |
| | 45,993.23 |

Contingency, available for publicity on veterans servicing needs by indirect use of radio and news items 2,000

Total 47,993.23

| | |
|---|---|
| Allocated for Jan. 1-June 30, 1946 | 13,000 |
| Balance of first allocation | 5,750 |
| | 18,750 |
| Total Budget, Calendar 1946 | 47,993.23 |
| Presently allocated | 18,750.00 |
| Estimates NOT covered | 29,243.23 |

This budget will allow seven field agents until June 30, and six thereafter. I think the problem can be covered after June with six travelers plus myself, especially as most of the men will be experienced and widely acquainted in two or more states.

If governmental agencies can be persuaded to do a much more active job in reaching Negro veterans, it may be possible to reduce the staff later in the year. All men are engaged on a temporary basis. But even with important governmental servicing, the work of our own field agents will be important in providing informed appraisal and suggestion to public and private agencies and groups.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

15 March, 1946

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

This is the rough draft of the article. Please check it through and if you can add a few corrections and think it's worthwhile we can put it through.

Frankly I didn't know quite what you wanted so I took a shot in the dark. I think the style I have used will catch the eye of some of the responsible people over here. Best of everything.

Your friend
Harry

Wanted: A Square Deal For Negro Veterans In Mississippi

File I
{Field Agent Wright}

Teddy Roosevelt's statement: "Any man who offers his life in defense of his Country deserves a square deal from that country, no man should ask for more, no man should receive less," forms the basis of thinking for veterans- for all veterans no matter what race, what color, what creed or what State is called home.

In many a hot steaming nights in the Pacific jungles, when the roaring enemy's planes dropped sudden death on black boys' faces two steps away - we veterans - black veterans from Mississippi were thinking about this "square deal", for us back home in Mississippi. Now the last bomb has fallen; the last plane is grounded and the situation is in hand. We're back home in Mississippi asking for that "square deal". There isn't even a half-hearted effort being made in Mississippi to see that Negro Veterans are being given anything that approaches a "square deal". Negro veterans are being weighed in the balance to determine that they are not trying to bring back to Mississippi some of the ideas of freedom that they helped to win for some of the other people of the world. He's watched in every quarter to see that he still knows "his place". He is a stranger at home.

In the community he tries to find a house for his wife and his children out in "his part of the town" he sees the same old muddy unpaved streets, the run-downed houses, the unsanitary toilets in most of the houses, and the same old railroad tracks that has always separated his side of the town from modern healthy living conditions are still there. In the morning paper he reads that the Government has turned a large Army Camp over to local authorities so that the barracks can be converted into apartments for veterans and their families. Here is a real opportunity to live in a healthy, wholesome community, he thinks; at the bottom of the article in capital letters he reads: For White Veterans Only. At

the public housing office he is informed that in two or three distant towns in Mississippi there are housing projects for Negroes - so he goes back across the railroad and rents one of the old run-downed houses.

Then he considers his opportunity for training under the "G. I." Bill in order that he can make a better living for his family. In the Army he learned that he was mechanical-minded and now he wants to take air conditioning. At the Veterans Administration's Office the White contact officer who talks with him tells him in the "man to boy" attitude that there is no where in Mississippi for Negro Veterans to take this course. He soon learns that there is only one State Agriculture and Mechanical College for Negroes in Mississippi and that this College is so poorly equiped until a veteran would be wasting his time and the government's money by attending there. That there is not one trade school worthy of the name, for Negroes in the entire state. He'd hear of the Government Ordnance Plant that the state has converted into an excellent trade school for white veterans only, and he'd also hear of the other ordnance plant that would have made an excellent trade school where thousands of Negro Veterans, who won't get training now, could have been trained if a few of the unfriendly white people who lived nearby hadn't objected.

After finding his opportunities for institutional Training limited perhaps he'd turn to the apprenticeship or the On - The-Job Training offered under the "G. I. Bill". Here he'd find that he could learn carpentry brick-laying or some of the other old timey trades but for any opportunities in new skills, he'd have to look some where else.

In trying to find a job he'd visit the local U.S. Employment Service Office, if he'll accept some laborer's job they'll readily place him - if he knows some of the old-timey trades they can get him placed, but if he's

qualified in some of the new skills that Negroes haven't traditionaly being doing - or has some kind of professional training, then they just can't find a place for him and he'll be offered a job as a porter in the local hotel or the like. He'll find that the Federal Government is more unfair to him in employment than the private and state employers and that the Veterans Administration doesn't employ even one Negro Veteran in any professional position in all of Mississippi.

He'll find his indecisions about his rights and opportunities mounting on every hand and he'll turn to the leading Negroes in his community to help him to understand and to help him to make up his mind. His effort here will be in vain - Negro leaders are not informed on the affairs of Veterans because they have been kept on the outside of the post-war planning committees that have been formed by the officials of the community. All of the National Veterans Organizations will handle his claims for him but he'll find the doors of all the National Veterans organization for membership closed to him.

Booker T. Washington Wrote:

"When any people, regardless of race or geographical location have not been trained to habits of industry, have not been given skill of hand in youth and taught to love labor, a direct result is the breeding of a worthless, idle class, which spends a great deal of its time in trying to live by its wits."

In Mississippi the leaders of both races have a real obligation in furnishing wise worthwhile leadership. There should be some honest down - to - earth plain talks face to face between the Negro Leaders and the White Leaders. There is a more friendly relation between white people and colored

people in Mississippi than outsiders ever hear about. There are gross misunderstanding about intentions and desires on both sides.

1. There is a need for better houses for veterans and their families. Negro Veterans should get their proportionate share of any public housing program.

2. To insure Negro Veterans adequate training facilities for trades the State officials, Veterans Administration Officials and Community leaders of both races should meet and work out some way to utilize the training facilities of the ordnance plant at Flora for Negro Veterans. Responsible officers should see that at least one well qualified Negro leader serves on all of the State Committees and Commissions concerned with the affairs of Veterans.

A few well qualified Negro Veterans should be welcomed into all of the new skills. A few good solid Negro Veterans can do more for proving their worth by quietly working along with white veterans in these new fields than all the verbal arguements of a hundred years.

3. Better education, better jobs, better living conditions all go hand in hand. Mississippi should furnish as good opportunities for employment to all of her people as any other part of America. This may be a new way of thinking in Mississippi from yester-years but it's sound fundamental American Thinking.

The State and Federal Governments should make the beginning. Negro Veterans should be given a proportionate share of jobs in all grades of employment. The Veterans Administration should immediately hire Negro Veterans as contact officers, training officers and in administrative and in fiscal positions.

4. Every Negro Veteran gives a word of thanks to the National Veterans Organizations for the services they render without the ties of membership. All of these organizations should immediately organize ~~parts~~ Posts for Negro

Veterans. Membership in these organizations will enable Negro Veterans to make a worthwhile contribution to their communities.

There is an old Chinese Proberb that goes: "Even the longest journey must begin with a single step". Mississippi has yet to make this single step toward a "square deal" for All of the men who "offered their lives in the defense of their Country".

Harry L. Wright

[Washington, DC]

Gen

March 19, 1946

The Honorable Brooks Hays
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

Many thanks for your letter of March 4th. I am slow in answering because I have been traveling.

Here is a file about Negro graduate study in the South.

As you probably know, a great deal of conferring has been done about this. A series of meetings were held in Durham, Atlanta, and Prairie View, Texas, and a couple of other places, and then the findings of the meetings were summarized and presented to the Southern Governors Conference at its meeting in New Orleans last fall. You could get an official line on the attitude of the Southern Governors Conference by getting in touch with Frank Bane.

It is risky for a white man to try to say what the Negro thinks about this matter. I sat in on the Atlanta meeting, and I read what I could find about the whole matter. I would say that the recommendation of virtually all the Negroes concerned is that graduate schools within the several states be opened to Negro students. Failing that, they would wish improvement of graduate facilities in all the Southern states and equality of Negro graduate training opportunities with whatever is done (and much more needs to be done) for the whites.

The Negroes at the meeting I attended were cool toward the idea of regional universities. One or two said that if regional universities were organized for whites, then the Negroes might show much more interest in the idea.

My personal opinion is that it is a shame for each Southern state to go into the business of offering a full range of graduate subjects within its boundaries. I do not have any confidence that this or that state in the South - which I won't name - would at any reasonable time build competent graduate teaching in all fields. Weakly supported graduate offerings would

be a waste of money. And where they are weakly supported for whites, of course they would be still more feebly supported for colored.

The hopeful approach is by state compacts such as that between West Virginia and Virginia. You know that West Virginia has foresworn building a medical university and has asked Virginia to carry West Virginia's load of white medical students and Virginia has agreed.

Why not tempt into being a network of such compacts by offering to put federal money into the institutions concentrated upon by other states?

That would give you the effect of regional universities, and meanwhile each state would retain its right to go on its own if it wishes, though on its own would be strictly on its own, without federal aid for the subject it drew back for its own teaching.

This would give you freedom of contract, which everybody loves, instead of federal ordering about.

I enclose also, unrelated to all this, a couple of items of my own propaganda. The on-the-farm training thing we discussed is beginning to blossom, but in each state it is being so contrived as to keep croppers and laborers out. That is bad from many points of view.

Alice's regards and my own to you and Mrs. Hays.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. S. The best document on the graduate school I haven't got. I have written to Dr. W. D. Funkhauser, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Kentucky, Lexington, and asked him to send you a copy of it.. It is called Report of the Deans of Southern Graduate Schools on Graduate Education for Negroes. It was issued about September or October, 1945.

As the enclosed pamphlets are our file copies, I am sorry that I will have to ask you to return them.

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

MEMBER:
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

ASSISTANTS:
GRACE CRANE
BETTY CANTRELL
MRS. RUTH MURPHREE

March 4, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I fully intended to see you when I was in Atlanta the other day for a meeting of the American Association of School Administrators, but I did not get in until 6:00'clock and had to leave right after the evening meeting. I am sorry that I was out of my office when you were here; there are a number of things that I would like to discuss with you.

I wrote to Will Alexander the other day asking his advice about the problem of providing better graduate school opportunities for Negroes in the South. Mike Monroney talked to me the other day about a regional university under Federal sponsorship, but with a provision for contributions by the states on a proportionate basis. I do not know how Negro educators would feel about this plan. What is your thinking on the subject?

Hope you will be coming this way before long, and with warm regards I am,

Sincerely yours,

Brooks

March 21, 1946

Mr. Ben Burns
Executive Editor, EBONY
Negro Digest Publishing Company, Inc.
5125 South Calumet Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Burns:

The Southern Regional Council's Veterans Services Division, headed by Dr. George S. Mitchell, is devoting a large part of its work to promoting the extension of job training for Negro veterans throughout the South. One of the things we have learned is that the opportunities for job training offered by the GI Bill are not as widely known as they should be. We are trying every way we how how to "spread the gospel" as a means of gaining better general job opportunities for Negro workers, particularly veterans.

It occurred to us that EBONY could perform a genuine service by publishing a picture-story on how the veteran goes about getting job training. We can prepare for you a series of photographs, with running story, that will give the veteran what he needs to know in order to take advantage of this opportunity. We have two plans in mind: one would be a series of pictures showing the steps taken by the veteran from USES to the job itself; the other would follow one particular veteran through the entire series of steps, showing him in interviews with various officials and prospective employers. The latter is probably the better plan, but we should like to have your professional opinion on it.

If EBONY can use such a picture layout, we shall be glad to have the photographs made and send them to you with all necessary copy to make a well-rounded story. Any suggestions you may have for dramatizing the series would be very helpful.

We hope that you will agree with us on the interest and merits of such a story and that we may hear from you very soon. We will try to furnish you any kind of pictures and information you think most effective.

Thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

GRW:jm

Emergency National
CONFERENCE ON MINORITY VETERANS' PROBLEMS

Called by

American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

Friday, April 5, 1946

LOCATION

The meeting will be held at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the conference is to review findings of discrimination and inadequate facilities for the servicing of minority group veterans under the G.I. Bill, and to develop a cooperative plan of action aimed at improving all aspects of services to minority group veterans under the G.I. Bill.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

I. Morning Session - Begins at 9:00

Conference Chairman - Charles H. Houston

1. Report - Survey of community Veterans' Information Centers - Vincent Malveaux

2. Reports - Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., Secretary, Veterans' Affairs, NAACP

Julian A. Thomas, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League

George S. Mitchell, Secretary, Veterans' Affairs, Southern Regional Council

3. Discussion

II. Luncheon Meeting - Begins at 12 noon (Room A, Commodore Hotel)

Speakers: Bill Mauldin
Ben Kuroki

III. Afternoon Session - Begins at 2:00

1. Summary of morning discussion - Charles Houston, Chairman

2. Development of a plan of action

March 26, 1946

Veterans Services

Mr. A. A. Liveright, Executive Director
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Liveright:

Thank you for your letter of March 21. I feel that the American Council on Race Relations is performing a real service by sponsoring a national conference on minority veterans' problems. Dr. George Mitchell will be glad to speak at your conference. He is doing a splendid job of evaluating the administration of veterans services in the South with respect to Negro veterans in particular, and I am sure that he can make a valuable contribution to the conference.

I should like to attend the conference also if I can possibly do so, but my schedule is such that it looks highly doubtful at present.

Highest regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:BT

# AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
President

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

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Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary


March 21, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1946
South... Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The American Council on Race Relations is calling a national conference to deal with minority veterans' problems with respect to service rendered by veterans' information centers. This conference is the culmination of a national survey of veterans' information centers which we have been conducting. A report of this survey will be presented, as well as a discussion of minority group veterans' problems which have been encountered by other agencies in the field.

In this connection, we are very eager to have Dr. George Mitchell, of your staff, participate as one of the speakers in the morning session. I am quite certain that he has a very real contribution to make to the group and I hope, therefore, that it will be possible for him to arrange his plans so that he can participate.

For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of the tentative agenda, as well as a list of the organizations we are inviting to the conference*. In order that final plans may be made, we will appreciate word from you in the very near future as to Dr. Mitchell's availability.

I also hope that it will be possible for you to sit in with us at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Liveright

Enclosures - 2

* will forward

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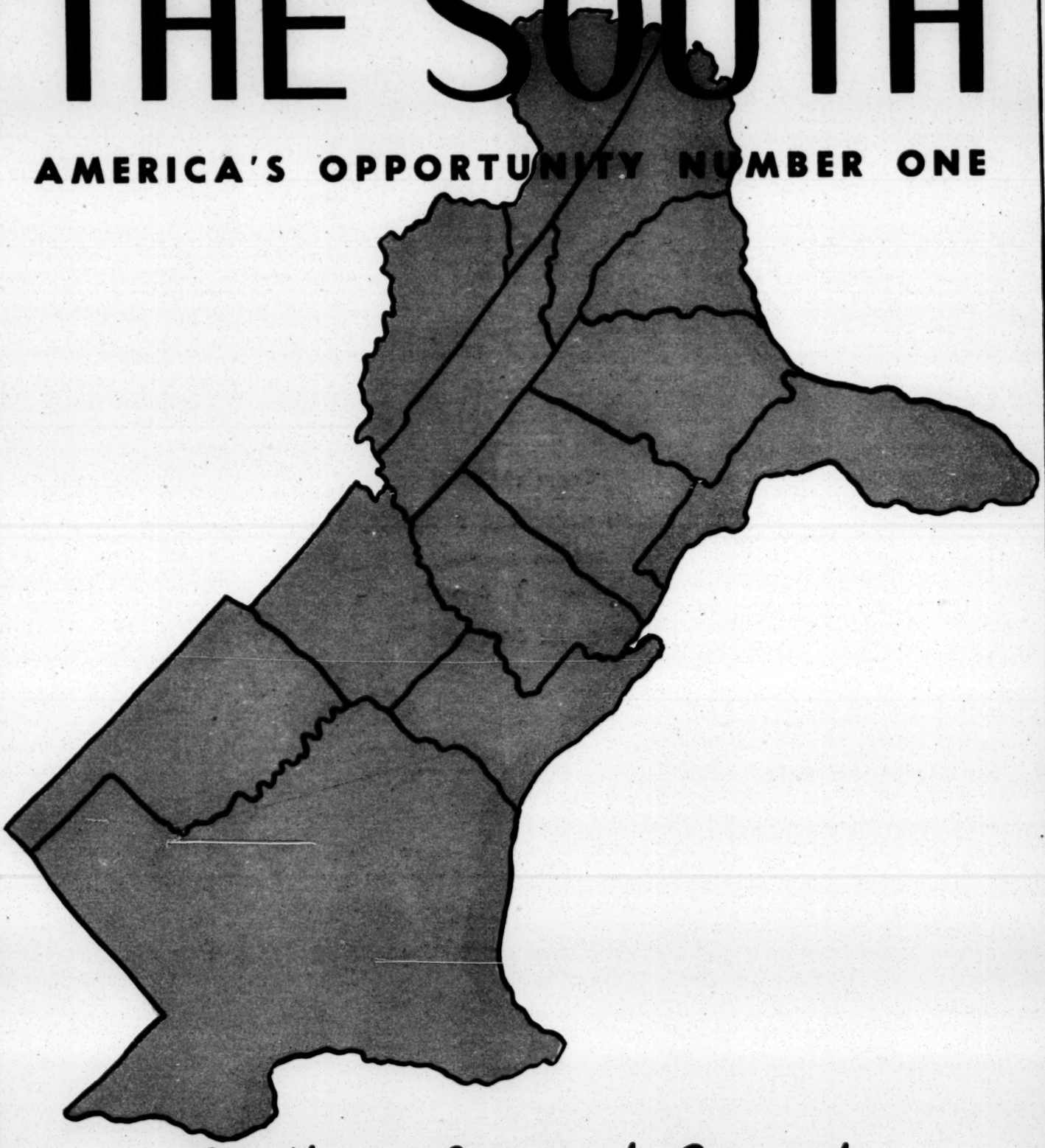
## AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY NUMBER ONE



*Southern Regional Council*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SRC

April 12, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

It seems to me this is still material for a brief item in the New South. My object is to get college and high school students in other towns to do the same job that was done in Hickory.

The findings in Hickory are of no particular significance (although there was a good deal of job training going on in the town), but if we can stimulate a dozen or more college faculty members scattered over the South to do the same thing that was done in Hickory, it will add a little to the ripples of interest moving through the South about job training.

The heading might be: College Students Survey Job Training for Veterans. And the lead something like this:

In cooperation with the Southern Regional Council's efforts to get the job training opportunities for veterans widely understood, students at Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N. C., last fall interviewed the managers at a dozen or more business firms in Hickory where veterans were receiving on-the-job training.

Under this plan the veteran gets learner's pay from his employer and a supplement from his GI educational allowance to bring his total pay to or toward the regular rate for the skill he is learning.

Among the businesses using veterans on job training were: electrical repair, automobile repair, textile mill, wholesale grocery warehousing and distribution, plumbing, furniture, a hotel, and sheet metal and air conditioning work.

At the time of the survey Hickory had twenty-four business firms approved for on-the-job training. Training opportunities for seventy-two veterans had been located and most of them were filled. A number of the firms expect to have more trainees later on. The length of time for learning the skills in question varied from six months to four years. Veterans were learning to be machinists, electricians, mill supervisors, carpenters, automobile parts men, well drillers, glaziers, accountants, cotton classers, garment finishers, and other well paid jobs.

All over the South the Council finds that the on-the-job and on-the farm training opportunities are too little known, both by the veterans and by business firms who could take on trainees. The South needs skills, and this is a practical way to answer the ambition of the veterans with opportunity.

The Council suggests that other colleges interested in getting students to be active in community affairs set up a students' survey of training opportunites as Lenoir-Rhyne has done. The survey at Hickory was made mainly by students in the vocational guidance class at Lenoir-Rhyne College.

The Council feels that it is particularly important for a fair share of these training opportunites to be developed for Negro veterans.

File I [SRC]

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GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

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The heading might be: College Students Survey Job Training for Veterans. And the lead + story something like this:

gsm.

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April 12, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES: Re: News Story in CHICAGO DEFENDER
April 13, 1946

I have seen the CHICAGO DEFENDER on page 2 in the issue of Saturday April 13, 1946. The headline is "SeesRiots in Dixie Jim Crow"; subheading, "Mitchell Raps Policy on Negro Veterans".

The opening paragraph is:

> "Dixie discrimination against Negro GIs may lead to riot and ruin it was predicted this week by white George S. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Regional Council."

I note that no direct quotes are used.

What is said is a wide distortion of what I said.

I did not use the word "riot", and I did not use the word "ruin". I made the prediction that I frequently make that if the South drives 90% of the Negro veterans back to common labor, there will be serious trouble, because these boys this time will not take it.

Further in the article it is said that "Mitchell declared that the white South was still unwilling to help colored veterans",etc. What I said was that the South is not any more than usually disinclined to permit advantages for the colored men who are veterans. I ~~finally~~ further stated that the white South is not in a conspiracy against the Negro veterans and that the problem is one of getting southern white people and southern colored people to know the benefits and of getting adequate and able administration. Indeed, I said that the problem is an administrative problem and one that would be solved by good administration.

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# Sees Riots In Dixie Jim Crow

## Mitchell Raps Policy On Negro Veterans

NEW YORK—Dixie discrimination against Negro GIs may lead to riot and ruin it was predicted this week by white George S. Mitchell, secretary of the Southern Regional Council.

While making this prediction, Mitchell ripped failure of the Federal Government to make the GI Bill of Rights apply to Negro veterans.

He spoke at an emergency conference on minority veterans called by the American Council on Race Relations and held at the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building.

Mitchell declared that the white South was still unwilling to help colored veterans and that the federal and local governments have not set up machinery to advise and counsel them.

**Mauldin Speaks**

Bill Mauldin, famed GI cartoonist, who addressed the conference at a Commodore Hotel luncheon, hit the harsh treatment given minorities and said:

"Try going overseas and fighting for a country which is kicking your parents around back home."

Report on a survey of GI benefits made in 21 cities was given by Vincent Malveaux, who fought in a mixed battalion in the European Theater of Operations.

Listing the main problems encountered by veterans, Malveaux said: (1) there is a lack of adequate community services for all veterans; (2) segregation and unequal facilities are imposed upon minority veterans; (3) many communities are failing to use minority counsellors where needed; (4) minority veterans are being referred to menial jobs only by the United States Employment Service; (5) failure of Congress to enact permanent fair employment practice legislation is stimulating employer discrimination, and (5) gross discrimination is being practiced in housing projects against minority veterans.

**West Coast Jim Crow**

He cited instances where apprentice training opportunities for colored veterans under the GI Bill included training as "porters," "truck helpers," "copy boys" and "lubricating men."

Malveaux said a counsellor in the San Francisco office of USES stated that during the war a large number of firms employed colored workers because they feared censure by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, but now that they no longer have this agency to worry about they are definitely not interested in using colored workers.

For the past three months in San Francisco, he pointed out, orders for colored men have come only from a large railroad company for laborers.

The conference adopted resolutions calling for the ending of segregation throughout the Veterans' Administration; withdrawal of federal funds from any agency found practicing discrimination in job-training of veterans; full representation of minority groups in the national housing program; immediate passage of FEPC legislation and the abolition of segregated chapters and posts in national veterans' organizations.

A resolution was also passed calling for a change in the interpretation of a provision of the GI Bill of Rights so as to extend all rights under that bill to the holders of blue discharges. Another resolution called on all unions to admit all qualified veterans immediately.

In addition to the 50 organizations represented at the conference, there were present Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Joseph Albright of the Veterans' Administration and James Baker of the National Housing Agency.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Council of Negro Women and Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC addressed the conference briefly.

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

1527 Aikenwood, Hickory, North Carolina

Ray Warwick

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

The story on Lenoir Rhyne College seems all right just as it is. I shall be happy to report this matter to the students. They will be pleased I am sure! Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

copy in another file

April 18, 1946

Mr. Donald Kingsley
Office of War Mobilization
La Fayette Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kingsley:

G

Mr. A. A. Liveright called Mr. Guy B. Johnson on April 15th about your forthcoming report, and Guy has asked me to give you what information I can about the five topics raised.

I can't help you much on the first four. I have thought that many people would be working on the problem of formal education for Negro veterans, and that at best only a trickle would get into high schools and colleges, whereas the great majority of the veterans, by reason of having stopped school in the grammar grades, would need education outside institutions.

Therefore, I have concentrated on the job training and on-the-farm training programs.

Unfortunately, for the purposes of a report, it is impossible to obtain figures as to the proportion of veteran trainees on these two programs who are Negroes. The Veterans Administration, both nationally and at its local offices, keeps no such breakdown. Thus far, the officials in charge of the programs in every southern state in which I have talked with them have also said that they do not keep such figures.

Obviously the Negro veteran is at a grave disadvantage in getting the benefits of these programs:

(1) The business firms to which he naturally turns for training opportunities are nearly all white firms. Very few indeed of them have any persuasion that they have a responsibility to train Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled positions.

(2) Jealously of white mechanics, organized and unorganized.

(3) The failure thus far or responsible southern state education

authorities and of responsible federal agencies involved to employ Negro interviewers, contact officers, counselors, and training officers. After interviews with scores of white officials in these positions in the South, interviews made either by me in person or by assistants working for me, I am convinced that by far the greater part of these white officials complaisantly accept the predominant Southern white view that while the training of Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled jobs is perhaps unobjectionable if circumstances of the labor market bring it about, it is not a matter for which they are called upon for much stretching of effort. Even those who are well disposed and of good purpose in the matter are nearly all persons lacking in any profound acquaintance with the economics of Negro employment and the aspirations, abilities, and personalities of their own Negro communities, a knowledge which, if had, would enable them to perform well.

(4) The inexcusable backwardness of institutional vocational education for Negroes. The Southern states and the Federal Government have discriminated against Negroes in this matter to an extent almost beyond belief.

(5) Slackness of virtually all agencies involved in veterans services in the South in getting accurate information across to Negro veterans. This, again, is partly a matter of failure to employ Negro professional and clerical personnel.

(6) Virtual denial of formal apprenticeship training to Negroes. The apprenticeship training program, cooperatively operated by the states and the Federal Government, is another agencies which refuses figures on a race breakdown. I have heard of Negro apprentices in small numbers at New Orleans, Memphis, Norfolk, and three or four other Southern towns. I would guess that the total in the South is numbered at most in a few hundreds. Practically speaking, Negroes get into this program occasionally where there are strong Negro craft locals, otherwise hardly at all.

At the present stage the problem remains very largely an administrative one. It is my judgement that the South has no particular ill-will toward the returning Negro veteran. I do not find any conspiracy to do him damage. On the other hand I find almost everywhere apathy, lack of imagination, lack preparation, lack of knowledge, lack of personnel of the right kind.

It seems to me it is up to the Veterans Administration to take the lead in

preparing a healthy and effective administrative situation.

One pity of the whole matter is that the Federal Government learned in the last dozen years how to do the job of getting agencies of government to service Negroes with tolerable fairness. Thus far, in my observation, the Veterans Administration has shown no familiarity with the methods to accomplish this end worked out under the New Deal. The personnel with the know-how is available. If the Veterans Administration will unroll into the South administrative machinery and practices in the spirit required, a tremendous improvement in services to Negro veterans will result and will reflect itself in the state and local services as well. One of the things that will begin to pick up is job training and farm training. Another is vocational education.

My guess has been that if the South drives ninety percent of its Negro veterans back to common labor, the resentment on the part of the Negro veterans themselves will be so bitter as to be a source of grave danger. On the other hand, if a fourth, or a third perhaps, of these young men are enabled to take training which leads to reasonably well paid work, we may properly feel that so far as the potential economic grievance is concerned things will have been much improved. There are plenty of other sources of friction - in housing, in general discrimination, in politics. But this one of the right of entry via training to decent kinds of work can fortunately still be solved by competent administration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

[SRC]

4-26-46

George:

This statement of Bradley's was quoted widely. That would be no objection to printing it in New South, however.

But as you know the Negro press and organizations have been hot and heavy after the VA and still are. Their insistence that VA hospitals be used as enforced (which is what it would amount to) media of breaking segregation patterns is to me untenable, because the important point is to eliminate discrimination in treatment and training, but since the vocal Negro groups are so intense about this I think no matter how we presented it we would be accused by some of condoning VA "segregation" policy. I don't think the statement -- which is actually open to question, anyway -- is worth the risk of creating a false impression with some SRC members and readers.

Ray

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

April 24, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Ray Warwick
FROM: George S. Mitchell

I heard recently that when Bradley went into the VA he made a statement about discrimination.

I wrote for it.

Would you think it worthwhile to carry this in the New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
(W)

GSM:w

C

O

P

Y The Veterans Administration is charged with the responsibility of rendering service to the veterans of our country's wars under the provisions of several pieces of national legislation. This legislation makes no distinction among the veterans because of race, creed, color or national origin. It will be the basic policy of the Veterans Administration to work toward the elimination of any such distinctions that may exist in any program under its control.

General study of the entire Veterans Administration is being made. It is not possible at this time to state all of the changes which can or should be made in the handling or treatment of veterans and their relatives, because of race, creed, color or national origin, in any matter under the control of the Veterans Administration, that every possible step will be taken as rapidly as feasible to eliminate these distinctions.

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[Louisiana]

May 3, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue , N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The attached editorial is the culmination of four years of survey, study and research on the Negro worker and the so-called race problem throughout the South. The editorial attacks Congressman A. Clayton Powell's advocacy of immediate race migration North. It attacks further, the communist-inspired efforts on the part of many interests and powerful propaganda sources who seek to both coddle and exploit labor generally, and Negro labor in particular. The editorial, otherwise, speaks for itself on all phases of the race problem.

We have sent copies of this editorial to three hundred (300) daily and weekly publications, both North and South, Negro and white, with full reprint privileges. We will print same as near book-length feature in the April issue of The Negro SOUTH.

We are compelled to ask your continued and immediate cooperation in our determined uphill fight against the spread of this type of radical leadership and propaganda, which boldly seeks to undermine the agriculture, commerce and industry of the South by pampering and deceiving, then exploiting the Negro as a worker.

Kindly help us disseminate this doctrine that must ultimately improve the status of the Negro worker generally, by improving the working habits of the individual.

You may send your check for April copies (25¢ per copy) for distribution among your employees or in your locality or you may subscribe for a certain number to be sent to the post office address of certain influential workers, or leaders, or schools in the community. You may also send us your check as a "sponsor" contribution or run a regular advertisement with us.

But please don't ignore this appeal as we can only serve the interest of the South--and consequently, the better interest of our race--with your full cooperation.

Very sincerely

Alonzo B. Willis
Editor - The Negro SOUTH

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# Negro Labor, The Race Problem And Our Editorial Policy

By ALONZO B. WILLIS, JR.

*Harlem's militant Congressman A. Clayton Powell's illustrated advocacy of "The Great Migration" (north) in his weekly People's Voice, excerpted from his just-published book "Marching Blacks", is as blatantly inept a proposal for the solution of the race problem as is generally heralded by the majority of our Northernly edited, Southernly distributed papers and periodicals.*

*Says he in a labyrinth of inconsistencies and poor logic: "The Negro worker is the backbone of the South. He is not only the source of the South's income, etc. . . ." Then, a paragraph later he avers: "Negroes aren't wanted in the South. Bilbo has constantly belched his vomit about a back to Africa movement . . . Today the wind is in our favor . . . a North Star gleams." In other words Congressman Powell would have all Negroes transport immediately above the Mason-Dixon line.*

*Trudging through the 2-inch caption "The Great Migration" a Richard Brent illustration depicts Negro men, women, children, baggage, bustle and puppy, briskly trekking Northward. A second cartoon shows a bewhiskered, big-hat, boot-and-working-clad white man on his knees shedding crocodile tears at the Mason-Dixon line (The road sign pointing South showing a shanty house and privy as against the big metropolitan background opposite the Northern arrow) imploring a superiorly blase, arms folded, sport-draped and dapper young Negro: "Please come back, we need you all." Under this cut is the asinine bold-faced rejoinder: "If the Negro ever went back south he would go back at his own price." He backs these contentions up with Powell-gathered statistics and Powell deductions.*

*The writer can forgive Congressman-Editor-Author-Pastor Powell his emotion, but not his logic. In the first place to crowd 10,000,000 of the South's somewhat raw, rough and ready Negroes on top of the present 3,000,000 in the North would immediately make the Detroit, Philadelphia, Gary and New York riots look like child play. Occasional riots would become an eternal revolution, with the Negro shortly becoming as extinct as the American Indian. The North would soon join the South in forcing*

*dustry, the pioneering, the blood, the sweat, the sleepless nights; the brain, the skill, the initiative and toil that makes the wheels of Southern Industry and Agriculture turn?—that makes America the richest and most productive country in the world?*

*Don't you know that the South is presently by far richer in opportunity for the Negro? And that sage Booker Washington advised right when he said "Let down your buckets where you are?"*

*It is true that the South has many needs; the Negro South has many, many more. That, precisely, is where opportunity begins: acceptance of the challenge to meet these needs.*

*If a Negro youth is a good musician, I'd say yes, hurry to Harlem and let Joe Glaser, Moe Gale, et al make something out of you and some money on you. If he's a chance Joe Louis I'd say yes, go North and work for generous Mike Jacobs. Even if he's a brilliant Richard Wright I'd say yes, go North and write about the Mississippi of your heritage—and sell it to the South. But if the Negro presently in the South (with his average 3rd grade intelligence) hasn't got these special talents then he'd do well to stick around Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, even Tennessee, etc., where he can laze away in a solacing southern sun if he doesn't want to work. Where he can ever merely exist (but never progress) if he's unwilling to think, to plan, to work and sacrifice in order to achieve his ambitions, for himself—on his own merit and by his own skill; where he can still feed his "bread basket" on good southern hospitality, even though he continues his shiftlessness and irresponsibility. The Southern white man will put up with the Negro, because after all these years he knows him, is patient with him, and likes him. (In queer ways that run the gamut from tenderness to violence.) But, he'll feed him some crumbs, ever and anon, call him "boy" and occasionally lynch him. (As any Negro employer of Negroes is himself sometimes tempted to do. Incidentally, more Negroes killed Negroes in New Orleans since Christmas than were lynched in the entire South in the past decade. Why not work on that a*

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*In the second and main premise, if, as the Harlem Congressman avers, the Negro worker is truly "the backbone of the South's economy . . . the source of the South's income," then Mr. Powell, he IS the South and could have little reason to run away from such a substantial affiliation.*

*It is understood that your statements are superlatives (mostly fiction) to carry your illogical point. It is further understandable and admitted that the South does need the Negro as the Negro needs the South in its economic scheme. But the South can get along without the Negro far easier than the Negro can get along without the South.*

*Here is a rapidly multiplying example to illustrate. Under "Hot Copy" on the front page of Sam B. Solomon's MIAMI WHIP last week, he observed:*

*"The other day I passed a cafe downtown and saw a sign 'White Dishwasher Wanted'. Curious to know why emphasis was put on 'white' I asked the proprietor why specify white dishwasher.*

*"He told me frankly that Negroes had become so unreliable that he had to replace them with white employees.*

*"This is an example of what we can expect in the future," the Miami Whip continues. "Even the most menial jobs that were always considered as regular Negro jobs will be taken away from us. It is pitiful that our people have become so trifling and untrustworthy in employment that such displacements must follow. This strikes us as a cue for Negroes to give better service on their jobs or else there will be no jobs on which they will be wanted."*

*And the same is happening fast in every service the Negro has heretofore rendered exclusively. A Negro hotel porter is practically unthinkable in comparatively liberal New Orleans. (Recently our photographer made a picture of white women sweeping and shoveling our garbage at our corner into city trucks in this big cosmopolitan city.)*

*Could you, Congressman Powell, as a representative of the whole race in the greatest Democratic body in the world be serious in trying to coddle the Negro into thinking that blissful ease and security awaits him beyond the Mason-Dixon line, where he can POSE, as illustrator Brent depicts him, dapper and superiorly indifferent to the industry, the pioneering, the blood, the sweat, the sleepless nights; the brain, the skill, the initiative and toil that makes the wheels of Southern Industry and Agriculture turn?—that makes America the richest and most productive country in the world?*

*Don't you know that the South is presently by far richer in opportunity for the Negro? And that sage Booker Washington advised right when he said "Let down your buckets where you are?"*

*It is true that the South has many needs; the Negro South has many, many more. That, precisely, is where opportunity begins: acceptance of the challenge to meet these needs.*

*If a Negro youth is a good musician, I'd say yes, hurry to Harlem and let Joe Glaser, Moe Gale, et al make something out of you and some money on you. If he's a chance Joe Louis I'd say yes, go North and work for generous Mike Jacobs. Even if he's a brilliant Richard Wright I'd say yes, go North and write about the Mississippi of your heritage—and sell it to the South. But if the Negro presently in the South (with his average 3rd grade intelligence) hasn't got these special talents then he'd do well to stick around Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, even Tennessee, etc., where he can laze away in a solacing southern sun if he doesn't want to work. Where he can ever merely exist (but never progress) if he's unwilling to think, to plan, to work and sacrifice in order to achieve his ambitions, for himself—on his own merit and by his own skill; where he can still feed his "bread basket" on good southern hospitality, even though he continues his shiftlessness and irresponsibility. The Southern white man will put up with the Negro, because after all these years he knows him, is patient with him, and likes him. (In queer ways that run the gamut from tenderness to violence.) But, he'll feed him some crumbs, ever and anon, call him "boy" and occasionally lynch him. (As any Negro employer of Negroes is himself sometimes tempted to do. Incidentally, more Negroes killed Negroes in New Orleans since Christmas than were lynched in the entire South in the past decade. Why not work on that a little?)*

*Don't you know Congressman Powell that the Negro must solve his own problems with his own initiative? That he can't escape his problem by running away. The South is not so poor—or wouldn't be, if one third of its population, the Negro, wasn't a liability in many ways. (A liability since the slave promoting Yankee shipping interest sold him to the Southerners at a huge profit and took him away at a huge loss.) Southerners are the same people as the Northerners, coming over here from the same oppressed European countries. Transport Negroes en masse to the North and you'll see pretty quick their common stripe.*

*We are a problem, en masse. Nor does the complete answer lie in merely passing the F. E. P. C., anti-poll tax, anti-lynch and such other political bills that consume billions of dollars worth of time, thought and ink in a furious year-after-year parade of plain bla-bla on the part of vote-baiting supposed to be liberals. Passing all of these phoney bills at once is no panacea for all the ills that the Negro is heir to. Legislation won't solve the race problem. (Follow discussions elsewhere in this and issues to come.) The most respected document in the world, our Constitution, has already guaranteed these things: equal rights, due process of law, the right to vote, etc., for nearly a century. Louisiana has been poll-tax free since Huey Long, but Negroes don't or can't vote here, enmasse. The problem is deeper, and passing a bill is just another way of passing the buck.*

*To quote from the Negro SOUTH'S last month's editorial: "Race riots originate not in the simple incidents that touch them off, but in the long-prevailing, cankerous, social and economic disparities that must be resolved . . . The real causes . . . are deeper, far deeper than a single one-sided overt demonstration such as set off the recent Tennessee riot."*

*Congressman Powell, you and other Northern so-called leaders and periodicals, lulled into a sense of false security and equality by wishful thinking, should look at the cold, crystal-clear facts about us as a minority group and realize that long range, substanial progress for the Negro can only come by merit, and not by force. Realize that most Negroes (recently especially) who go North are those who lack initiative, ability and the willingness to work and save and own, which disparity has made them the cast-offs of the*

*South. And that the picture in the North and West is rapidly changing to adjust itself to this increasing migration. Do you know that even in little Southern hick towns a Negro is Mr. so-and-so with ease if his bank account, initiative and character warrant such respect. Realize that many of the 10,000,000 Negroes down here OWN part of this economy, are in a truth a "substantial part of it," and consequently are so respected. In New Orleans alone there are more than 10 Negro-owned insurance companies, domiciled for the most part in Negro-owned brick buildings, some with a million dollars worth of assets. Here also are 500 Negro-owned cabs, operating 100,000 passenger-paying miles per day.*

*Yes, Congressman Powell, for a great many of the 10 million Southern Negroes who are working and progressing and accomplishing, slowly perhaps, but surely, you can have your Harlem with all of its dandy pimps and petty pickpockets, its vote-baiting politicians and Communist propagandist. You can even ride in the white man's cab, sleep in his hotels, force him to let you eat at his table and dance with his daughter; yea, take the job his industry created for himself; let Harlem rhythm and manhattan cocktails lull you into a dreamy sense of happiness, security and equality; let the communist make you believe the government will take care of you ever and anon (so long as anyone else has bread) and you needn't earn your fare by the sweat of your own brow—but believe me Congressman Powell, a goodly portion of the 10 million realist Negroes below the Mason-Dixon line will never envy you these special privileges. They'll still prefer to take their chances where, according to you, "he is the backbone of the South's economy . . . the source of its income."*

*The Negro SOUTH—in its 4th issue as a magazine, edited, owned and published by Negroes at 1241-43 Dryades St., in good ole New Orleans—and distributed nationally, takes this brave position, unequivocally. (Pardon plug, but please include, agents wanted everywhere.)*

*And finally, we don't want to be white. We think the Negro generally should quit trying to force himself on the white man's society. Why give a damn about a man's company who doesn't give a damn for yours. The very act of throwing yourself on another is a confession of inferiority. [illegible] Gardner's "Plain Talk" in this week's Arkansas [illegible] he said: a race great.*

*One thing more, why won't our young women work? (Note, Mrs. Almena Davis . . . who had a similar point on the men for her Willkie award article last month.) Where has industry and initiative and amibtion and plain womanly decency gone? Disinterested in school, unable to marry, they seem to have resolved on prostitution before they'll hit a lick. "$2.00 per day and a commission," one long-haired, 5th grade Miss sniffled at our offer of employment last week: "Why you can turn a trick and get more than that." Very often, if accosted, they'll tell you with a snap: "I DOESN'T work,". . . period! Only now are the homely and illiterate ones beginning to go back to the kitchens and laundries. Their more glamorous sisters are still riding high, if a little panicky. All during the busy war years, by the thousands, one could see both young and old setting heavily and cherrily on their rickety, dirty, front porches at 10 o'clock in the morning fanning their faces. (A little patience may be entitled to our Veterans who come in your door from the employment office explaining why they can't take your job . . . only "please sign this card and let the employment office know" they applied, and all is well.)*

*In conclusion, we know that there are deep and sinister reasons for many of these short-comings. Originally a great race with a wonderful heritage and many virtues, we have been sold a little short somewhere down the line, many times by our own leaders. Our greatest present needs, other than economic, are health, and educational ones. The South realizes this, and in fairness, is presently essaying to do something about both. Our educational systems must be directed away from the formal, the classic and the fictitious, toward the productive, the creative, and the actual. Agriculture and industry, buying and selling, manufacturing and marketing the great resources of the South and the nation—the backbone and substance of any economy—must slant and dominate the educational curricular and pattern of our high schools, colleges and universities. To teach school must cease to be our only educational aim. We must, in fact, be a part and parcel of a nation's production to be indispensible.*

*These things, Congressman Powell, are The Negro SOUTH'S aim for the Negro in the South. These are the basic things, vicariously unfulfilled by us in the unilateral picture of American economy, that retard our progress and*

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*And finally, we don't want to be white. We think the Negro generally should quit trying to force himself on the white man's society. Why give a damn about a man's company who doesn't give a damn for yours. The very act of throwing yourself on another is a confession of inferiority. In Dan Gardner's "Plain Talk" in this week's Arkansas World (printed in full elsewhere in this issue) he said: "We approach the problem on our knees . . . we shouldn't beg the white man to make us his equal." In effect, he continues: "Equality is a God-given something born in a man, black or white. Let's make ourselves equal by BEING equal". . . and one doesn't have to yell it so loud or assert it so vigorously when one is equal. Gardner summarizes: "Our philosophy should be one of pride of race . . . with the knowledge and ability to compete equally with any and all."*

*Booker Washington, whom Congressman Powell quotes once avered: "Merit, no matter under what skin found will in the long run be recognized and rewarded." Louisiana's own E. D. Tyler expresses it thus:*

*"I am glad to meet a person who is glad that he is black,*
*Who is conscious of his color, and appreciates the fact.*
*I am glad to meet a person who is glad that he is white,*
*Every person has some color, any color is all right.*
*I am glad to meet all people, when they strictly understand,*
*That character makes the person, color does not make the man."*

*Why must so many of us be ashamed to be black? (Brown, bronze, tan, sepia, colored or whatever.) In 12 pages of a big Chicago paper this week were 77 lighter-skin, longer-hair ads. "Lighten dark skin in 3 days . . . here's how you can put on a new face . . . change from dark to lighter loveliness . . . bleach, brighten" was equalled only by "longer hair holds your man, braids, wigs, imported (holy tariff!) human hair . . . Blue steel combs, brass combs . . . ironing, pressing, waving . . . electric treatment, sulpha treatment, glory treatment, tar treatment," ye Gods, atomic bomb treatment! and what have you . . . What foolish, shallow imitators! Our daily prayer: get white or bust! "This Great White God alone is the sum-total of all my earthly ambitions. Oh Lord, just let me seem and look like white and the whole race problem will disappear; I, and all the world will be eternally happy and prosperous." On the other hand, if all Negroes turned white (Schuyler's "Black No More") overnight by some magic we'd still have the race problem, as the Irish and the Jews have, and have had.*

*What a snivling lot of tom-foolery, ignorance and plain crap. How remotely removed are these penny-wise, pound foolish philosophies from the real and basic issues that make a race great.*

*One thing more, why won't our young women work? (Note, Mrs. Almena Davis . . . who had a similar point on the men for her Willkie award article last month.) Where has industry and initiative and amibtion and plain womanly decency gone? Disinterested in school, unable to marry, they seem to have resolved on prostitution before they'll hit a lick. "$2.00 per day and a commission," one long-haired, 5th grade Miss sniffled at our offer of employment last week: "Why you can turn a trick and get more than that." Very often, if accosted, they'll tell you with a snap: "I DOESN'T work,". . . period! Only now are the homely and illiterate ones beginning to go back to the kitchens and laundries. Their more glamorous sisters are still riding high, if a little panicky. All during the busy war years, by the thousands, one could see both young and old setting heavily and cherrily on their rickety, dirty, front porches at 10 o'clock in the morning fanning their faces. (A little patience may be entitled to our Veterans who come in your door from the employment office explaining why they can't take your job . . . only "please sign this card and let the employment office know" they applied, and all is well.)*

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*These things, Congressman Powell, are The Negro SOUTH'S aim for the Negro in the South. These are the basic things, vicariously unfulfilled by us in the unilateral picture of American economy, that retard our progress and make us a problem. These things we will contend for with great vigor. But be damn if we'll ever coddle the Negro into thinking that he's measuring up completely, but for the restrictions imposed on him by the other man. Our present argument is that we need a different approach in supplying these deficiencies. We need first to un-prejudice our own minds, see the beam in our own eyes, ere we try to pluck the mote from the other man's.*

*On the other hand, we like the spunk of an over-all clad, Hazelhurst, Miss., Negro, busy in his woodyard two weeks ago, after a girl solicitor had approached him; when he said without preaching or stopping his work, as the writer drove up lamenting that he had missed a certain "Mr. Charley's" name on the line for a big ad; said he: "Well, we'll see him if we can . . . if you can't go on anyway! Here's $6.00 for a subscription for me and my daughter in Detroit."*

*Yes, by the grace of God, "go on anyway!" Go on! but ON your own. Quit begging! and being so dependent on hand-out help when you have your own skill, genius and initiative. Go on! WITH your own; but follow a leadership that at least makes sense. Go on! FOR your own, with an eye to the advancement of the whole, and all things very soon will be really equal.*

*So, "the die is cast!" with this attack upon the phoney theories of U. S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, one of our supposed-to-be greatest leaders, and the thousands of spheres of influence, Negro and white, similar to his. To all and sundry we can only say "lay on McDuffe!"*

*The Negro SOUTH is waiting—AND WE HAVE MUCH MORE TO SAY. Anticipating your disagreement —which we will print if it be sincere, and not personal— we advise: stay South, young man, and work! because at any time, as you've done many times before, you may have to send your Northern brother a one-way ticket HOME.*

The Negro SOUTH

1241-43 DRYADES STREET
New Orleans 13, La.

**Telephone**
**MAgnolia 2074 or CAnal 3768**

*(Formerly The Sepia Socialite)*

CONFIDENTIAL

Here are selected excerpts from the weekly reports of the veterans traveling in behalf of the veterans services program of the Southern Regional Council. They are best foot forward, admittedly, but they will give you the feel of the work being done.

It is obvious that in the absence of Negro employees of the various official veterans servicing agencies, these men, all but one of whom are Negroes, are welcome and useful wherever they go.

Their job, for the time being, is to get the educational and particularly the trade and farm training opportunities for veterans known, expanded, and used.

HORACE BOHANNON, 23, Atlanta born and reared, nearly four years at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., thirty-seven months in service. Flight officer. Assigned to Georgia. Began work January 7, 1946.

> January 11, 1946. Later in the day I met with the faculty sponsor of the local chapter of "GI" in Ft. Valley, a veterans organization. Although all of the men here are already in a form of training, they have a definite purpose in my plan. They move out into the state to do a sort of practice-teaching job. Having a full knowledge of on-the-job training, they can be ready to impart this knowledge to anyone they meet.
>
> January 15, 1946. On Tuesday evening, I attended the meeting of the Interracial Council of Macon. I was given ample chance to discuss on-the-job training and answered questions. They seem to have a fine council here and from every indication should get something done.
>
> January 16, 1946. Wednesday morning found me making the rounds to the various veterans organizations. The first was the State Veterans Service Office headed by a fellow named ----. I talked with Mr. ---- who is in charge in the absence of the former. He assured me that his office would act with fairness to any and all veterans who came in. Strangely enough, however, his office has absolutely nothing to do with the certification of firms for training. The authority is rested in the Macon Vocational School which will be discussed later. He gave me a list of schools (and of the trades taught; both very limited) in the city and I picked one at random and visited it. I don't know what I expected but I found: an old dilapidated building with virtually no doors or windows, a very poor heating system, and, most despairing of all, poor teachers and worse subject matter. However, here veterans are taught along with 7th, 8th, and 9th grade pupils. Conditions are really deplorable at ----- ----.
>
> February 4, 1946. During the week of February 4, I visited the

towns of Millen, Waynesboro, and Augusta, to further spread the news of job training.

The first person I contacted in Millen was Mr. ----, the local Vocational-Agricultural teacher and certainly one of the town's leading citizens.

It was a very cold morning and since it was such an early hour that I arrived, I'm sure it was only the name of my old schoolmate, Rev. ----, that brought the warm reception at Mr. ----'s. We had breakfast, then talked over the possibility of a job training (farm training) project in this community. Mr. ---- told me that the people in his section were trying to do what they could for the veteran, but this did not amount to a hill of beans. The main occupation in this area is farming and many fellows returning from the service will want to work on their own or someone else's farm. We planned a meeting the following week with all the Vocational-Agricultural teachers in the two counties and one the following week with as many veterans as could be "dug up".

One of the chief fears I found was this: the people are afraid the veterans are not going to remain in Georgia and certainly not on a farm in Georgia unless they can make better than a "hand to mouth living". The practice has been for a vet to come home, say hello to all kin, far and nigh, pick up his bags and away to New York, California, or somewhere. However, they believed that farm training was the answer to all their problems.

February 22, 1946. In Savannah, the first thing I did was to call on the local State Veterans Service Officer. I was ushered in in the usual manner to see a Mr. ----. He told me of a very sad state of affairs in Savannah as far as job training is concerned. He said that few or no white shops admitted Negro workers (He blamed this on the unions). He also said that in cases where Negroes were in white shops, they were only being exploited. He cited an example of a veteran in a furniture shop, supposedly taking upholstering. However, a visit to the shop proved that the boy was unloading and uncrating furniture. He said that the Negro businesses were not trying to help. He said that most of them were trying to see what they could get out of the program.

On the subject of vocational training he brightened "a thousand watts". He seemed very proud to relate that the School at Ga. State College is giving Negro veterans training in shoe repair, auto mechanics, brickmasonry, and sheet metal work, while the vocational school in Savannah (white)

gave diesel engineering, electrical appliance repair, electric motor re-winding, radio repair, etc.

The next day I began laying the groundwork for a Citizens Committee, which will push for better opportunities for job training for Negroes in Savannah. I was unable to contact Major ---- since he was out of the city, but I did call on Mr. ----, head of the Savannah branch of the Boys' Club of America. Mr. ---- is by far the most progressive Negro in Savannah. He told me many things about the industrial and economic conditions of the city. He said he had as members of his board of directors many leading white businessmen and merchants. He seemed to be the man I was looking for. He was definitely in favor of more on-the-job training and suggested I ask Major ---- to be a member of the committee. We arranged a meeting of the Citizens Committee next week.

March 11, 1946. The past week found me going to Athens, Augusta, and Albany. The trip to Athens and the one to Albany were in the interest of the Farm Training Program. In each case there were called together the Vo-Ag teachers of each district in a meeting to discuss the program, its possibilities and just what the Vo-Ag teacher is supposed to do. Mr. --- thinks that a maximum of four programs will be set up for the present. He plans to make each of these as nearly ideal as possible. The places will be chosen as to (1) number of landowners (veteran) in county, (2) availability of school, teacher and equipment.

March 18, 1946. The next day, which was a very beautiful one, I started on a tour of the Veterans Offices. My first stop was the office of the contact representative of the Veterans Administration in Brunswick. I was informed that this office had to do with claims, pensions, and the certification of men. I was told that I should see a Mr. ---- at the Brunswick Vocational School about job training. I found Mr. ---- explaining to a veteran the advantages of job training. Finally, he got around to talking to me. He told me that he liked to think of himself as a Christian. He said it really hurt him to see a Negro veteran enter his office, because he had so little to offer them. He said he had wanted to establish a vocational school with bricklaying, carpentry, and plastering as the course offered. He disfavored offering some of the modern skills because he said "there is no need training a man for a job he can't do around here". I said if the man were trained, he could get employment. He introduced me to the head of the Brunswick Vocational School and told him that he had asked my help in establishing his school. This man, a Mr. ----, became intensely interested in my credentials. He took the letter over to a Mr. ----, County Sup't of Schools. It

I attended the meeting of the Managers of the Negro Insurance Companies. I fully discussed "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" with them. I asked for suggestions to put the program over. All of the managers pledged their support. I am sure they will reach a number of people.

April 11, 1946. Thursday, I went to Gallatin. Gallatin is the County seat for Sumner County. The program is really moving in this county. There are a large number of veterans training under the two programs. Mr. ---- is the Service Officer and has the respect of the entire community. Before going into Service, he was the mayor of this town. I had a very long talk with him. The man is doing such a good job that all I have is praise for him. He invited me to visit him any time I am in Gallatin. Tuesday, a mass meeting was held for the community to explain " On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". The majority of all the Negroes in the community attended this meeting.

April 12, 1946. I spent Friday and Saturday in ----, Tennessee. ---- is the county seat of ---- County. I visited Mr. ---- who is the American Legion Service Officer and the Veteran Service Officer. I told him my mission and asked him if many Negro veterans were in training under the program. Mr. ---- told me he had a problem - there are no places for Negro veterans to train, because the white veterans are training in these places. He said some of the Negro veterans may think he is discriminating, but he was a fair man. He asked my help. He would like to get three or four well-educated Negroes to teach the Negro veterans trades. There will be a mass meeting there Tuesday. Mr. ---- said it would be nice if I could get the community leaders together and have some competent colored man to speak on the GI Bill of rights. I said, "Mr. ----, I think it would be fine if you spoke to them." Mr. ---- said that he would have a panel for Negroes at the mass meeting. Before I saw him, he had not planned to have a panel for the Negroes.

I visited ----, Post Commander of the Negro Branch of the American Legion. I told him my mission. He immediately called a meeting of his Post. I discussed "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training" with the veterans and urged them to file application for "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". Mr. ---- (local service officer) will really have a problem.

April 13, 1946. I spent Tuesday and Wednesday in ----, Tennessee. ---- is the County Seat for ---- County. I visited Mr. ----, who is the Veterans Service Officer. Mr. ---- is now with the U. S. Employment Division, his secretary is



PAGE (s) MISSING

now the Veterans Service Officer. S he is well informed on the GI Bill of Rights. I told her my mission and asked her if many Negroes were in training under this program. She states that there are two training on the job at a white garage. "On the Farm Training" is very slow, as yet they haven't received application blanks from Nashville but expect them any day. I had found this same situation in a number of the counties. When I left her office she thanked me for coming to see her.

I visited Rev. ----, who is the pastor of St. John Baptist Church. He has the largest church in ----. I told him my mission. He admitted he had never heard of "On the Job Training" and "On the Farm Training". He realizes the need for skilled labor and scientific farming. He will tell his congregation about the program at church services. Rev. ---- asked me the names of all the people I had seen. He is going to organize these people into a group and work out a definite program for veterans.

April 18, 1946. I spent Thursday in ---- Tenn; ----- is the County Seat of ---- County. I visited Mr. ----, the Veteran Service Officer. I told him my mission and discussed the program fully with him. Mr. ---- has only been on the job a few weeks.

Mrs. ---- is the former Veteran Service Officer. Mr. ---- told me "On the Job Training" is moving very fast but "On the Farm Training" is moving very slow. He hasn't received the application blanks from Nashville yet. Mr. ---- is working with the Negro Vocational-Agriculture teacher at the high school on the Farm Training program. Mr. ---- admits there are a number of things about the GI Bill of Rights he doesn't know. At least he is frank.

After leaving Mr. ---- I visited Mr. ----, who is the Vocational-Agriculture teacher at -----' School. Mr. ---- has been trying to get some infor mation on the Farm Training program. I gave him the plan of operation for the State of Tennessee, he was very happy to receive this information. Mr. ---- is a former captain in the army and has worlds of influence with the veterans in Henry County. He is the Adj. of the American Legion Post. I am sure he will push both of the programs. The American Legion Post. The American Legion is sponsoring a mass meeting for the community.

April 19, 1946. Friday, I was in ----, Tenn. ---- is in ---- County. There are a large number of Negro veterans

around ----. I visited Mr. ----, who is principal and Vocational-Agriculture instructor at ---- School. Mr. ---- is also the County Agent and the Advisor on the problems pertaining to Negroes. I told him my mission and he knew the GI Bill of Rights very well and has contacted most of the veterans in the county. Sixty (60) applications for "On the Farm Training" have been filled out by him and a large number of applications for "On the Job Training". He is doing what I hope to accomplish in most of the communities. Mr. ---- told me he secured a list of the veterans from the Office of Selective Service and went out and saw each one and told him his rights as a veteran. He is trying to get the County to set up a trade school at ---- School for veterans. A fine job is being done by Mr. ----.

April 21, 1946. Mr. ---- stated "On the Job Training" was just about impossible for Negro veterans in ----(town). A number of them had been to see him concerning "On the Job Training", and he feels sorry for the poor fellows. He has written the State Department trying to find trade schools that take Negro veterans throughout the state. He asked me if they had a man who could teach vocational training, I told him Mr. ---- was a graduate of Fisk and studied woodworking and cabinetmaking at Hampton and was teaching manual training in the school. With a little money he could enlarge his shop to take care of a larger number of men. He asked me to inspect the shop and to make a report to him and have the principal and Mr. ---- to come to see him. I am sure he will work something out.

I visited Mr. ----, the vocational-agriculture instructor at ----- High. Mr. ---- knew nothing about " On the Farm Training". He had received the plan of operation for the State of Tennessee but he did not bother to do anything about it because the County Superintendent had not sent it to him. All of these people are afraid to try even to sell popcorn without permission from the superintendant. I had a very long talk with Mr. ---- and showed him how he was failing his race. He promised me he would see all the veterans who lived on a farm and try to get them lined up to take this training.

May 5, 1946.(A West Tennessee County) Mr. K----introduced me to Mr. B---- and Mr. Z ----. Mr. B---- is the County Agent and has been for twenty-five years. A burden on the State, Mr. Z----- is his assistant. I told them my mission. We discussed "On the Farm Training"program. Both of them knew the program. Mr. B---- told me, they told

him to tell the men about farm training, but give no information. Br. B----- is doing exactly this; however, I did get a chance to talk to Mr. Z----- alone. Both of these men told me all the veterans knew about the program. About that time a veteran walked up. I asked him if the men knew about the farm training program. His answer was " No". Mr. B----- did not believe it. Mr. Z ---- and I drove through the county and it was found that few of the veterans knew about the program. My friend felt sorta bad. We had a long talk and he promised he would push the program from now on. He is going to keep in contact with me.

JOHN W. MERKERSON, 27, a native of Georgia. majored in sociology at Morris Brown College, Atlanta. Thirty months in Service. Did Army personnel work at Ft. Benning. Assigned to Florida and South Carolina. Began work March 11, 1946.

April 6, 1946. (Orlando, Florida) I was given the opportunity to speak to the principals and supervisors at the Floriday State Teachers Association meeting. I told them of our work. I asked them to do all that was possible to get the veterans in their communities to take advantage of their opportunities. I pointed out that for those veterans who can't or won't go in for high school or college training, job training or farm training is a wonderful opportunity.

I met Mr. ---, editor and owner of the -----(Negro weekly). Mr. ---- was in accord with our program. He granted me permission to write an article for his paper. He asked for a set of our pictures of veterans taking job training (mats).

April 14, 1946. One of the first persons I met after arriving in Tampa was Mr. ----, Supervisor of Veterans Education to find the location of a place offering on-the-job training. I found one that was training white and colored veterans, Acme Tire Company, 706 Twiggs Street, Tampa. The veterans are learning recapping, rebuilding, and vulcanizing. I went to the Acme Tire Co. and met the manager, Mr. ----. He is a very fine person. I told him of our work and he congratulated us on our efforts. He showed me around the shop and introduced me to some of the veterans. I talked with three of them and they seemed pleased with their training and were getting along fine. The only complaint was the slowness of the supplementary check from the V. A. They were getting $30.00 a week from the Tire Co. I called the editor and told him of my discovery. He thanked me for the tip.

I met Mr. ----, editor of the Tampa -----. He allowed me

to write an article for his paper. I wrote: "More Negro Businesses Needed to Offer Job Training.

I spoke to a small group of the Hillsbrough County veterans. I tried to encourage them to take advantage of their various benefits and pointed out that for those who did not want to go to school job training was a good deal. I referred them to the office of the Supervisor of Veterans Education for further information.

April 17, 1946. St. Petersburg is giving lots to her veterans both white and colored. The only money that the veteran has to pay is back taxes on land. I talked to one Negro veteran who had secured one of the lots. He paid only $26.00 for it. The section for colored lots is a beautiful place and the Negroes are really taking advantage of the opportunity.

May 5, 1946. My first stop in Miami was the Negro Branch of the USES. This office is located in the Negro district and headed by Mr. ---- and staffed with all Negro personnel, three ladies and two men. I met the entire staff and talked at length with Mr. ---- and the veterans advisor, Mr. ----. Mr. ---- told me that his office has been placing nearly twelve hundred workers monthly but for the month of April, placements had dropped to around three hundred.

Mr. ---- told me that there was not a single job training agency for Negroes in Miami. He stated that he had referred some colored veterans to white agencies but they were refused each time. Mr. ---- also stated that "the colored veterans in Miami are too downright lazy to try to help themselves". The average colored veteran in Miami can be found in the pool room or the beer parlor.

I went to the office of Mr. ----, Director of Veterans Education, Miami. He stated that out of the two hundred and ninety-four on-the-job training programs in Miami, not a single one was for Negroes.

I met Mr. ----, Director of Colored Veteran Service Center. He arranged a conference for the next day with some local leaders both white and colored. This conference was held in Mr. ----'s office. It was attended by Mr. ----(white) of the local post of the A merican Legion, Mr. ---- (white) of the Negro police division and American Legion, Dr. ---- (colored) of the Greater Miami Civic Organization, Mr. ---- (director of the Center) and myself. I told them of my mission in Miami and about job training as I found it in regards to Negroes.

It was believed by all that the Negro business men in Miami did not understand the program and should have it explained to them.

It was suggested and decided on to get a representative from all of the Negro business men in Miami to attend the meeting at which time Mr. ---- will explain job training to them and ask their support.

Mr. ---- of the American Legion is going to help out in regards to getting white places to train Negro trainees. The meeting was very spirited and I believe that we were able to do a little good.

Miami is a town with all kinds of Negro social and welfare agencies. These agencies should provide for better living and yet Miami is falling short in her services to Negro veterans.

WILLIAM B. TWITTY, native of Alabama, served as occupational counselor in the Sixth Service Command. Graduate of the University of Alabama, with two years graduate study in sociology at the University of North Carolina. Assigned to Alabama and Texas. Began work January 15, 1946.

January 23, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----, Veterans Administration interviewer, in the State V. A. Information Center at Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. ---- said two Negroes had applied for apprenticeship training and schooling to every white man. He said they were really interested in it, and if they were veterans they were entitled to it. He said they kept no record of Negro and white applicants and tried to treat them all equal. He said most of the Negroes were very nice and really sincere. He said he was from Selma and that his personal opinions had nothing to do with his job. He did not disclose his personal attitude.

February 2, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----, of Interracial Committee, Birmingham, Alabama. Committee has taken no action to assist veterans. Sees a need for something but does not realize fully the exact need. Has an anonymous committee of leading business men and educators who discuss general interracial improvement. Agreed to have committee of ten or fifteen leading Negroes to meet with white committee to discuss the following and take action: Employment and job opportunity according to skill instead of color Police system - try to get Negro policemen on force; USES - work to get at least one Negro interviewer in office; Veterans

Administration -- try to get one Negro counselor on in main office.

February 19, 1946. Interviewed Dr. ----, State Leader, Negro Extension Work, Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. ---- has 37 Negro county agents in 37 counties and two assistants. He also has 37 Negro Home Demonstration Agents and three assistants. He said he was having difficulty getting qualified men. Dr. ---- said that he or none of his men had done anything about promoting farm job-training and that they had not been informed or asked to cooperate in any way. He said however, that if I would meet with his County Agents in district meetings I could see all of them and discuss the program and that he would be glad to give his assistance and the assistance of his agents. The meetings were arranged for Feb. 27, 28, March 1. 4. 5. and an average of two per day were scheduled.

Interviewed Mr. ----, Director Voc. Teachers, Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. ---- has 41 Vocational-Ag. Teachers in state and will put on several others. These voc. teachers will be in charge of on-the-job farm training for Negro veterans in Ala. He said the new coordinators would have to have 80 percent of normal teachers qualifications. Have twelve new men to put on. He said he felt sure the county agents would assist in expediting the program since most of the county agents were drawn from his staff. He said his meeting for informing Negro Voc. Teachers would be called on March 9th at Tuskegee and that white leaders would meet and explain the program.

March 4. 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----, Co. Supt. of Education, ---- County. Mr. ---- has three coordinators, calls them Veterans Assistants, one Diversified Occupations man who acts as part-time coordinator and had sent a Negro to Montgomery for approval to put him on. Also plans to put ---- (N) on as coordinator of agricultural training, but said the demand was slight. Thus far he had only five requests from Negroes for farm training. He has 99 white veterans enrolled and 30 pending. He has 11 Negroes on industrial job training. Mr. ---- is very capable and a farsighted leader. His program seems to be a fine one, in fact, one of the finest I have seen, and I plan to go back and see further. He will cooperate with the Negroes but they are not requesting the cooperation.

March 5, 1946. Interviewed Mr. ----, Negro County Agent, ---- County. There are no opportunities for veterans and they are leaving the county after saying hello and trying a few weeks to get what they want. Interviewers just pass the buck until veterans quit trying. Men are put off on

jobs at $1 and $1.50 per day instead of drawing readjustment allowance payments. Have four high schools but they try to get boys to return to school regardless of background in preference to job training. Garages have laid off Negro mechanics and put on white trainees. Apprentices get tools and that's all many times. No Negro votes in this county.

Interviewed Mr. ----, Negro County Agent, ---- County. Has very small number that want to farm, most veterans want vocational training, farming only stands for doing without and suffering. Very hard for men to start farming, cannot get land, equipment or credit. Land hard to get because white sell in large lots and many will not sell to Negroes easily. Very few vote, and no veterans of World War II. Tension runs low, veterans are just going away, because opportunities will never be what they want. He will work with Rev. ----, a prominent business man and minister in setting up a committee.

IBRA B. JANUARY, native of Louisiana, recently released from the Army, studied for a year at Tuskegee Institute. Assigned to northern part of Louisiana. Began work on December 17, 1946.

January 27, 1946. (Bastrop) The committee is just getting started, but they are sold on the idea and i expect them to get going before any other parish around this part of the state, the teacher and the preacher's are together they are working hand and hand, they had been trying to get something started to help the Veterans.

February 11, 1946. (Lincoln Parish) Mr. ---- thinks this one of the best programs could be started to help the colored veterans in Lincoln parish, he is going to meet with the committee until they understand just how they can work together and render the best possible service.

Mr. ---- a business man, will be director of this committee he has the confidence of the business white people of that community, he is also on the interracial council they have in this little town, six (6) white six (6) colored.

(--------, La.) I talked with all of them and those that are in town are going to work with the veterans contact committee and get on-the-job training going in a big way.

February 24, 1946. (------, La.) Rev. ---- (white) Executive Secretary Red Cross, a plain man to man talker very frank and out spoken, he has done all that has been

done in assistance to negro Veterans in that Parish, giving them advice as to the best thing for them, he believes the negro Veteran should be organized in some type of organization on the order of the American Legion, so that he too might be informed as to his rights, and that he should be trained to make a living just the same as the white Veterans he believe there should be a committee composed of both white and colored so the white man can use his influence in getting this on the-job training program going in that Parish, he will be more than glad to help the committee in any way possible he can.

---- (col.) principal of the training school in that county has one GI in school they have a good shop, wood work and welding. He did not know they could train veterans under the G.I. Bill of Rights and they had'nt had the time to go up and talk with the Service officer, so now that they know each other they will be able to get the job done in a best possible way by working together.

March 27, 1946. Mr. ----, ---- Parish service Officer, quote, here is a list of names that were given to me some time ago that was to be a committee on service to Veterans in this community, it was my hope that this committee would accomplish certain definite results. I am hoping that your coming here will gather some prospect of the broader aspects of certain problems, peculiar to the Negro Veteran, a program of action for the more satisfactory adjustment of colored Veterans would be a great help to the community. I am willing to do what I can to help them get started. I talked to most of the men, they were waiting on time, Mr. ---- is willing to go out of his way to help them if they will just work together and keep in touch with him, he is trying to make it possible for apprenticeship training in ---- for colored, he told a group how to go about getting them in, but not to use his name because he has no control over this. The union leaders that I talked to in ---- were the type you do not like to meet, but if the building committee continue to work on them they will get some of the Veterans into apprenticeship training, they have lots of building going on.

May 1, 1946. (----- Parish) I went to the Parish Service Officer, Mr. ---- (white) office in the American Legion Bldg. There I asked why the men weren't asking for their educational benefits, quote Mr. Harris, "Every school in this parish has been approved, and I have talked to the colored people at the USO and at one other place in the city and told them of the legal aids that are accessible to negro

veterans and that every effort should be made to see that the colored veterans have this aid accessible in all the communities where it is so badly needed. The only response that I have had was two brick masons (colored). They were in my office wanting to know if they could get some veterans to train, but as yet they haven't sent the veterans in, and they don't find the way here. I have had more colored boys come into this office in one day, since you have been in town, then they have been at any other time. Now if you can get a colored committee that will give me the names of places of business that will train veterans, and get the veterans to come to see me, when you return to ---- you will see a better program in progress.

HARRY L. WRIGHT, a native of Jackson, Mississippi, graduate of Tuskegee Institute's business administration school, three years as fiscal officer with FSA, three and a half years in Marine Corps, twenty-three months overseas. Sergeant-major with 51st Defense Battalion in the South Pacific. Assigned to Mississippi and Arkansas. Began work January 3, 1946.

January 12, 1946. Down at the State Department of Education I met Mr. ----, one of our Directors, and a man sincerely interested in better race relations. Mr. ---- was friendly, sincere and well informed (he even knew of my appointment). He gave me the names of some of his friends who live in Natchez and asked me to say that I was one of his friends whom he wanted them to meet.

February 9, 1946. (Greenwood, Miss.) Dr. ----, a Negro doctor, is the most civic-minded man in his community. Dr. ---- is President of the Negro Civic Organization in Greenwood. His organization has solicited about $6.000 from the community for some kind of community project - but somehow they haven't been able to work out a program. I got an idea, right here - here was an organization well known in the community and with money in their pockets; idle, only because they didn't have some worthwhile project that could get the public's approval. I told Dr. ---- about this Negro businessman in his own backyard who was exploiting Negro veterans just because such an organization as his wasn't doing anything. I explained how his organization could promote a training program for veterans, and I pointed out how it would a good business proposition for the community. Somehow it's easier for the average-thinking fellow to understand things better when things are explained in dollars and cents values. Dr. ---- was sold on this veterans'

program idea. Frankly, I believe the interest of his organization is only because of the popular favor a veterans program will have with their public - yet there is "so much good in the worst of us". I think this idea of finding some already existing community organization in areas, then selling them our veterans program as their project will find favor in most of the communities.

I arranged a conference with the County Superintendent of Education, Prof. ----. It was a real pleasure meeting an old gentleman like Prof. ----. He does his job in a quiet manner - in his county alone, he has six Negro Vocational-Agriculture High Schools. He explained it this way to me, "I look out for my colored schools just like I do for my white schools." Looking at the Yazoo County School System with not one vocational agriculture high school for Negroes, I find a great deal of respect for both Prof. ---- and his statement. Prof. ---- gave me the names and the addresses of all his vocational agriculture high schools for Negroes: I have the On-the-Farm Training Program in mind.

(Yazoo City) I like to get around towns sometimes on my own, just to get that average veterans' feeling. I saw a sign on a building where the Red Cross was giving information to veterans. In the little, dark, segregated reception room, I introduced myself to a clerk; at once she invited me in to see the office manager, Mrs. ----. I could tell right away that Mrs. ---- was uneasy, even after she had seen my credentials - so I gave her my little talk: "I am a Jackson boy; sold papers on the streets; Red Capped at the railway station; went to the public schools; to Tuskegee; off to the war and here I was back in Mississippi, trying to help these colored veterans get settled down." From then on, I was "Harry" to her. She talked freely and gave me a complete view of the affairs of veterans in Yazoo City. She was concerned about the Negro veterans being misinformed about their benefits.

February 23, 1946. (Hattiesburg, Miss.) Here's the situation in a nutshell: I have talked with both white and Negro leaders; I am convinced of the good racial feelings, I could see the city building. The fine school program caught my eye, the community building and the community organizations for Negroes were inspiring; yet I found that the Job Training Program confined the Negro veterans to the same old trades. The industries that were springing up around there still limited their Negro employees to the

laborers' classes, only. Hattiesburg is the most progressive city in Mississippi, yet the Negro veterans who struggle away from the battlefields of the world can expect to move back to the same old pattern of living, if he moves back to the "progressive" city of Hattiesburg. Yet, who will doubt the future? A good house is always built on a good foundation Hattiesburg has something of a good foundation.

March 4, 1946. (Meridian, Mississippi) The Negro high school has better facilities and a better training program for Negro veterans than any other institution of training (Negro) in Mississippi. This school has courses in cabinetmaking, carpentry, radio repair, electricity, and automobile mechanics. These shops are well equipped and all the teachers of the courses are college trained and have practical experience in their trades. In the trade courses, this high school has more than one hundred veterans enrolled, and there are approximately thirty-five veterans on the waiting list of the school. Mr. ---- is principal of this high school. Principal ---- explained that in order to encourage veterans to take advantage of these courses he has placed a placard with the courses offered at the Harris Negro High School in the local office of the Selective Service setup and whenever a veteran reports in there, after being discharged, this placard offering these opportunities stares him in the face - consequently the school receives a steady flow of veterans seeking this training.

(Vicksburg, Miss.) Back at the "Y" the secretary and I sat down and made a list of opportunities for job training and the possible places where this training could be carried on. We discusssed methods in which I had been able to get results. It was decided that Mr. ---- would get all the Negro leaders whom he knew had an interest in the community to go down to the USES office and meet Mr.---, invite him out to speak to these leaders, and from there plan some action designed to reach most of the veterans' needs. I plan to make a return visit to Vicksburg sometime soon.

March 23, 1946. (Little Rock, Ark.) My first task over here I felt was getting in to see the heads of all the agencies who handle the affairs of veterans out in the other parts of the State. I wanted to let these men know what I was doing and how I felt and I wanted to know how they felt about the services their agencies were rendering to Negro veterans particularly. I found every official with whom I talked concerned about how well their programs were benefiting Negro veterans. Of course, I couldn't help them with an answer yet, but I have created in them an interest in the kind of things I am trying to do. All of them have asked me to come back in to see them and to

see them and to tell them what I have found wrong and to tell them what I thought about the situation. Quite often, I had to suggest this procedure in a round-about way, but I gave them the idea, nevertheless.

Father Walker of the Urban League introduced me to a Rev. ----, Negro County Probation Officer, who knew intimately the American Legion Officers. Through Rev. ----, I met Mr. ----, Assistant Adjutant of the State Department of the American Legion. Mr. ---- received me in a most friendly fashion. He is a big fellow with a ready smile and by the "man to man" attitude in which we talked, assured me that he was one of the new progressive thinking young white men. He expressed the liberal view that the American Legion was now taking toward Negro veterans. Mr. ---- asked me to say to Negro veterans in my getting around that within thirty days the A merican Legion would be organizing separate posts for Negroes with equal status to the postsfor white veterans. His office would be pleased to give me an introduction around the State. I won't miss the opportunity.

At the State Capitol, I located the office of an educational official, Mr. ----. By his greeting I could tell that Mr. ---- was a man who had been around. I found him business-like, well informed, and informal in our conference. He explained all the minute details of the training program for veterans in his state. He answered all my many questions, straightforward. Mr. ---- asked me to make an observation of training setups for Negro veterans as I got around and to inform him of my impressions. He admitted that quite a number of people were concerned about the Negro veterans being offered new opportunities in order to entice them to remain in the S outh, and that these people had been in to talk to him about this. When our conference ended Mr. Jones rose, shook my hand in a sincere manner, and walked to the door of his office with me. I have his promise for the cooperation of his office in helping to get my work across.

March 30, 1946. After getting generally acquainted with the officials who run things out in the State; I took a trip down to Pine Bluff. All of the Negroes who handle the "Negro side" of the official agencies are located in Pine Bluff at the Negro Agriculture and Technical College.

Of all the places I have visited, I have never received as hearty a welcome as I did at this college. Mr. Lawrence Davis, one of the local fellows who grew up in the "back yard" of the college is president. He is a young man, business-like, yet friendly; intellectual, yet

commonplace; both the cab driver who drove me out to the college and Mr. ----, State Commissioner of Education, told me of their respect for him.

At my conference with President Davis, I stated my mission and explained that I was not only interested in how well things were working out but also what things weren't working. Mr. ---- gave me this picture of the situation: There are more than four hundred students below college level for courses in trades with a little of the " three Rs" thrown in the course. All the classes were overcrowded. He felt that they could do an excellent job with a certain number, but the enrollment of veterans had increased above the number with which they could do the most effective job of teaching. They were in dire need of more buildings for classrooms, more equipment and more teachers.

President Davis arranged for me to meet with the Coordinator of Veterans and the faculty committee. This committee informed me that they would be forced to refuse admission on April 1st to at least seventy-five veterans, due to the fact that they didn't have building space, equipment and teachers to handle them. This committee pointed out to me that they knew full well that no other school offering trade education on this level was available to Negro veterans anywhere else in the whole state of Arkansas.

April 6, 1946. I have just returned to Little Rock from a visit to ---- and ---- out where Negro veterans can't "hear the school bells ring". My suspicions were confirmed - Negro veterans over in this part of the state are not informed on their rights as veterans and the same group of uninformed community leaders that I've found elsewhere are here.

(--------, Ark.) I took my usual look around the town and had my casual talks with veterans - all kinds of veterans. I went in to have a talk with the Contact Officer, Mr. ----. It would have taken a detective to locate his office if Mr. ---- hadn't known - there was no signs up the narrow passage to his second floor office. Mr. ---- was very courteous especially after I mentioned his boss in Little Rock had asked me to stop in to visit his office. He admitted that Negro veterans weren't taking advantage of their rights to a great extent but he added: "They're doing a good job." I asked how many Negroes did he have on job training (I knew already), he said two- that was just half of my question. He said he had eighty-eight white veterans on job training. I asked

him if he called that a good job when Negroes number more than half of the population. I didn't expect him to smile.

I suggested to Mr. ---- that he and his five school veterans round up as many veterans as they could and to invite Mr. ---- (Contact Officer), Mr. ---- of the USES, and a number of leading Negroes to a meeting where veterans' rights could be discussed.

The meeting was set at 8:00 PM Wednesday night. The two white officials named and a Professor ---- of the white high school met with about fifty veterans and community leaders. I was asked to speak first. I set the stage and told the officials what was needed to be said. As an example of what was needed I asked all the veterans who knew where the Veteran Contact Officer's office was located to hold up their hands - two hands were held. All of the officials spoke plain and sincere and explained all the rights of veterans - I saw that plenty questions were asked. After the veterans meeting the group broke up into little groups, usually a white official, one of the Negro businessmen and a few veterans standing around discussing something that wasn't quite clear in the formal meeting. I was satisfied that "a seed" was planted here.

April 23, 1946. This week I have spent most of my time trying to actually do something about the over-crowded condition at the Negro State College. As planned I went in to have a talk with the American Legion. I had asked them to ponder over the situation awhile, then later we could discuss it. When I arrived they had given the matter quite some thought. The State Commander had told the Assistant Adjutant, my friend Mr. ---- to suggest that I inspect two of the Relocation Projects with a view toward recommending that the State take over one of these centers to establish a trade school as an extension of the Negro State College. I liked the idea right away. I have found that whenever we criticize, the question is always put to us: "What can we do about it?" This project idea could be my answer.

At the Veterans Administration's office I took one of their promises "off ice" and asked them to authorize their Negro Veterans Advisor, Mr. ---- of Pine Bluff to take this trip with me. I wasn't surprisedthat my request was granted. I took the bus down to Pine Bluff, from there Mr. ---- and I motored down to McGhee, Arkansas, then about twelve miles to Rohwer, Arkansas, back to McGhee and about twenty miles to Jerome, Arkansas. At the Rohwer Re-location Project, I

presented my credentials and added that the State Department of the American Legion was interested in us seeing all the features of the camp. The officials were then very cordial. We were shown every feature of the camp by one of the Colonels who insisted on driving us in his car. The project is a dream. With a small sum of money the State could convert this project into an excellent trade school for veterans. There is enough housing to accommodate 3,000 veterans, their families and for classrooms and the like. I am enclosing a list of the facilities available. Here is a wonderful opportunity.

May 7, 1946. On my last night in Texarkana, I was invited to speak to the Negro Chamber of Commerce. A group of businessmen and a few of the professionals. There were about thirty persons at the meeting; which was a good cross section of the community; a few preachers, even a farmer, cafe owners, barbers, one doctor, several teachers, a plumber. Like most Negro organizations, this organization was trying to get a program. I talked on "New Opportunities for the Negro Community through the Veterans Education Program". I kept my talk on a simple everyday basis, in other words, I talked their language. I hit the school problems I had seen aroun there. After explaining the opportunities for job training in the business establishments - the owner of an auto mechanic shop said that he would like to take at least two veterans as trainees. A veteran who had heard I was to speak had tipped in the back of the meeting. He rose and said that he was looking for a good job. The auto mechanic said, "Well, boy, you've just found yourself a job." I had said to white officials in the town that I would ask this organization to invite them in to speak. I suggested this method to the Chamber of Commerce in keeping with current opportunities. After my talk, the organization requested their president to visit all of these officials and to personally invite them to one of the meetings. The president said, "I'll go to their offices tomorrow morning." The situation in Texarkana is hopeful.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Meeting of the Executive Committee

May 22, 1946

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the SRC Conference Room at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning May 22, 1946. Dr. Guy Johnson reported that the Chairman, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who only recently returned from Japan, was unable to attend the meeting because of pressure of regular duties. Therefore, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

1. IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Paul D. Williams be elected to serve as Chairman of the session.

The following were present: Rufus E. Clement, Leonard Haas, Gordon B. Hancock, T. James McNamara, Frank Spencer, Josephine Wilkins, Paul D. Williams, P. B. Young, Guy B. Johnson, Harold L. Trigg, Emily H. Clay, Secretary, Mrs. Henry Havens, and Ray Warwick.

As the minutes of the February 22 meeting were mailed to the members, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

2. IT WAS VOTED to dispense with the reading of the minutes.

Mr. Williams, after welcoming the members of the Committee and commenting on the large attendance, said it was his impression that "in the office of the Southern Regional Council, at least, we have real democracy in action," with well-trained members of both groups working together. He expressed the opinion that if the Council is to go forward the portion of its program which deals with "social justice in relation to our Negro brother must receive a large part of our attention." Mr. Williams called attention to a new book, A Negro's Faith in America, by Spencer Logan, from which he read the following quotation: "I am a Negro American. All my life I have wanted to be an American." In his closing remarks, Mr. Williams expressed pride in the selection of Mrs. Emma C. Clement, one of our Council members and the mother of a distinguished member of this Committee, as American Mother of 1946.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE

Miss Clay reported that the Council now has a membership of about 1400 and that new members are being added each day. She said that Dr. Johnson had requested her to make a statement concerning our income since January 1. This she did as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Education Board | $ 6,000.00 |
| Julius Rosenwald Fund | |
| To General Budget | 5,000.00 |
| To Veterans Service Division Budget | 20,000.00 |
| Phelps-Stokes Fund | 200.00 |
| Division of Home Missions and Church Extension, Board of Missions and Church Extension, The Methodist Church | 1,000.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions and Church Extension, The Methodist Church | 1,000.00 |
| Board of Home Missions, Congregational and Christian Churches, American Missionary Association Division | 750.00 |
| SRC Membership Dues | 771.00 |
| Contributions | 405.00 |
| Miscellaneous-Literature | 512.00 |
| New South and Mailing List Subscriptions | 383.00 |

Miss Clay explained that the membership dues and contributions here reported were received mostly from new members and that notices of 1946 dues would be sent out on May 23.

VETERANS PROJECT

At the request of Dr. Mitchell, who was in Buffalo attending a meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Dr. Guy Johnson told briefly of the work of the Veterans Service Division. Dr. Johnson read some excerpts from a confidential statement prepared by Dr. Mitchell from reports of members of the Veterans Division field staff:

> January 16- Wednesday morning found me making the rounds of the various veterans organizations. The first was the State Veterans Office headed by a fellow named ----. I talked with Mr. ---- who is in charge in the absence of the former. He assured me that his office would act with fairness to any and all veterans who came in. Strangely enough, however, his office has absolutely nothing to do with the certification of firms for training. The authority is vested in the ---- Vocational School which will be discussed later. He gave me a list of schools (and of the trades taught; both very limited) in the city and I picked one at random and visited it. I don't know what I expected but I found: an old dilapidated building with virtually no doors or windows, a very poor heating system, and, most despairing of all, poor teachers and worse subject matter. However, here veterans are taught along with 7th, 8th, and 9th grade pupils. Conditions are really deplorable at ----.
>
> February 22- In ----, the first thing I did was to call on the local State Veterans Service Officer. I was ushered in in the usual manner to see a Mr. ----. He told me of a very sad state of affairs in ---- as far as job training is concerned. He said that few or no white shops admitted Negro workers (he blamed this on the unions.) He also said that in cases where Negroes were in white shops they were only being exploited. He cited an example of a veteran in a furniture shop, supposedly taking upholstering. However, a visit to the shop proved that the boy was unloading and uncrating furniture. He said that the Negro businesses were not trying to help. He said that most of them were trying to see what they could get out of the program.

On the subject of vocational training he brightened "a thousand watts." He seemed very proud to relate that the School at ---- State College is giving Negro veterans training in shoe repair, auto mechanics, brickmasonry, and sheet metal work, while the vocational school in ---- (white) gave diesel engineering, electrical appliance repair, electric motor re-winding, radio repair, etc.

Dr. Johnson told the Committee that he thought the Veterans Division staff was doing a fine job of checking up on what is being done for the veterans. He said that Dr. Mitchell had asked him to report, further, that he had just added to his staff a young man in Texas and that he has released one full-time man and employed two part-time workers in Louisiana. He also is contemplating the employment of a white Antioch College student to work in Virginia and North Carolina during the summer.

It is Dr. Mitchell's opinion, Dr. Johnson stated, that his division can be reduced by the end of the year to his secretary and himself, as he feels that the state and federal agencies will be doing a much better job by that time. Already five Negro coordinators have been added to the state pay roll in Alabama, several in Tennessee, and several in Florida. He believes that the work which his staff members have been doing is partially responsible for these changes. Dr. Mitchell reports that the national Veterans Administration "has opened up some," though in a segregated way, by putting in some Negro Guidance Centers. One is being established at Atlanta University and there are a number of others in the South, he said. Dr. Mitchell has expressed some concern over what is coming to be called "52-20 Clubs" among the veterans; that is, unemployed veterans who will draw $20 a week for fifty-two weeks. He thinks that the expansion of on-the-job training might help to overcome this.

After further discussion and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

3. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Committee feels highly encouraged by the report of Dr. Mitchell and commends him and his associates for the splendid work they are doing.

Dr. Johnson told the Committee that Dr. Mitchell had sent to the Negro press mats of pictures which he had had made of on-the-job training and that these had been used rather widely. He also called attention to two articles written by Dr. Mitchell- "On the Job Instruction Offered GIs", in the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and "Veteran in Search of a Peacetime Future," in the magazine Pulse - and to the booklet Post War Planning for Negro Veterans, a report of a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, in which the Veterans Division participated.

Dr. Hancock asked what success Dr. Mitchell had had in getting this material to the white press. Mr. Warwick explained that Dr. Mitchell was particularly interested in getting it to the Negro press in order to acquaint the reader with on-the-job training. He said, however, that it was rather difficult to get the white papers to carry such news. Dr. Hancock suggested that so far as possible "we get a closer contact with the white press of the South."

JACKSONVILLE SURVEY

Dr. Johnson told the Committee that the survey of the Negro community in Jacksonville, with which the Council staff has cooperated in an advisory capacity, has been completed and that he and Dr. Trigg and one of the local advisers from Jacksonville spent several days in the office this month editing the report and preparing it for publication. The finished report will be available in the near future and the Council will have at least one hundred copies. We plan, Dr. Johnson said, "to boil the study down and popularize it for a quarterly issue of New South, perhaps in September, "by which time we hope to begin to see tangible results. It is expected that out of the study will come a local continuing committee to see that action is taken on the recommendations, and the local people have asked Dr. Johnson and Dr. Trigg to meet with them next week to advise them on the kind of committee to set up. Dr. Johnson said that the Council had gained several hundred friends in Jacksonville as a result of the survey, which he hopes will become a pattern for community study. He reported that inquiries concerning similar studies have come from several other places and that he had replied that the Council would be glad to cooperate in such studies, but that a larger amount of money should be made available for the study inasmuch as it will not be possible hereafter for us to bear the expense of sending staff members to assist in planning and conducting the study. It was his feeling that at least $5,000 should be provided for a community survey. (Jacksonville had only $2,000.) Dr. Johnson said that he would like to have the advice of the Executive Committee concerning our future participation in such studies.

Mr. Williams expressed the conviction that our cooperation in the Jacksonville survey is one of the most significant things that the Council has done. At his request Mrs. Havens commented on the background of the survey and said that in her opinion one of the greatest results is the fact that through their own participation in the survey the Jacksonville people have become acquainted with conditions and, therefore, have a greater interest in improving the local situation.

After general discussion, Dr. Johnson offered the following recommendation from the staff:

> That we be authorized to encourage similar surveys in other communities and to take a direct part in them when asked to do so, provided we have the time and provided the local communities have sufficient funds to reimburse the Council for expense incurred.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

4. IT WAS VOTED that the recommendation be adopted.

Mr. Haas asked whether it would be practical to solicit independent funds to assist the communities in making studies. During the discussion which followed, Mrs. Havens said it was the opinion of the committee in Jacksonville that there is a distinct advantage in having the study financed by the community; the local people then feel that it belongs to them and are, therefore, more obligated to see that the recommendations are carried out.

Mr. Williams expressed the hope that we might get someone to do an article for a national magazine on the survey.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, INVESTIGATION

Dr. Johnson told the Committee that SRC began investigating the Columbia incident the day after it happened and had continued to check up on the situation. Late in March we got in touch with the Department of Justice and suggested a Federal Grand Jury investigation. At their request a copy of a confidential report of our investigation was mailed to the Department of Justice on April 6, and Dr. Johnson had a long conference in Washington with the Chief of the Civil Rights Section on April 8. The report has since been revised and will appear in the May issue of New South.

Dr. Johnson said that as a result of his interview at the Department of Justice, at which time the white primary and the Ku Klux Klan were also discussed, we have a good working relationship with the Department, and we have promised to send them any reports or observations on any confidential material which we may have on such subjects.

NEGRO POLICE AND POLICE TRAINING

It was reported that Richmond, Virginia, is making some progress toward getting Negro police. Two Negro officers are on probationary status at present and are not in uniform. Negroes have been added recently to the police force in Port Arthur, Texas, and in Ahoskie, North Carolina. Dr. Johnson said that we do not want to be too quick to claim credit, but that members in various places have told us that it was work started by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and continued by the Council which was largely responsible for getting Negro police in their communities. Dr. Young expressed some disagreement with this statement, saying he believed that the addition of Negro police to the Norfolk police force was largely the result of local efforts over a long period of time.

Dr. Johnson reported that some work has been done on a manual for the training of police officers similar to A Guide to Race Relations for Police Officers, prepared by the American Council on Race Relations for use in California. We propose to contact the Southern Governors Conference, Dr. Johnson said, in the hope of persuading them to get their various state departments of justice, state highway patrols, etc., to sponsor training courses based on the manual which we are preparing. We now have a list of police officers and sheriffs in the South who have shown some interest in the California manual, Dr. Johnson stated.

FELLOWS

At our February meeting the advisability of bringing the SRC Fellows to Atlanta for a sort of clinic was discussed and it was decided to hold such a clinic provided special funds for this purpose could be found. Mr. Williams reported that on a recent visit to New York he conferred with Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board concerning the possibility of our securing a grant from the Board. Dr. Davis was interested, Mr. Williams said, and had since asked for more specific information to be presented to his Executive Committee in June, at which time consideration will be given to our request for funds to finance the clinic.

STATE DIVISIONS

Dr. Johnson reported that at a meeting in Jackson on March 21 the Mississippi Interracial Council completed its merger with the SRC and formed the Mississippi Division. The South Carolina Committee already had an affiliated status, but at a meeting in Columbia on March 28 the Committee voted officially to become a State Division of the Southern Regional Council. The Florida Division held its first meeting in Tampa on April 26, at which time it was decided to center attention on a study of education in Florida. The members present at that meeting also passed a strong resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan. Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Havens reported that the meeting received excellent publicity throughout the State and in some papers outside Florida.

We are still working on the organization of a division in Louisiana, Dr. Johnson said, the Texas Interracial Commission is now showing more interest in becoming a State Division of SRC, and plans for the organization of Tennessee members into a State Division later in the year are in the making. Dr. Johnson pointed out that our chief need as we organize state divisions is for more staff to help with their programs or for enough money in each state to enable them to have at least part-time executives to carry on their work.

TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Dr. Johnson reported that the transportation study in Atlanta had been "put largely on Mrs. Tilly's shoulders." He read the following report from Mrs. Tilly:

RACIAL SEPARATION IN TRANSPORTATION STUDY

The Study of Racial Separation in Transportation has been presented at the annual meetings of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, to the Augusta Interracial Committee, to the Georgia Council of Church Women, and to the Jurisdiction Committee on Christian Social Relations of the Methodist Church.

A committee of the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee has been formed here in Atlanta and is appointing sub-committees to formulate action on the various sections of the study.

(a) Health aspects of the Study. A sub-committee will take the pictures showing the conditions of the restrooms at the bus and Terminal stations to the city health authorities.

(b) Public relations aspects of the Study. A sub-committee has been twice to see Mr. Mitchell of the Georgia Power Company about the handling of passengers on busses and street cars within metropolitan Atlanta. Two members of the Georgia Power Company staff appeared before the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee and listened to the facts presented to them. They agreed to work with the Committee in the elimination of the trouble.

A sub-committee has been to see the solicitor about the impossibility of getting any conviction of drivers of the busses and street cars for rough handling of passengers. The committee is preparing facts to present to the Grand Jury.

The Study is to be integrated into the course of study which all Southern church women will make this summer on Christians and Race. It will be featured at the summer assemblies of church women this year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Commander Spencer referred to the recommendation in the minutes of the February meeting concerning a statement of church leaders and expressed the feeling that this is one of the most important things which the Council might do.

Mr. Williams read a letter, which came by special delivery during the meeting, from Mr. Philip Randolph, expressing appreciation for a telegram concerning FEPC received from the Council at the time of the Madison Square Garden meeting.

Dr. Johnson told of a request which we had received to sponsor performances of "Carmen Jones" at the City Auditorium. It was the consensus that this would not be advisable.

Mr. Williams recalled that at the February meeting it was voted to recommend to the Board of Directors the appointment of a National Advisory Board, in compliance with the by-laws. He asked Mr. Haas, our Counsel, whether this could be done through correspondence. Mr. Haas expressed the opinion that such action would require a meeting of the Board.

After expressing appreciation for the presence of the members attending the meeting, Mr. Williams asked that Dr. Young and Dr. Hancock "say a word." Dr. Hancock suggested that Dr. Young speak for both of them.

Dr. Young assured Mr. Williams that both he and Dr. Hancock were delighted when he was chosen as President of the Southern Regional Council. He gave a brief review of the background of the Council and expressed the opinion that "all of us feel that we have in the Council a group of people who have dedicated themselves to the task of achieving social justice, not only for Negroes but for the white people and for other racial groups who may reside in the region." Dr. Young recalled a recent statement of the Governor of Virginia, who said that the white people of the South cannot prosper and be happy unless the colored people prosper and are happy, and the colored people cannot prosper and be happy unless the white people prosper and are happy. He was convinced that this is the general sentiment of all members of the Southern Regional Council, who want to work along broad, constructive lines on problems that may be solved probably not today or tomorrow, but in the years or months to come. Dr. Young said that the program covered by the agenda for this meeting furnished the basis for "remarkable action." He expressed the hope that the

Council might examine the situation pertaining to crime in the South, particularly in Virginia, where he felt that there was "a sort of tradition to bend over backward to be lenient with Negroes who commit crimes against other Negroes." He suggested that it would be helpful if the SRC Fellows could make a study of crime in the South.

Mr. Williams thanked Dr. Young for his remarks and requested Msgr. McNamara to offer a closing prayer, after which the meeting adjourned.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

June 5, 1946

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Hope Valley Farm
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Will:

My reports from the veterans who are traveling for us show that all over the South new, small trade schools are popping up. They are usually just one or three trade courses added to existing Negro high schools. I suppose most of them use Smith-Hughes money for part payment of teachers. They are small and shabby. But they are in each case the product of an effort by local people. They are mostly of course to satisfy the wishes of Negro veterans for trade teaching. I doubt if they get much tuition money from the Veterans Administration. The federal money benefit is the GI pay to the veterans.

Looking ahead, you can see that these could be the basis of a widespread network of decent Negro trade training schools.

What is the way to get them looked at, nursed, multiplied, and brought along? We cannot have much hopes out of Studebaker and ~~even~~ perhaps less out of the RRA, whose business it properly is.

My hands are fairly full. Where could we turn for a man or a small staff to be engaged - I don't care by whom - to visit a number of these, write them up in State Education Journals, and interest officials and citizens in Counties and States in furthering them?

Or are there quite other things that should be done about them?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Which Way Is Better?

**Two Simple Choices Are Offered Americans: Democracy and Human Decency and Justice —or the Illegal Tyranny of Hate-Poisoned Hoodlums and Needless Conflict and Brutality. These Two Stories From the Atlanta Constitution of July 4th, 1946, Give Us Living Examples of Both. To Have the Good We Must Fight the Bad.**

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## All Faiths and Races Celebrate Fourth of July at Stone Mountain

By WELLINGTON WRIGHT

In ceremonies dedicated to the cause of faith and toleration, Atlanta yesterday engaged in a Fourth of July celebration, the first peacetime event of its kind in five years.

The Armed Services and prominent public officials joined with the American Legion to make this celebration a solemn reminder of the great motives which led American soldiers to fight and to die on all the battlefields of the world.

The highlight of the day was the American Legion ceremony at the foot of Stone Mountain. At this affair, starting at 3 p. m., Gov. Arnall spoke on behalf of the State, Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey for the Navy and Col. George L. Holsinger for the Army.

In addition, representatives of all faiths and races made their pleas for the cause of patriotism and tolerance. They asked, in short, that America rededicate itself to the causes which led great Americans to put their signatures on the Declaration of Independence 170 years ago.

By official proclamation, the day was also a "welcome-home" day for the veterans of World War II from the Fifth Congressional District. To that theme, Gov. Arnall addressed his remarks.

"I am glad to be here," he said, "as the guest of the American Legion. For there is no organization in America which better represents the sentiment against hatred, intolerance, bigotry and prejudice. Your organization carries on the American way of life. And for those men and women who served on the 34 battle fronts of World War II, and whose bravery won the war for us, there is still a job to do. They, and we, must see to it that the peace they won is achieved and protected.

"There will be no freedom in this world until all men are free. Americans have it in their power to lead the entire world to freedom. That is our destiny. If we do not achieve it, we shall fail. And we shall not fail!"

Vice Adm. Barbey, Chief of Amphibious Operations for the Navy during World War II, then made a plea for Americans to guard the peace they won with so much sacrifice. To do that, he said, we must always maintain a reasonable state of preparedness.

In discussing this situation, Vice Adm. Barbey said, in part:

"Like so many of you, I have fought in two terrible world wars in defense of the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence. We all hope that we have seen our last war, and yet there is much talk that another war is inevitable.

"The very thought is frightening. The deadliness of the atomic bomb has again been demonstrated. Perhaps it will be eliminated as an instrument of war. But there are rumors of other frightening and terrifying weapons. We can only hope and pray that all war may be eliminated. Until that millenium arrives, we must be vigilant and strong.

"The way of life and the form of government that we have built up in 170 years of independence must not be snatched from us with the suddenness of modern war. To you veterans is entrusted the responsibility of guarding and protecting the peace that you have won.

" 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!' "

The next speaker was Col. Holsinger, Chief of the Personnel Division of the Seventh Army Headquarters here. He paid a tribute to the men and women of World War II and expressed appreciation of the Army for the efforts which brought final victory.

The succeeding part of the ceremony was a lesson in tolerance. For at this point William G. McRae, Commander of the American Legion for the Fifth Congressional District, introduced a Negro preacher, a rabbi, a Catholic priest and a Protestant minister. Each of them, in turn, introduced a veteran of his own faith and race.

The first of these speakers was the Rev. William Holmes Borders, Negro, Pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, who made a speech which received great applause.

"I am proud of Georgia," he said, "because it is one of the greatest states of the Union. I am proud to be a Georgian, for I was born in Macon. I am proud of the progress that Georgia has made under Gov. Arnall. I am proud, too, that the members of my race have had a chance to do their part in winning this great war. And, as in the past, I now pledge our loyalty for the future.

"The man I am going to introduce to you represents all the people of my race who since the beginning of our Nation have made sacrifices for America. In his own way, he is the embodiment of all that Americans stands for."

He then introduced Clifford Davis, who served for more than three years in Europe as a member of the 356th Engineers.

Rabbi Harry Epstein next made a plea for continued faith and toleration.

"We realize that the voice of our history speaks to us," he said. "We are summoned to the call of our destiny. One hundred and seventy years of our glorious history look down upon us."

He then introduced Robert Haber, of Atlanta, who was a major in the Sixth Armored Division of the Third Army under Gen. Patton.

Capt. Louis Evon, Catholic chaplain at Fort McPherson, then spoke and presented Bob Chess as the Catholic veteran.

The Rev. William Courtney Oakes, Pastor of the Edgewood

(*Continued on other side*)

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### 'NOT A CRACKPOT—A PRODIGY'

## Tennessee's Klan Kleagle Only 22, But Has He Mass Murder Plan?

By JIM FURNISS

Near the Tennessee border, in the quiet of the North Georgia hill country, an intense, pimply-faced young man is systematically planning the mass murder of human beings on a scale which makes Nazi Germany seem a haven for the oppressed by comparison.

Although only 22 years old, Jesse B. Stoner, the Kleagle for the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee, is considered no crackpot by fellow Klansmen who admire him as a prodigy for his amazing feat of organizing the hooded order throughout the State.

Admitting he thinks Hitler was too moderate, Stoner, with a quick little laugh, explains that he and his men plan to be "more modern about it," using gas, electric chairs, shooting, hanging—"whatever way seems most appropriate"—in eliminating all Semitic peoples except Christian Jews. These he would settle in another land—not Palestine.

**BEGAN CAREER IN 1942**

Stoner's career as a Klan hero began in 1942 when he was given the title of Kleagle by Imperial Wizard James Colescott, head of the organization for the United States. The young man relates that he joined the Klan since it seemed imprudent during the war to associate himself with some of the other organizations whose leaders then were being arrested for sedition.

Interviewed at his home, Stoner, a pudgy little man with close-cropped hair and red-rimmed eyes, spoke freely of his dream for a new America. He explained that the Republican and Democratic parties were poor places for a man who is attempting to work with prejudice.

"Look what happened to Ham Fish in New York. The first thing he knew, the leaders of both parties were after him."

As a consequence, Stoner plans to form a third political party with a nucleus of Klansmen which will deal with what he calls racial and religious problems in a wholesale if ruthless, manner. He will ad-

(*Continued on other side*)

# FOURTH

(*Continued from first page*)

Avenue Baptist Church, represented the Protestant faith. He introduced Harold F. Johns, who served in the Army as sergeant.

Commander McRae then presented an American flag to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association and Scott Candler, County Commissioner for DeKalb County, officially received it. Cmdr. Elmer Hubble, of the Harold Byrd Post No. 66 of the American Legion, Decatur, and Cmdr. Marvin Medlock, of the Atlanta Post No. 1, officiated at the raising of the flag.

The Drum and Bugle Corps of American Legion Post No. 1, Atlanta, furnished the music for the ceremony.

During the morning, 72 organizations took part in a Fourth of July parade. Starting at Baker Street, the parade marched through Peachtree to Whitehall Street and disbanded at Mitchell Street. Maj. Gen. E. W. Smith was the Grand Marshal.

There were four Army units in the parade—two composed of white troops and two of Negroes. The white detachments were the 1,290th Engineers' Combat Battalion and the 74th Field Artillery Battalion. The Negro units were the 22d Tank Company and the 25th Combat Team (foot soldiers).

Army plans to bring troops from Fort Bragg, N. C., miscarried because most of these units had previous engagements in other cities.

# KLEAGLE

(*Continued from first page*)

mit women because they are "more gullible, easier to fool."

**ESSENCE OF NEW PARTY**

The essence of the new party will be "to make being a Jew a crime, punishable by death."

"We'll just take them out and kill them," he grinned. "That may sound a little extreme but other countries have done it."

In furtherance of these aims, Stoner has had a stamp made marked "Down with the Jews," which he prints on all letters, "except when I'm writing to Government offices, of course." He also hopes to substitute this stamp for "sincerely yours" in all correspondence by members of his party.

Regarding Negroes, Stoner blandly suggests all colored people be relocated in Africa "where we can send them some Cadillacs and make them happy." He would like similar action to be taken with Japanese, Chinese and Southern Europeans, whom he does not consider white.

The country as it is now is not much to Stoner's liking. He sees President Truman as a traitor to the principles for which he, Stoner, stands. In a letter to Stetson Kennedy, author of a soon-to-be-published book on Fascistic organizations entitled "Southern Exposure," Stoner went so far as to write:

"Congress should impeach President Truman for betraying America to the Jews."

**HITS SUPREME COURT**

He has similar things to say about the Supreme Court, particularly Charles Evans Hughes, whom he pictures in most uncomplimentary terms for his attempts to alleviate racial tensions. The Nation's sedition trials during the war also are indicative of how the country is being run, Stoner opined. In this connection he later mentioned that his idea of the greatest living American is Col. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, now under a double indictment for sedition in Washington.

Possessed of a shrewd, quick mind, he has learned much from his association with Klan officials and his career as a Klan organizer. Concerning the internal politics of the Klan, he remarked that Imperial Wizard James Colescott, leader of the Klan Corporation whose charter Georgia now is attempting to annul, is purposely keeping himself in the background these days.

According to Stoner, Colescott realizes that the Klan Corporation is a dead issue unless it is able to pay off the huge tax assessment slapped on it in 1944 by the Treasury Department. In the Association of Georgia Klans, however, Stoner sees a means whereby the organization can continue to operate without the government walking in.

"If the Klan is organized State by State the way Green has done in Georgia, the government can't go into the Atlanta headquarters and find out what's going on in California or Illinois."

**OWN HISTORY**

Stoner's own history with the hooded order also gives some indication of the present status of Klan affairs. After Colescott suspended activity of the Klan on a national basis in 1944, Stoner continued to operate as a organizer. Since he was not yet 21, he could not rent a post office box in his own name for communication purposes and therefore used the name of R. W. Byerly.

Leaning against a bank of poison oak—"Poison oak doesn't bother me"—Stoner steadfastly refused to have his face photographed.

"After all, it would be kind of dangerous having people I don't know recognizing me on the street," he said, explaining his penchant for invisibility.

In December of last year, Stone, who suffers from a Goebbels-like limp and sinus trouble, decided to go to Florida for his health. At the same time, he said, his Tennessee Klan posts were taken over by Green, who chartered them in the name of the Association of Georgia Klans.

"Of course I could run Green out whenever I wanted to," Stoner confided.

Regarding a possible rift between Green and Colescott, on the grounds that Green was in position to take control of the Klan from his former boss, Stoner was certain that Georgia, Tennessee and Florida—and probably most of the country—"would go for Colescott" if the issue were ever brought to a head.

At the moment, Stoner is engaged in selling copies of "The Protocols of Zion," a bitterly anti-Semitic pamphlet whcih received great currency in Europe through the efforts of the late Adolph Hitler. The fact that he charges $2 for this brochure and has stamped his favorite epithet against the Jews on the inside of each envelope in which the pamphlet is mailed may have laid him open to action by the Department of Justice.

**CHATTANOOGA COMPLAINS**

In Chattanooga, for example, local citizens complained to the Post Office Department and the matter was referred to the Justice Department in Washington in May for a decision on the legality of Stoner's use of the mails.

Undaunted, Stoner soon will have another book available for distribution which he himself has written. He described it as his effort to disprove certain theses on racial matters by reference to the Bible. The book, to be printed in Chattanooga through the auspices of an unidentified Chattanooga businessman who will underwrite all costs of printing and advertising, will sell for $3, Stoner added.

The new book is an integral part of his new party, he said, both of which will be pushed from an undercover office. As far as help goes, he has recruited a bookkeeper and several Klansmen to assist with advertising and mailing. Plans to run a candidate for Congress in the Third Tennessee District, however, have been deferred until 1948, he said.

While Stoner is at issue with the Klan on various points—"I know lots of Catholics who are anti-Jew, so why should I exclude them?" he maintains close contact with the Klan as a recruiting ground for members of his new party.

**Reprinted by**

**Southern Regional Council**

**63 Auburn Ave., N. E.**

**Atlanta 3, Georgia**

## Can There Be Any Question About America's Choice?

**Single copies of this leaflet may be obtained free on request; bulk orders, 50 cents per 100; order from:**

**Southern Regional Council, Inc.**

**63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.** **Atlanta 3, Georgia**

July 19, 1946

Miss Dorothy A. Elvidge
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Miss Elvidge:

As requested in your letter of June 17, I am sending you below a statement of the account of the Veterans Service Division of the Southern Regional Council from February 1 through June 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in bank February 1, 1946 | | $ 1,610.92 |
| Payments on appropriation from the Julius Rosenwald Fund | | 20,000.00 |
| | | 21,610.92 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| Salaries | $ 11,663.68 | |
| Travel | 6,541.47 | |
| Rent | 175.00 | |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 152.64 | |
| Supplies-Equipment | 181.02 | |
| Printing-Literature | 140.75 | |
| Special Services | 25.00 | |
| Subscriptions to Magazines | 14.00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 255.98 | |
| Postage-Express | 31.43 | 19,180.97 |
| Balance in bank July 1, 1946 | | $ 2,429.95 |

If it is possible to send us another payment on the appropriation next week, we shall greatly appreciate it, as the balance brought forward on July 1 is almost exhausted.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Copies to
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. George S. Mitchell

SERVICES TO NEGRO VETERANS IN THE SOUTH

The thirteen Southern states will shortly have some 600,000 Negro veterans of World War II. They are the cream of our young Negro manhood. They are healthy; they have schooling, experience, travel, and a foundation of skill. In a few years time they will be the active leaders of the Negroes in the South. They are ambitious, mature, and reserved. They are mostly determined that early in their lives they will have the normal rights of other Americans to work, to vote, to enjoy themselves.

The next two, three, or four years are the ones in which this body of leaders -to-be will be setting their opinions. If the S outh and the Nation gives them a break, they will repay it with a full measure of responsible, orderly, civic ambition which has characterized Southern Negro leadership in the past. If they are disowned and neglected, as all too generally they are being disowned and neglected in the South today, we shall have built needlessly and extra barrier of bitterness, suspicion, and stunted ambition, the effect of which will be felt in the South for a full generation.

It is an old habit in the South when effort is asked of us to plead, "We are too poor; we are too backward; we cannot do this extra thing that is asked." On this matter of veterans, poverty has little relevance. The Federal Government stands ready to pay nearly all the freight.

The great benefit is education and training. The argument behind this benefit is that when the war took the men away it took them for just those years when most of them would have been in college or high school or learning a trade or getting started at farming for themselves. This gap Government now enables veterans to fill. For one or two years, or even longer, they are entitled to generous benefits while going to school or college or learning a trade or learning to farm too.

The other great benefit is preference for jobs. All branches and all levels of Government offer this preference. Public employment agencies boast a special service in placing veterans. Private employers, so far as I can hear, have seldom been criticised for any shortcoming in giving jobs to veterans first. Fortunately, we are still in a post-war boom that offers in most places an abundance of employment. Negroes are under the usual difficulties in getting desirable jobs and that will be discussed later.

The South has special reasons why we need to scrape from the educational benefits allowed to the veterans every possible gain. We are plunging ahead in industry. That alone calls for remaking of our habits and institutions for education. At the same time our agriculture is about to undergo

an incr se in mechanization which conservative officials think will cut from under them jobs of a million or a million and a half Southern farm breadwinners in the course of the next eight or ten years.

To meet these two great changes we have an ill-adpted educational system. Federal aid to education is called for immediately to apportion fairly the cost of schooling for Southern children. Public and private education at the college level for white Southerners is nothing to boast of, and for Negro Southerners it is far worse. But most of all we need a widespread network of good technical and trade schools. We have only the beginnings of this for white and next to nothing for Negroes.

It is here that the educational benefit for veterans fits in. Only a trickle of the veterans, Negro or white, will go into college, though as everyone knows both white and Negro colleges are already full to overflowing all over the country. It is a still smaller trickle of the Negro veterans who are going into regular high school, but scores of thousands of Negro veterans are asking for trade or technical training. The same is true of course in a greater number for the white veterans. Town after town in the South is suddenly finding itself in need of a building, teachers, and equipment for trade training in auto mechanics, cabinetmaking, brickmasonry, sheetmetal work, shoe repair, drafting, radio and electronics. Present facilities are overflowing. Inadequate equipment is being moved into bad space, and barely competent teachers are being hired to start new trade classes for veterans. This is going on in country towns as well as in cities. The veterans do not want regular highschooling; they want trade training. The reasons may be connected with reluctance to go back into classrooms filled with youngsters, or with the feeling that as they have lost years from their lives, they had best now take the shortest course to better earnings. And I am sure this is the case with many of the Negro veterans who are anxious to complete a skill they began to learn in the armed forces. This insistent demand for trade training by veterans is certain to force into being all over the South new technical schools and classes. Presumably the veterans will be through using them in another three or four years, but by then industry's call for men with technical training and agricultures release of a million hoehands will provide students aplenty.

The present situation for Negroes is not encouraging either on the score of employment or education.

On employment, jobs are aplenty but at low pay and in unattractive work. In town after town it is being found that Negro veterans are being offered old line Negro jobs at twelve, fifteen, eighteen or twenty-odd dollars a week. A large proportion of the men can show private or army experience at work better than common labor, and they are therefore entitled to draw the twenty dollars a week readjustment allowance for fifty-two weeks. This is "rocking chair money". In some Southern places it is charged that officials of the employment service have refused to recognize claims of Negro veterans

to higher skills, and on the offer of a ditchdigging or portering job have removed the men from the Fifty-two Twenty Club. Use of the twenty dollar a week benefit at this time is very widespread. The men argue that the benefit is there to enable them to wait for an opening at their highest skill, and that they would be foolish to work at a poor job for less than or little more than the twenty dollars a week they can draw for loafing. Occasionally a canny man takes what job he can find, and says he is saving his readjustment benefit for harder times. Many officials in charge of educational or training programs will tell you frankly that they cannot get Negro veterans interested in these programs in large numbers as long as the twenty dollar benefit is still being drawn. These officials say they are waiting until the men have used up their fifty-two weeks. Then education and training will be sought.

Often this is an excuse for inaction. Other communities have demonstrated that if officials go ahead and offer training and educational benefits that are worthwhile, these opportunities will be crowded. Likewise, no tales are told of Negro veterans refusing better type and wellpaid jobs in order to continue to loaf on the rocking chair.

Negroes face other discrimination in employment from prejudice in general, from prejudice specifically applied in apprenticeship training, and from inefficient and prejudiced administration in local offices of the employment service. In addition, large areas of the agricultural South simply do not afford more than a very few jobs for whites or for colored in the new lines of work that the men want to follow.

Prejudice in general is only slightly modified by the fact that the Negroes asking for better type jobs are veterans. Some gain there is. Men are making their way into trades and shops they couldn't get into before because they are veterans. Once employed they are usually liked and they usually stay. In my observation the gain that is significant here is in comparatively new lines of work where patterns are not set. Small shops with one, two, or three employees are frequently better about using Negro veterans than big industries where racial lines are settled. The service and repair businesses are nearly everywhere affording the best field for these men.

Denial of entrance to formal apprenticeship for Negro veterans in the South is a scandal in itself. Practically speaking, the only opportunities are in those cases where strong Negro locals of craft unions exist. That generally means carpenters, plasterers, or brickmasons. A few Negro veteran apprentices can be found in such cities as Memphis, New Orleans, and Augusta. Even in those cities white veteran apprentices outnumber Negro veteran apprentices by fifty or a hundred to one. Generally, over the South Negro veterans are simply not being accepted as apprentices in electrical work, sheetmetal work, plumbing, machinists work, the building trades or other established crafts. Administrative responsibility here is divided between State Apprenticeship Training Councils legislatively established, and the Federal Apprenticeship Training Service. Neither the State Councils nor the Federal Service

will provide any figures as to Negro apprentices.

The various offices of the United States Employment Service handle matters of Negro employment in various ways. There are two patterns, both involving segregation. The usual one is either a separate building or a separate part of the main building to which special place Negroes having business with the employment service go. It will be staffed with white receptionists, white clerks and white interviewers. In some cities in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and one or two other states, the special office for Negroes is staffed with Negroes. This arrangement is everywhere statisfactory to the white officials, is considered a gain by the Negro community, and appears to be giving good service to Negro users of the office. Certainly many Negro veterans required to transact business with all-white officials are dissatisfied with the service they get.

Generally, the head officials of local USES offices will tell you that they are careful to make no distinction in race on referrals and that notices of skilled vacancies are sent to both the Negro office and the white office. Some officials will contend that qualified Negroes are regularly sent out for interview at places where skilled vacancies are known. Subordinate officials and Negro candidates for employment will give you another story. The best offices, from the point of view of finding good employment for Negroes, are undoubtedly those that use Negro officials.

It is my observation that the employment service has a lot to learn in simple matters of housekeeping. Far too many of the segregated Negro offices are in space that is inadequate or dingy or dirty. This is usually in considerable contrast to the space for white, but even that is often not much to brag about. In many Southern offices it will be found that the white quarters abound in notices of high-type jobs urgently needing to be filled. On the Negro side such notices are seldom posted and often there is not even a place for posting. The white side will have seats aplenty. The Negro side will have seats for a few. The rest stand in the room or in the hall or out by the garbage cans. White entrances are on main streets; I have found many Negro entrances from back alleys. Often the official address of the employment service used in Information Center and other directories will be the white office. A Negro who doesn't know by the grapevine where to go will suffer delay and embarrasment by appearing at the white office and being directed around to the back.

The matter of housekeeping and the important matter of fair use of Negro personnel in the office could and should still be handled while the USES is a Federal agency. If and when it is returned to the States, continuing effort will be needed to correct these abuses.

The program of GI educational benefits is not in particular good order for many veterans. It is in far from satisfactory order for the Negro veteran.

Available institutional training is almost everywhere overcrowded. In the late spring of this year a committee at Tuskegee wired out to Negro colleges and schools to get the figures. Twenty-two Negro colleges reported an enrollment of 4,235 veterans; 3,451 veterans have been denied enrollment because of lack of facilities; only 682 because of inadequate training of the veterans themselves. 304 secondary schools report an enrollment of 1,234 Negro veterans, refusal of 1,432 others because of lack of facilities or lack of previous education. All but seven of the 304 schools said they did not have adequate practical industrial facilities to take care of the needs and desires of the returning veteran.

For formal academic training the possibility is that Southern colleges, white and Negro, can find ways to carry their loads. It will take expansion in plant and staff, but usually the resources can be found. On trade and technical education, although the white institutions are few and seldom good, they are sufficiently scattered to make it possible for a number of white veterans to get institutional trade training at or comparatively near their home towns. In most of the Southern States Negro veterans have a choice of only one, or possibly two, trade training schools. These will usually be at a distance, and now they are overcrowded. It is everywhere a complain that on sixty-five dollars a month, it is not easy to live away from home. I estimate that 28,000 Negro veterans are now receiving institutional training in twelve Southern states; the corresponding estimate for white veterans is 129,000.

Signs begin to appear of widespread local effort to get Negro trade training courses going. Many such courses are started to fulfill the law and enable receipt by city school systems of tuition money from veterans in training. Such manual training courses masquerading as trade training need, and doubtless in the future will get, tight inspection and rapid improvement. Despite these new courses, and they are still comparatively few and crowded, Negro veterans in the mass are not now able to get institutional trade training in the South.

Job training has its woes, but it has promises too. All over the South this program has been loosely and inadequately serviced by the state agencies that have it in charge. Many of the complaints about abuse both in rates of pay and in quality of training are true. This applies to white and Negro veterans alike. The State set the program up in haste and afforded incredibly small amounts of money for supervision and follow-up. Now that respectable loads of job trainees have been built up, the States realize that they have a bear by the tail. Some of them are begging the Federal Government for funds with which to supervise; some are finding the money by executive action. Some are hoping that the VA will do the job for them.

Whatever be the faults in general, the program has great possibilities and is particularly advantageous for Negro veterans. Most of these men have little schooling, and cannot be induced to go into institutional training. Negro veterans who find places as job trainees are a selected group. They stick on their jobs. They are there under the employer's agreement to teach them a

trade. I for one am willing to blink at the first few months of confusion in administration while these men enjoy this additional access to the better classes of work, and I do not think complaints of abuse as to the teaching of skills applies to more than at most one-fourth of the men. As to wages, I doubt if abuse is any more widespread there. In both these matters improved administration is sure to be forthcoming.

On-the-job training is by a good deal the most helpful offer to Negro veterans. It is still hard to open in many towns. This is partly because Negro veterans are still not asking for it as widely as they might, and also because as the administration of the program has been almost everywhere an exclusively white affair, on-the-job training opportunities for Negroes are simply not being sought with the diligence that would be shown if Negro officials were widely used in the program. In town after town it has been shown that where a committee of leading citizens, Negro or Negro and white, works at the problem, a large number of additional job training opportunities for Negro veterans can be found. With the rarest exceptions your white official concerned with job training will accept as refusal an employer's indication of reluctance to use Negroes. Negro officials know their way through rebuffs of this kind.

Here again statistics are lacking. Thus far in my own experience the officials of principal offices of the Veterans Administration throughout the South have refused to give any figures as to proportion of Certificates of Entitlement for on-the-job training issued to white and Negro veterans respectively. I have found no State educational agencies that would quote figures as to job trainees broken down by race. The Federal Government and the State Governments need this information as an indication of how well they are reaching Negro veterans with this basic program. So long as they refuse to give the figures, interested members of the public can only guess. My guess I make on the basis of fresh field reports from veterans traveling throughout the South in close touch with this program. On the basis of what they tell me, I would say that the total number of veterans getting the job training benefit in one form or another in twelve Southern states is 102,200, and the total number of Negroes included in this group is 7,700, whites are 94,500. Negro veterans are about one-third of all Southern veterans. Today they have less than one-twelfth of the places as job trainees.

On-the-farm training likewise offers great possibilities although the program has got off to a slow start. Negro veterans are at a disadvantage in getting the benefit of it, because for administrative reasons it has generally been limited to full owners and tenants, and a large proportion of Negro rural veterans come from families that are not land owners or renters, but are rather sharecroppers or laborers. The various State contracts with the Veterans Administration now provide the possibility of on-the-farm training for landless men, but so far the problem of a cropper or a laborer getting on-the-farm training is like the problem of getting the camel through the eye of a needle. It does happen that in this extremely decentralized program, local county officials can contrive arrangements that will answer this need, but that

is the exception. In actual numbers, perhaps 3,500 Southern Negro veterans are getting on-the-farm training; whites are about 24,200.

Here are certain recommendations for improvement of Services to Negro veterans in the South:

(1) Sharp expansion of facilities for college-level academic education. In this connection North Carolina's new plan is of great interest.

(2) The founding and concerted supervision of a widespread network of good trade and technical training schools.

(3) Improvement of the work of the Employment Service through a wider use of Negro personnel, fair referral practices, and modern standards of administrative housekeeping.

(4) The habits of the Veterans Administration in its Southern offices as to use of Negro personnel are in direct denial of standing executive orders that should control the entire Federal Government. At the very least, the Veterans Administration should promptly employ large numbers of Negro contact officers and training officers. Also, the office of each deputy administrator and each regional director should immediately take on a Negro assistant.

(5) The various State Veterans Servicing Agencies are almost without exception lily-white outfits. Further, most of them have special links with existing old-line veterans organizarions, and many local offices serve informally as recruiting places for veterans organizations. State Veterans Servicing Agencies perform a valuable function. Generally, I think in the South their local offices are willing to be helpful within limits to Negro veterans. Their work would be greatly improved as it affects Negro veterans by the employment of a fair proportion of Negro officials.

(6) Job training needs more money for supervision. On any past showing of the Veterans Administration there is little grounds for supposing that if this program were directly supervised by the VA, Negroes would be treated with much more fairness than under State administration. Whoever handles it should use adequate numbers of Negro officials. Also, it needs more related instruction. Inevitably, in its operation it becomes to some extent an engine of recruitment for new training opportunities. Thus far this job has been fairly well done for white veterans and scarcely done at all for Negro veterans. The task of recruiting training opportunities should be formalized.

That task will not be well done in the South unless Negroes are given an opportunity to put their abilities and ingenuity and loyalty into it.

(7) On-the-farm training needs speeding up, needs to be offered far more widely than it is at present and needs to be opened to much greater numbers of landless farm veterans than are getting it at present.

(8) Negro veterans need much more self-organization than has yet appeared among them. Only two or three new national veterans organizations have shown an interest in them. If the old-line organizations will open themselves to the Negro veterans on a basis that will seem fair and genuine to these men, that is quite possibly the best gain. Evidence points to progressive loosening up of the old-line organizations, but in many States and cities the World War II veterans are by no means satisfied as to the appeal of these organizations. As to what national group veterans would be best advised to join, I do not offer an opinion. It is easy to see, however, that they gain quickly from almost any form of self-organization. This gives them a body of representative negotiators, and in the present situation of veterans services in the South, these agents of Negro veterans outfits are getting substantial improvement in administration right and left.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
July, 1946

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
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P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
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EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 22, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: All Field Agents
FROM: George S. Mitchell

An important benefit is possible under an act passed just at the end of the session. It enables the Federal Government to build temporary educational facilities other than housing; i.e., school buildings, etc.

Congress appropriated seventy-five million dollars for this purpose. It was allocated to the Federal Works Agency, which will run the program through its Bureau of Community facilities.

I have collected some information about the program. It is not necessarily accurate so officials must be guided to other and appropriate officials. I have sent for copies of the act, but they have not come. I will send you one when I get it.

The act is Public Law 697, which was formerly Senate Bill 2085. It is an amendment to the Lanham Act.

I understand that the act enables the U. S. Government to provide buildings for educational purposes, without any stated distinction between secondary schools and institutions of college level. Asministrative officials are strongly of the view that it was the intent of Congress that by far the greater part of this money should go to colleges. Apparently that is where the demand was coming from. Yet the law covers secondary schools. The Federal Works Agency is believed to have reached an administrative determination that such funds from this appropriation as may be put into secondary schools will go exclusively to trade and vocational schools. In reaching this determination I believe they were advised by the U. S. Office of Education.

The money is not specifically allocated by States, but of course in administration the FWA will try to spread the money fairly as between the States. I understand that tentative allocations for the Southern States run between $800,000 and $1,400,000.

FWA in deciding what institutions will benefit will make use of the U. S. Office of Education, whose certification of approval will be indispensible. However, approval by the Office of Education does not necessarily mean that the money will be forthcoming, as it would be expected that the Office of Education would approve more buildings than the funds available can erect; therefore, the final decision as to what to put up rests with the FWA.

FWA presumably will let contracts for the work. The agency has some distaste for a multiplicity of small scattered contracts as involving high administrative costs.

You can see, therefore, that the tendency will be for the money to go to colleges. As the agency perhaps feels that the Congress prefers that the money go to colleges, it would be my advice to any group of persons trying to get some of the money put onto a vocational or trade school of secondary level that the group take pains to have it made clear to the Federal Works Agency and the U. S. Office of Education that important members of the State Congressional delegation, Senators, or Representatives, or several of both from the State in question, support the move to put some of the money onto the secondary school in question.

FWA might also feel that if it went into assistance to secondary education, it would be opening a field of limitless expenditure. That could be safeguarded, perhaps, by provision State by State of a planned program of vocational education.

An important criterion in deciding what institution will get the money will be the percentage of veterans in attendance. However, it is recognized that proponents of buildings needed to enable non-vocational high schools to run a trade or vocational department, which department would be heavily patronized by veterans, would have an argument in that heavy departmental use by veterans, notwithstanding that the entire school might have a low percentage of veterans.

FWA is authorized under the act not merely to erect buildings, but if necessary to equip them where the needed equipment is available as surplus Government property. Institutions have to put up a site (unless Government-owned land is available) and they will be expected to lay on utilities.

For the South, the regional organization of the Federal Works Agency is as follows:

> Virginia reports to Henry Sullivan, Division Engineer, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.
>
> Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida report to O. T. Ray, Division Engineer, Federal Works Agency, Atlanta, Ga.
>
> Kentucky reports to Chicago.
>
> Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas report to the Division Engineer, Federal Works Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

What this all means is that a determined group of citizens linked with school officials has a chance of getting a good building and its equipment for trade training courses for veterans. Chances are quite good for colleges, slim but quite worth taking for secondary schools. Act quickly.

Of course such a group would have to get the written apprpval of the local school officials and of the appropriate State school officials. My guess is it ought also to get busy with its Congressional delegation, to be sure that approval of the Office of Education is given and that finally the FWA does build the building.

I assume that dilligent effort would cause the several affected agencies to pay some mind to just distribution of funds by races.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

CSM:w

Dr. Mitchell

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Meeting of the Board of Directors
November 12, 1946

The meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by Mr. Paul D. Williams, President, at 2:00 P. M. on November 12 in the Conference Room at Atlanta University. Dr. E. A. McDowell was asked to lead in prayer, after which Miss Clay called the roll. The following were present:

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
R. B. Atwood
Stanley Brav
Rufus Clement
Virginius Dabney
Clark Foreman
John A. Griffin
Leonard Haas
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Gordon B. Hancock
Guy B. Johnson
E. A. McDowell
T. James McNamara
Alfred Mynders
N. C. Newbold
C. H. Parrish
F. D. Patterson
John G. Pollard, Jr.
G. D. Rogers
J. W. Seabrook
Philip H. Shulhafer
Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman
Harold L. Trigg
J. M. Tydings
John H. Wheeler
Josephine Wilkins
Aubrey Williams
Paul D. Williams
Marion A. Wright
Mrs. Warren Zeuch

Emily H. Clay, Secretary, Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, Assistant Secretary, and Ray Warwick, Director of Public Relations, were also present.

Mr. Williams opened the meeting with some remarks in which he expressed appreciation to the Board for electing him to serve as president, and stated he felt it an honor to be chairman of SRC, which is alligned against reactionary forces in the South.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried,

1. IT WAS VOTED that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting of the Board be dispensed with, as copies had been sent to all members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Clement was asked to bring the recommendations of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors. They were as follows:

(1) That Dr. Patterson present the financial picture concerning the Council's budget, and lead discussion at the membership meeting, right after Miss Clay gives the financial report. On motion made by Dr. Clement, seconded, and carried,

2. IT WAS VOTED that this recommendation be adopted:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, Continued.

(2) That joint memberships in the Council be established for husband and wife, and that dues for such memberships be $3.00 a year.

Dr. Clement explained to the Board that some Executive Committee members had been under the impression that an amendment to the By-laws was necessary for action on this recommendation, but this is something which can be done by the Board or members meeting.

3. IT WAS VOTED that the above recommendation be adopted.

(3) That all Honorary Fellows, whose terms expire this year, be reappointed to serve for another two years.

On motion made by Mr. Dabney, and seconded by Dr. Hancock,

4. IT WAS VOTED that the above recommendation be adopted.

In the discussion concerning this recommendation, Mr. Williams announced that a grant had been received from the General Education Board which makes it possible for us to hold a Conference of Fellows on the 14th and 15th, and he invited the members of the Board to attend.

(4) That the following projects be undertaken in the Council program for the coming year.

(a) That major emphasis be placed in the following fields: Law enforcement, police training, and prevention of violence--with the understanding that the Veterans Project might be continued, depending upon the decision reached by a committee composed of the President, the Executive Director, and Dr. Mitchell.

On motion made by Dr. Parrish, and duly seconded,

5. IT WAS VOTED that the above recommendation be adopted.

(b) That a pamphlet be issued by the Council which would discuss voting in the Southern States and the effect of extending the franchise to various groups; this pamphlet to include statements of prominent people, newspaper editorials, and signatures of responsible citizens for the purpose of allaying the fears which many people have concerning voting by Negroes.

On motion by Dr. Parrish, and duly seconded,

6. IT WAS VOTED that this recommendation be adopted.

(c) That the Council urge the State units and affiliates to make the matter of suffrage one of their major activities for the coming year.

Dr. Foreman moved, motion was seconded and

7. IT WAS VOTED that this recommendation be adopted.

(5) That since Miss Emily H. Clay has tendered her resignation as Secretary-Treasurer, her resignation be accepted with regret.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, Continued.

Dr. Johnson and other members of the Board expressed regret that Miss Clay is moving away from the state, and all expressed appreciation for her fine service of twenty years with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and three years with the Council.

On motion made by Mr. Dabney and seconded by Dr. Foreman,

8. IT WAS VOTED that Miss Clay's resignation be accepted with regret, and that appropriate resolutions of regret be drawn up by the Resolutions Committee and spread upon the minutes of the Council.

(6) That Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Mr. Leonard Haas and Mrs. Inez B. Tillison be appointed to serve respectively as Executive Director, Associate Executive Director, Counsel and Secretary-Treasurer.

In this connection, Dr. Johnson explained that he had told the Executive Committee that he would be leaving the Council sometime during 1947. He told the Board that when he came to the Council it was with the feeling that he was undertaking an emergency job, and that he had always felt that after the work got under way with a good staff he should go back to Chapel Hill. He stated he had recently promised the University of North Carolina to return and that as soon as the details were completed he would submit a formal resignation. He wanted the Board to know this in voting on the above recommendation.

9. IT WAS VOTED that the above recommendation be adopted with the understanding that Dr. Johnson may withdraw sometime in 1947.

ANNUAL MEETING

Announcement was made by Dr. Johnson that Turner Smith, Chief of Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, would speak at the annual meeting of members on the following day on "The Government and Civil Rights." Dr. Johnson outlined the program of the annual meeting, stating that the meeting would open with a statement by Mr. Williams, followed by a report of the years work by the Executive Director, Dr. Trigg would speak next on the work ahead, followed by reports by Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Harry Wright, Mrs. Havens and Mrs. Tilly. After luncheon the order of business would be: The Treasurer's report, Dr. Patterson's presentation of the financial picture, Mr. Turner Smith's address, the recommendations of the Board, and reports of the Committee on Nominations and Resolutions.

He also announced that the Resolutions Committee (Mr. Marion A. Wright, Chairman) and the Nominating Committee (Dr. Rufus Clement, Chairman) would meet at 8 o'clock that night at Council headquarters. Miss Wilkins made the suggestion that the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS, Continued.

reports of these two committees be read sometime during the morning session of the annual meeting, so that members may have time to think about them before voting on them.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Miss Emily Clay, Secretary-Treasurer, made the Treasurer's report as follows:

Regular Account

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward January 1 | | $9,484.42 |
| Income: January 1 - October 31 | $47,260.03 | |
| Estimated November and December | 1,889.04 | |
| Total Income | | 49,149.07 |
| | | 58,633.49 |
| Expense: January 1 - October 31 | 49,217.00 | |
| Estimated November and December | 12,000.00 | |
| Total Expense | | 61,217.00 |
| Apparent Deficit | | $ 2,583.51 |

Veterans Service

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward January 1 | | $ 611.13 |
| Income: January 1 - October 31 | 39,750.00 | |
| Estimated November and December | 4,000.00 | |
| Total Income | | 43,750.00 |
| | | 44,361.13 |
| Expense: January 1 - October 31 | 35,225.61 | |
| Estimated November and December | 7,778.46 | |
| Total Expense | | 43,004.07 |
| Possible Surplus | | $ 1,357.06 |

On motion made by Mrs. Hamilton and seconded,

10. IT WAS VOTED that the Treasurer's report be accepted.

In the discussion, the question was raised by Dr. Clement as to whether the balance in the Veterans account could be used for any other purpose. Dr. Johnson stated that under the terms of the grant there are no strings but that any transfer of funds should not be done unless the Rosenwald Fund approved. Suggestion was made that the matter of finances should be referred to a committee, and it was stated that the Council has had a Financial Committee, which has held only one meeting since

its appointment in 1944. Dr. Will Alexander, Chairman of that Committee, could not be present today due to another engagement, and Dr. Charles Johnson, one of its members, had gone to Europe on a United Nations mission. It was the concensus of opinion of those present that the Finance Committee should study this matter, and it was left with the president either to use the old committee or to appoint another one.

11. IT WAS VOTED that the present financial condition of the Council be referred to a Finance Committee for study, the decision to be left with the President as to whether a new Finance Committee should be appointed.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Williams told the Board that the Executive Committee in February, 1946, had voted: "That, in compliance with the By-laws authorizing the appointment of a National Advisory Committee, we recommend to the Board of Directors that such a Committee be appointed at the earliest possible moment." Such a committee, he stated, would sit in with representatives of the SRC from time to time in an advisory capacity. After discussion, motion was made by Dr. Foreman, and

12. IT WAS VOTED that the matter of selecting a National Advisory Committee be referred to the Executive Committee, with the power to act, and that the members of the Board of Directors be asked to make suggestions to the Executive Committee concerning personnel for the Committee.

Some of the points brought out in the discussion were: Such a committee will indicate our willingness to receive enlightenment and guidance wherever we can find it; we may find other sources of income; we will be strengthened in other parts of the country; Executive Committee should make a recommendation to the Board concerning qualifications for personnel of the Committee, including residence, if this is to be a factor; election should come after approval of the personnel by the Board..

KENTUCKY PAMPHLET

Dr. Johnson called attention to the pamphlet recently published by SRC and the Kentucky Interracial Council, LET'S PULL TOGETHER, KENTUCKIANS, and copies were given to the members.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

Respectfully submitted,

Inez B. Tillison, Secretary

# PROGRAM

## Morning Session

9:30 A. M. -- Registration.

10:00 A. M. -- Call to Order by Paul D. Williams, President of the Council.

Invocation.

Minutes of the 1945 Annual Meeting.

Report on Membership and Finance, by Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Council as I See It, by President Paul D. Williams.

Review of the Year's Work, by Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director.

Looking Ahead, by H. L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director.

Reports by Field Secretaries, by Mrs. M. E. Tilly and Mrs. Henry Havens.

The Veterans Service Project, by George S. Mitchell, Director, and Harry L. Wright, Field Agent.

General Discussion.

12:30 P. M. -- Recess for Luncheon.

## Afternoon Session

2:00 P. M. -- The Federal Government and Civil Rights, by Turner L. Smith, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, U. S. Dept. of Justice.

Recommendations from the Board of Directors.

Report of the Committee on Nominations, by Rufus E. Clement, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions, by Marion A. Wright, Chairman.

Other Business.

Adjournment.

## LITERATURE ORDERS AND REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

We are not surprised any more by what we find in our mail. It may bring a request for a single copy of a leaflet which was published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation fifteen years ago, or it may be an order for 500 copies of our latest pamphlet.

It is the requests for information that make us want to tear our hair sometimes. One woman writes: "Don't you think the Negroes are getting out of hand? Please tell me what can be done about it." From California a high school boy writes: "Please tell me all you can about the going on of the youth of the minority group." A North Carolina farmer, having read a notice about our pamphlet Machines in the Cotton Fields, says, "I want to know can you furnish me with tractor tire size 7-50-22 and tube for the same." Seriously, most of the requests are reasonable, and so far we have always managed to answer them.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of orders and requests by states since January 1, 1946. It does not include requests that come over the telephone or by personal visits to the office.

| STATE | No.of Orders For Literature | No. of Requests For Information |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 92 | 8 |
| Arizona | 6 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 22 | 4 |
| California | 47 | 6 |
| Colorado | 8 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 11 | 6 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 23 | 9 |
| Florida | 37 | 7 |
| Georgia | 75 | 18 |
| Idaho | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 116 | 8 |
| Indiana | 23 | 2 |
| Iowa | 19 | 3 |
| Kansas | 26 | 1 |
| Kentucky | 38 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 43 | 3 |
| Maine | 1 | 1 |
| Maryland | 22 | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 16 | 1 |
| Michigan | 55 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 16 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 62 | 21 |
| Missouri | 9 | 6 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 7 | 1 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 32 | 9 |

| STATE | Literature Requests | Information Requests |
|---|---|---|
| New Mexico | 4 | 0 |
| New York | 133 | 30 |
| North Carolina | 86 | 22 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 45 | 7 |
| Oklahoma | 19 | 1 |
| Oregon | 12 | 16 |
| Pennsylvania | 41 | 3 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 35 | 10 |
| South Dakota | 2 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 96 | 21 |
| Texas | 90 | 12 |
| Utah | 1 | 0 |
| Vermont | 2 | 3 |
| Virginia | 65 | 15 |
| Washington | 11 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 7 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 18 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 |
| Foreign Countries | 4 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1498 | 272 |

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

Here is a summary showing the number of copies of Council pamphlets and leaflets which were distributed from January 1 to November 1, 1946.

| Pamphlet | No. Copies |
|---|---|
| The Southern Regional Council: its Origin and Purpose | 2800 |
| America's Tenth Man | 5200 |
| Understanding Our Neighbors | 6400 |
| Economic Value of the Negro to the South | 2100 |
| Wanted: The South's Future for the Nation | 11,000 |
| Wanted: A Healthy South | 5000 |
| Singers in the Dawn | 600 |
| The South: America's Opportunity Number One | 2400 |
| New South | 45000 |
| Leaflets | 55000 |
| TOTAL | 135,600 |

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File I

[SRC]

November 19, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Guy B. Johnson
FROM: George S. Mitchell

During the Fellows meeting, it occurred to me that it might be possible to put out a pamphlet on public transportation in the South.

The State of the law on segregation is little known and is the source of much argument.

Simple rules of courtesy on both sides could be expounded.

It might be a sort of companion to the police manual.

File I

JAckson 5253

Southern Region

# NATIONAL RELIGION and LABOR FOUNDATION

Room 210, 44½ Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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B. J. OLIVER, JR.
Florida

ALVA W. TAYLOR
Tennessee

February 14, 1947

Dear Conference Delegate:

We inclose herewith a mimeographed report of the findings and recommendations of the workshops adopted by the Southern Religion and Labor Conference. This report is filled with many practical suggestions on church-labor cooperation in the local community. May God bless you as you bring the spirit of our Atlanta fellowship to your friends and organizations.

Will you please write me briefly how you now feel about the Conference? If you believe that there were real values, we hope you will tell us. Such information encourages us to carry on, and it also helps us secure funds for the advancement of the work. In writing, tell us, of course, how we can improve on the Atlanta experience, when we set up the next conference.

You will also find other helpful materials in this packet. We are prepared to fill orders for our new pamphlet, "Trade Unions and Preachers" by Rev. David S. Burgess. Please call on us if we can help you in any way.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Secretary

WU:wn

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Georgia Workers Education Service
353 COURTLAND ST., N. E. WALNUT 1961
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEBRUARY 18, 1947 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

* * * * * * *

GEORGIA EDUCATION SERVICE
ORGANIZES JUNIOR UNIONISTS

The Georgia Workers Education Service, 353 Courtland Street, N. E., Atlanta, has begun organization of youngsters from eight to fourteen approximately into groups of the Junior Union of America. Each unit is completely autonomous, and the youthful members elect their own officers, handle all formalities and discuss their group problems. Ultimate purposes are to prepare boys and girls through actual experience for good citizenship and effective union membership as they reach maturity.

First group, organized at Greensboro, Ga., on Jan. 14 by Mrs. Olive Haskins and Hans Spiegel, program leaders for the Service, has already attained a flourishing membership of more than twenty-five. New faces turn up at each meeting.

Sessions are held each Tuesday afternoon at four and last approximately one hour. The youthful members learn parliamentary procedures, labor history, and how to take minutes. They also sing union songs, put on skits, and engage in folk games and other suitable recreation.

A special meeting has been called for Feb. 21, at which the boys and girls are to enjov a musical revue arranged and performed by their own members. Mrs. Haskins and Mr. Spiegel will be on hand to assist wherever necessary.

Inquiries are welcomed from interested groups of boys and girls throughout the State and country, and should be addressed to the Georgia Workers Education Service, 353 Courtland St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Editorial from
ATLANTA JOURNAL
February 24, 1947

JUNIOR UNIONS

THE GEORGIA Workers Education Service, which has the backing of both the AFL and the CIO, has started organizing the youth of the state into groups to be known as the Junior Union of America. Children from eight to 14 years of age will be eligible for membership. They will meet once a week for an hour's program, during which they are to learn parliamentary procedure, labor history, and how to take minutes. On the lighter side they will, according to the GWES prospectus, "... sing union songs, put on skits, and engage in folk games and other suitable recreation."

In describing the purposes of the Junior Union, the Education Service speaks of preparing "...boys and girls through actual experience for good citizenship and effective union membership, as they reach maturity." It is made clear that the units, one of which is already in operation at Greensboro, will be completely autonomous, and that youthful members will elect their own officers. Frank McCallister, director of GWES, expresses the hope that the idea will spread throughout the state, and ultimately perhaps throughout the nation.

It is difficult, considering the state of education in Georgia today, to quarrel even mildly with those who would bring further enlightenment. We have no reason to question Mr. McCallister's motives, nor those of his assistants, as anything other than the desire to perform a public service. Yet the idea of organizing young people into "unions," by implication setting them apart as a class and indoctrinating them with a set of economic precepts, is not one which can be accepted with tremendous enthusiasm. Ugly perversions, like the Hitlerjugend of Germany and the chanting, marching children of Fascist Italy, come inevitably to mind.

In America there still remains the strong and vigorous tradition of a classless society, a system wherein the only limits imposed upon an individual's success are the limits of his or her talent and industry. It would be idle to pretend that there is perfect equality of opportunity here, or that there are not gaping disparities in financial return for work done. But by and large America has not jelled, as has most of Europe, into classes which are separated eternally by social and economic differences. The executive's baton is in the worker's knapsack. That is America's priceless heritage.

It is our instinctive democratic dislike for any sort of schooling that might set class against class which leads us to look askance at the GWES idea for a Junior Union. We should like to point out to the AFL and the CIO, and to Mr. McCallister, that the idea is not a new one.

*Georgia Workers Education Service*

353 COURTLAND ST., N. E. WALNUT 1961

*Atlanta 3, Georgia*

February 28, 1947

**Dear George:**

I am enclosing a statement relative to the Atlanta Journal editorial on Junior Unions, a copy of the editorial and a copy of the news release which brought all this forth.

We do not care to engage in a controversy with the paper, but I think it might be appropriate for you to write a letter to the editor protesting the unfairness of implying that our work is in any way tending toward Fascism or Nazism.

Also, it might be pointed out that when the Journal indulges in name-calling they are stooping to the same level as the people they have been fighting so valiantly.

Very sincerely,

Frank McCallister

Frank McCallister
Director

*Georgia Workers Education Service*

353 COURTLAND ST., N. E. WALNUT 1961

*Atlanta 3, Georgia*

February 28, 1947

To Members of GWES
Executive Committee, Advisory Council,
and a few friends

Subject: Junior Union

Some of you are probably wondering about the editorial in the Atlanta Journal concerning Junior Unions. I think you are entitled to some background information.

One of our field program leaders, Mrs. Olive Haskins, found in working in Greensboro, Georgia, that there were no recreation programs for the children of union members in that small rural community. She thought it would be a good idea to do something for the kids, so she got a group together from 8 to 14 years of age, and started meeting with them one afternoon each week when she was in town to do an educational program for the adults. First, they sang songs, then they did finger painting and then went on to do some skits, which they later put on for the union meeting. This, of course, proved a great delight to their parents and helped to increase attendance. Later when Mrs. Haskins had to go to South Georgia, she turned this program over to Hans Spiegel, Antioch College student, who is just completing his three months with us as a student field program leader. Hans thought it would be worthwhile and interesting to teach them some other things. He started the kids on minutes of meetings, how to run meetings and gave them some background of the labor movement so that they would understand why their parents belong to a union.

The program seemed to go over so well that we thought it was worth a news release to the Labor Press. In this way it was hoped some unions in other parts of the state or in other parts of the country might take up the idea themselves.

Accordingly, we prepared a news release (copy of which is enclosed), and sent it to the Labor Press. We felt that the story was not worth sending to the daily press, but I sent one copy to Mark Temple of the Atlanta Journal, attached to a memo sheet, expecting him to use it for his own information. We did not consider it newsworthy enough to send a copy to the other daily paper, the Atlanta Constitution.

The next day, Mark called me and asked some questions. I informed him over the phone that I did not even think they would use it as a story, but that he might want to put a little squib in his column. He said he thought it was newsworthy, and so I gave him the information about this one group in Greensboro and a possibility of another group in Griffin.

We were very much surprised to find the story on the front page of the Journal and then flabbergasted when the editorial appeared.

For your information, we have no intention of spending much time on this idea, worthy as it may be. We do not have the budget for such an enterprise. It is interesting to note that the American Federationist, AF of L Monthly, carries a regular page devoted to children, called Junior Union page. Camps have been started to take union children for periods during the summer, and other efforts have been started to work with the children of unionists. There is nothing sinister in any of this.

I feel sure that the person who wrote the editorial and slanted it in such an unfair manner will regret it.

Frank McCallister

Frank McCallister
Director

Veterans adm
Branch office No. 10
Dallas 1, Texas

Copied
3-27-47
RR

March 18, 1947

March 18, 47.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of March 13 enclosing a number of copies of your survey of services for Negro veterans in Mississippi prepared by Harry L. Wright, your field representative, and have read this survey with a great deal of interest. I have likewise taken the opportunity of distributing these copies among the officials of my staff who are directly responsible for operating activities of the Veterans Administration throughout this Branch area which includes the State of Mississippi.

You may rest assured that it is the policy of this office to administer the laws and the regulations promulgated under these laws as they affect veterans' benefits without discrimination and to provide such benefits to our veterans according to entitlement and available facilities regardless of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,

T. G. LANPHIER
Deputy Administrator

[Rosenwald Fund (Budget)]
wrong file

March 24, 1947

Dr. Will Alexander
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

Mrs. Tilly and I have talked at length about the proposed Southern Women's Conference on Civil Rights, now tentatively set for April 22-23.

This meeting could make the difference between an agitation for protection of civil rights stemming out of Washington and the North and a perceptible groundswell for protection coming out of the South.

In my judgment it is richly worth doing.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

March 21, 1947

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Mrs. Tilly tells me that she talked with you last week just before she went to Washington about the plans for the proposed Southern Women's Conference on Civil Rights. We are anxious to proceed with definite plans for this conference, and we have selected April 22-25 as the tentative dates.

The purpose of the conference would be to bring together the leaders of the regional or jurisdictional church women's societies, as well as the heads of certain non-church agencies, to discuss the various aspects of civil rights problems in the South today. These leaders would work out plans for getting their organizations to promote programs of education and action with respect to civil rights. Such a conference would not only be timely, in view of the situation in the South at present, but should have some definite value for the work which the President's Committee on Civil Rights is now doing.

In inviting these women to take part in the conference we would tell them that we hope they have financial resources which will take care of their expenses but that we have limited funds which can be used to help those who cannot afford to attend otherwise. In order to insure a good attendance we believe that we should have about $2,000 available. This would cover a portion of the delegates' traveling expenses and hotel accommodations, as well as expenses for a couple of outside speakers and such items as postage, telephone, telegraph, and mimeographing. We think it is quite probable that a good portion of the $2,000 would not be used but we would like to know that this amount is available if necessary.

Would the Rosenwald Fund be willing to underwrite this project to the extent of $2,000, with the understanding that any unused funds would be returned? Mrs. Tilly is working on the lists for invitations and we are anxious to have the green light on this conference as soon as possible.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

April 3, 1947

Mr. N. C. Newbold
Division of Negro Education
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

Our Division of Veterans' Services spent the year 1946 aiding the Negro veteran in making adjustment to his home community in the 13 states of the Southern Region.

We are now interested in a special phase of this process of adjustment - the availability and actual use of facilities for Trades and Industrial education on the high School level by Negro veterans in each State.

It is our understanding that North Carolina has made some substantial progress in this respect, and may serve as a "master chart" for a comparative study of this phase of veterans' education. I would like to spend a few days beginning April 14, in the State for the purpose of seeing the organization and operation of such services at first hand. I would prefer to come at a time when I may see you and others concerned with this project. Would you be kind enough to tell me whether or not you will be in your office at that time.

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. [redacted]
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 3, 1947

Mr. S. E. Duncan,
High School Supervisor,
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Our Division of Veterans' Services spent the year 1946 aiding the Negro veteran in making adjustment to his home community in the 13 states of the Southern Region.

We are now interested in a special phase of this process of adjustment - the availability and actual use of facilities for Trades and Industrial education on the high School level by Negro veterans in each State.

It is our understanding that North Carolina has made some substantial progress in this respect, and may serve as a "master chart" for a comparative study of this phase of veterans' education. I would like to spend a few days beginning April 14, in the State for the purpose of seeing the organization and operation of such services at first hand. I would prefer to come at a time when I may see you and others concerned with this project. Would you be kind enough to tell me whether or not you will be in your office at that time.

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 3, 1947

Mr. J. Warren Smith, Director,
Division of Vocational Education,
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

Our Division of Veterans' Services spent the year 1946 aiding the Negro veteran in making adjustment to his home community in the 13 states of the Southern Region.

We are now interested in a special phase of this process of adjustment - the availability and actual use of facilities for Trades and Industrial education on the high school level by Negro veterans in each State.

It is our understanding that North Carolina has made some substantial progress in this respect, and may serve as a "master chart" for a comparative study of this phase of veterans' education. I would like to spend a few days beginning April 14, in the State for the purpose of seeing the organization and operation of such services at first hand. I would prefer to come at a time when I may see you and others concerned with this project. Would you be kind enough to tell me whether or not you will be in your office at that time.

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

Spec. Coll. Sec. Div.

April 7, 1947

Miss Bethany Swearingen
Reference Librarian
Jackson-Carnegie Public Library
Jackson 38, Mississippi

Dear Miss Swearingen:

We are pleased to send you the enclosed leaflet for we think you will want to include it in the Jackson Library collection. Harry Wright, the author, is a native of Jackson.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price
Publications Division

Secretary, letter on hand —
MP 7/7/47

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 8, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

In answer to your request, I shall be glad to be in the office on April 14th to discuss with you the Veterans Administration program in operation in the Negro high schools of North Carolina and any other matters in which you may be interested.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

S. E. Duncan

SED/p

Pick up Sat. Sal

Write Mrs. Hall

Call Miss Lowry

get money Fri (Thurs)

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QA09 YC79

1947 APR 9 PM 3 00

Y=RGA670 PD=RALEIGH NCAR 9 230P

HAROLD L TRIGG=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

SHALL BE IN OFFICE MONDAY APRIL 14TH CAN SEE YOU AFTERNOON=

J WARREN SMITH DIRECTOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION=

14=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

April 9, 1947

Mr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

We are very glad to have your letter of April 3rd, and we shall be pleased to have you in North Carolina next week.

I expect to be here most of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. It is possible that I may leave on the morning of the sixteenth to be gone probably two or three days.

I will share your letter with Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Duncan and Miss McIver, and I know that all of us will be glad to have you in the state.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mn

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

April 14, 1947

The Veterans Services Division made a payment to the South Carolina Council of Veterans Affairs, of which Ernest L. Wright is Secretary. I assume that the payment was in the sum of $23.60 and $9.00.

I requested Mr. Wright to return the receipts for his expenditures to me. The receipts were returned to me April 11 and are here handed for the files.

George S. Mitchell

Date 4-15-47 Source of Information James L. Carney

| 1. Name of School | Post Office | Prin. or Head Teacher | Publi or Private | Level of Offering | Entrance Requirements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williston | Wilmington | F. J. Rogers | Publ. | H.S. | None for Voc. Grammar School for Ac. H.S. |
| Pisgah Ville | Training School | J. H. Carney | Publ. | H.S. | None |
| Dillard | Goldsboro | H. V. Brower | Publ. | H.S. | None G.B. Scho for refresher course |
| Darden | Wilson | E. M. Barnes | Publ. | H.S. | |
| B.T.W. | Rocky Mt. | D. R. Poll | Publ | H.S | |
| Adkin | Kinston | C. B. Stewart | Publ. | H.S. | |
| Washington Col. Sch. | Washington | P. S. Jones | Publ. | H.S. | |

| 3. Course Title | No. Wks or Years Enrolment | Hours per Day | Days per Week | Weeks per Year | Hour of Day Begin | Hour of Day End | Remarks | Requirements For completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | should be 18 mths to two years Depends on no. months vet can get subsistence | 5 | 5 | 52 | 2 3 4 | 7 8 9 | | None definite |

Vet gets 12 mths for 90 days service then mths for mth

| *List Female enrolees. Teacher's Name | Course Taught | 2 in cred. Course | Hrs. per | Training (Total) H.S.Yrs. | Col.Sem.Hrs. | In Subject Field H. S. | College | Experience Total | In field | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Shops: Separate For
No. Students Each
" other than vets
No. teachers each
Equipment:

Goldsboro
Williston Best equipped.

Goldsboro
auto shop
Wheel balancer
Motor analyzer
Borer
Welder.

No teachers
2 regular
4 extra

Date _____ Source of Information _____

| 1. Name of School | Post Office | Prin. or Head Teacher | Publi or Private | Level of Offering | Entrance Requirements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bauneker | 522 E. Pettigrew Durham | Candya McCullough | Priv. | | |
| Bull City | 408 E. Pettigrew | A.C. Curtis | Priv | | |
| DeShazor Barber | 809 Fayetteville Durham | | Priv | | |
| DeShazor Beauty | " | | Priv | | |

| 3. Course Title | No. Wks or Years | Enrolment | Hours per Day | Days per Week | Weeks per Year | Hour of Day Begin | Hour of Day End | Remarks | Requirements For completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |

| *List Female enrolees. Teacher's Name | Course Taught | Hrs. per Course | Training (Total) H.S.Yrs. | Col.Sem.Hrs. | In Subject Field H. S. | College | Experience Total | In field | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |

Shops: Separate For
No. Students Each
" other than vets
No. teachers each
Equipment:

Date_____ Source of Information_____

| 1. Name of School | Post Office | Prin. orHead Teacher | Publi or Private | Level of Offering | Entrance Requirements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 3.Course Title | No. Wks or Years | Enrolment | Hours per Day | Days per Week | Weeks per Year | Hour of Day Begin | Hour of Day End | Remarks | Requirements For completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| *List Female enrolees. Teacher's Name | Course Taught | Hrs. per Course | Training (Total) H.S.Yrs. | Col.Sér.Hrs. | In Subject Field H. S. | College | Experience Total | In field | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Shops: Separate For
No.Students Each
" other than vets
No. teachers each
Equipment:

Lincoln Road.
Bricklaying 8
Agr. 7

---

Albermarle
Bricklaying 40

Gastonia ~~Spec.~~
Brick 15 Spec
" 32 Reg

Salisbury
~~Brick~~
Carpentry 5

Mt Airy
Brick 2

Warrenton
Brick 2
Carp. 2

Statesville
Brick 5

Oxford-Mary Oxford
Spec. Reg.
Bricklay 12 + 2
Carpentry 12

Louisburg.
Bricklaying 28

Littleton
Bricklayer 35

VA Regional Office: Winston-Salem
Sub-regional: Asheville
Durham
Fayetteville

Training officers
Durham: Arthur W. Jackson N.C. College
Greensboro: Joseph H. Christmas A & T
Charlotte: John W. Hauser J. C. Smith
Goldsboro: James L. Carey, Dillard H.

---

Wilmington ~~Wilmington~~ Wilmington: Spec Reg.
60 Auto Mechanics 50
3 – Brick Masonry 50
3 – Wood Work
} 180 enrolled in Voc.
30 " accelerated High School courses

Fikeville:
Voc. Agri. 16
Electricity 16
Auto Mech 16
} 48 total enr.
Not accredited for H.S. but work approved by State Dept.

Dillard High Goldsboro
Brick 82
Carp 43 } Bldg. Trades
Elec. 52 Radio Mechanics
Auto Mech. 68
} ~~[illegible]~~

Reg
Southport
Brickmasons
Carpenters

5 days per week.

Accel. H.S. 25 hrs. wk. 2+07 4+09

All trades courses:
2 hrs. academic
3 hrs. trade
} 4+09

Refresher for H.S. grad.
Accel. for those who want to finish H.S. in shorter time

1. Are Teachers for Vocational Courses Available?_____ Waht Courses?_____

Where do teachers come from?_____

2. What are requirements for teachers? Exp.Total no In subject taught Certificate? ?

H.S.Graduation no College Hrs (Sr.) total no In subject taught_____

3. Tuition for vets? $40 each per mth.yr.
VA officials will give less - down to $20

4. Guigance? Guidance Center ~~no~~
Who is counselors? _____ No. interviews?_____

Placement_____ Follow up?_____

5. What are limitations on vet selection of courses? Takes what is offered

Are they getting what they want? Yes & no

Courses desired but not offered? 1. Auto Mech. 2. Tailoring 3. Bricklaying

Remarks: Mr. West (white) at Wilmington wont offer welding - no jobs ??? 1 + 3 most popular

6. Bases for teacher allotment?_____

7.

$40 or so out of Prin. gets paid no limit e.g. $60 240 Supt. O.R.
Clerical help
& janitorial

Salary set at $2 per hr. taught
Regular teachers teach two or three hours acad H.S. + Vocational in many cases.
(Books + supplies come out of separate fund).
VA wont buy capital equipment
Vacations
Wilmington 1 hr. 1/4 salary
2 hrs. 1/2 "

Plenty colored teachers available for acad. work
Schools use regular vocational teachers. additional ones hard to get.
Overloaded.
Ten men minimum

VA. What are adult schools?

Mr. Watts from Asheville made contact saw Mr. Hunt

1. List of Schools with courses offered:

2. Best practices:
3. Vocational offerings in Trades and indutrial Arts:
   On Secondary Level.
   Institutional ( Not On Farm; on job; related training or cooperative;service disability) nor Voc. Agr.

| | Pub | Priv | | Pub | Priv |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secondary | | | | | |

4. No. Schools: Regular_____ Special_____

5. Area Vocational Schools?

6. Vets:
   Total inductions: 350 to 400,000
   Total return: ~~345,000~~ close to 420,000 now.
   Total in training:
   On. Farm_____ On job_____

7. Negro contact officers?
8. Training officers
   Carey no clerical help
   no typewriter

Order 10, 11, & 12 grade

17 Vets in Durham attending regular high school took G. E. D. (Gen. Ed. Devel. Test — 12 passed and were certified to College. One said to Training Officer "Mr. Jackson I'm too old to be fooling around here, I know I can do the work." "All right, I'll give you G. E. D.

Wilson:
Brickmason ~~[illegible]~~
Recd. H.S. 73
Diversified Dec. 7
101 Total

Rocky Mt.
40 Recd H.S.
74 Voc.
Carpentry
Brick Mas.
Auto Mech.
114

Elec. 5
Sewing 4
Auto Mech 3
Carpentry 3
Tailoring 4
Plumbing
Brickmason
auto mech.

Kinston
Reg. 23 Brickmasonry
31 Carpentry
Spec 46
19
Carpentry 147

Washington
Auto Mech
Carpentry
Bldg. Trades Brickmason
80

Reg. Vet Spec. Vet
23 44
24 24
4

Smithfield
Greenville

Academic only. Ele + High

Plymouth 40
E. City (P.W.M.) 158

Greenville (Epps
Carpentry
Bricklaying
40
36

Smithfield
Bricklaying
auto Mech.
Painting
Tailoring
Plastering
Carpentry
*Instrumental Music
75

Edenton 12
Walker

Fayetteville E.E. Smith
Taking regular courses not accelerated.

Magnolia 35
Woodwork

New Bern 40
Brickmasonry

Title 38 - Nat'l Defense
Civ. Pred. adv.

TRAINEES in Durham, Raleigh Area
Under Veterans Administration

| Colleges: | PL.16 | PL.346 |
|---|---|---|
| North Carolina College | 22 | 302 |
| Shaw University | 6 | 84 |
| St. Augustines | 5 | 70 |

Mr. Williams (reg teacher)

| High Schools: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hillside Park, Durham | (reg) | 11 | 21 | |
| " " " | (Masonry) | 0 1 Teacher | 16 | 52 wks |
| " " " | (Auto Mech) | 1 1 Teacher | 19 | 52 wks |
| ~~Discharged~~ Dis. Occ. | | | 3 | |
| Washington, Raleigh | (Accelerated) | 3 | 137 | |

Mr. H. Atkins

Equipment good

18 mths on job

| Vocational: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banneker, Durham | (Radio) | 5 | 62 | |
| Bull City " | (Barber) | 6 | 31 | 1248 clock hours in school |
| DeShazor's " | (Barber) | 3 | 21 | |
| " " | (Beauty) | 0 | 15 | ? |

State Barber Board rule

| | |
|---|---|
| --- | --- |
| --- | --- |
| 62 | 778 |

Harris Barber College
Raleigh.

Bus 10:45

Coop. between VA & State Ed. officials

Duncan

April 24, 1947

Mr. James L. Carey
VA Training Officer
Dillard High School
Goldsboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Carey:

I am deeply grateful to you for your cooperation in providing me with information on the Veteran's Training program.

It was a pleasure to visit your office on my recent trip to North Carolina and to see the splendid job you are doing.

When I am able to complete a summary of data, I shall want to submit it to you for suggestions and corrections.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 24, 1947

Mr. E. S. Hunt, Assistant Chief
V. R. & Educational Division
Nissen Building,
Regional Veterans Administration,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hunt:

I am very grateful to you for your generous cooperation in providing me with information on the educational program for Negro veterans in North Carolina during my visit to your office on April 17.

The Veterans Administration is to be commended for reaching so many of these men with occupational training which will aid them tremendously in readjusting themselves to their community. It is a distinct investment in good citizenship.

When I have been able to compile a summary of the data, I shall be happy to submit it for your suggestions.

Please express my gratitude to Mr. W. L. Beerman and Mr. W. R. Wood for their invaluable assistance.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 24, 1947

Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director
Division of Negro Education,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I am very grateful to you for the information which you gave me on my visit there last week. It helped me tremendously.

After leaving you I visited Goldsboro, Durham, Greensboro and Winston-Salem.

The Regional Veterans Administration at Winston-Salem was more than generous to me. Mr. E. S. Hunt, Assistant Chief, V. R. and Educational Division; Mr. W. L. Beerman, Public Relations Officer; and Mr. W. R. Wood, Acting Supervisor, Contracts and Training Facilities Section provided me with much needed information.

They were evidently very grateful for the cooperation of your office including the efforts of Mr. S. E. Duncan, in stimulating the program for Negro veterans.

When I have made a summary of data I shall want to submit it to you you for suggestions.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

cc: Mr. E. S. Hunt, Assistant Chief
V. R. & Educational Division
Regional Veterans Administration
Nissen Building
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

April 24, 1947

Mr. S. E. Duncan,
State Department of Education,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Please accept my thanks for your many kindnesses during my visit to North Carolina last week. The office staff here is quite pleased with the wealth of data which I was able to gather there, and much of the credit is due you.

Will go to Asheville next week. Hope you can be there.

As soon as I am able to compile a summary of the Vet data, you will receive a copy. If anything new turns up, please keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 24, 1947

Mr. E. C. Hemingway, Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation & Educational Division
Regional Veterans Administration,
Nissen Building,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hemingway:

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of leading white and colored citizens of the South including many in North Carolina. It is interested in the economic, educational and civic development of the Region and concentrates its efforts in the fields with specific reference to human relations.

During the year 1946 our Veterans' Services Division worked especially in the states of the deep South to aid veterans in making community adjustments. Now we are interested in learning what vocational education facilities are available to Negro veterans in regularly organized institutions, public and private.

I called at your office on April 17, and regret very much that I was unable to see you personally. I want to thank you, however, for the generous courtesies extended me by Mr. E. S. Hunt, your assistant, and also by Mr. W. L. Beerman and Mr. W. R. Wood.

It is evident that the North Carolina program is growing rapidly into meeting the educational needs of it Negro veterans. We hope to use this information to stimulate such programs elsewhere.

I had already called at the offices of Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director, Division of Negro Education, and Mr. J. Warren Smith, Director, Division of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education and was happy to learn of the effective cooperation between the Department and VA. I am sure that the success of the program is due inno small part to this cooperation.

I should like to revise these data from time to time and trust that I may have your approval.

Cordially yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 24, 1947

Mr. S. C. Smith, Superintendent
Trades & Industrial Education,
A & T. College,
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am indeed grateful to you for your cooperation in helping me secure the Vet data last week. I would like to keep up with the program there and hope you will keep me informed.

You are making an enviable reputation in your work in North Carolina. Keep it up. Your contribution will be enduring.

Hope to see you on my next trip.

Very sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 25, 1947

Mr. Arthur W. Jackson
VA Training Officer
N. C. College,
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I am deeply grateful to you for your cooperation in providing me with information on the Veterans' Training program.

It was a pleasure to visit your office on my recent trip to North Carolina and to see the splendid job you are doing.

When I am able to complete a summary of data, I shall want to submit it to you for suggestions and corrections.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 25, 1947

Mr. Joseph A. Christmas
VA Training Officer
A & T College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Christams:

I am deeply grateful to you for your cooperation in providing me with information on the Veteran's Training program.

It was a pleasure to visit your office on my recent trip to North Carolina and to see the splendid job you are doing.

When I am able to complete a summary of data, I shall want to submit it to you for suggestions and corrections.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

April 25, 1947

Mr. John A. Hauser
VA Training Officer
Johnson C. Smith University,
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hauser:

I was in North Carolina last week seeking information on vocational facilities for Negro veterans. I had planned to call at your office but my itinerary was changed at the last moment and I missed the pleasure.

I will send you a summary of data soon for your suggestions.

With every good wish, I remain

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

DIVISION OF
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

J. WARREN SMITH, DIRECTOR

April 29, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I appreciate very much your letter of April 24. I hope that you found indications in this State that we were trying to do something for the Negro veterans. I hope the next time you come the picture will be better.

Please do not hesitate to call on me if there is anything I can do to help.

Yours very truly,

J. Warren Smith

J. Warren Smith, Director
Vocational Education

JWS:rnl

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**
Regional Office, Nissen Building
310 West Fourth Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

May 5, 1947

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: V1:V15

Mr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 24, 1947 relative to your visit to this office on April 17.

We should like to express to you our sincere appreciation for your generous expression in connection with the educational program for veterans in North Carolina. It is the primary purpose of this office to render the greatest possible service to all eligible veterans, in accordance with the applicable laws.

We shall be very happy indeed to be of assistance in any way in the compilation of your data. Your interest and cooperation in this program for our veterans of World War II are sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

E. S. Hunt

E. S. HUNT
Acting Assistant Chief, Vocational
Rehabilitation and Education Division

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

RALEIGH

May 6, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

I am sorry that I missed you when you were in Raleigh.

Really, I do not know what disposition is being made of the fifteen percent of federal funds that is coming from the Federal Government for federal education. I am under the impression that the counties are receiving this money, since a number of county schools are doing some veterans' work. I was under the impression that the division between the colleges and the counties was a little more equal than your letter indicates.

With good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. F. Credle
Director Schoolhouse Planning

WFC G

area schools
sep. data engineer
contact
corp

Article
corp VA
Pat & Ed

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO: May 13, 1947

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

FROM: Harold L. Trigg

SUBJECT: Availability of Vocational Courses (Trades and Industrial) on Secondary level for Negro Veterans in Institutions. North Carolina Situation, April 14, 1947.

I went to Raleigh, N. C. April 14 seeking information on the availability of vocational coursed for Negro Veterans on the secondary level in institutions.

The N. C. Department of Public Instruction through its Division of Negro Education had already held a conference of Negro High school principals at which three members of the Regional VA staff were present, and answered the questions of the principals on ways and means of educational services for veterans.

Mr. Newbold, Director of the Division of Negro Education gave me a summary of this confetence in addition to the over-all picture of Negro veterans training. Mr. S. E. Duncan, Supervisor of Negro High Schools had done much to stimulate the program. Mr. J. Warren Smith, Director, Division of Vocational Education and Mr. G. W. Coggin, Supervisor of Trades and Industrial Education had the facts and figures on the situation and gave them to me without hesitation.

I also visited:

James L. Carey, Training Officer, Goldsboro.
A. W. Jackson, Training Officer, Durham.
Jos. A. Christmas, Training Officer, Greensboro.
Regional Offices of the Veterans Administration at Winston-Salem.

I did not visit VA Sub-regional offices at Asheville, Durham and Fayetteville.

When I told Mr. E. S. Hunt, Assistant Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Educational Division, at VA in Winston-Salem that you had been instrumental in convincing VA in Washington that tabulations should show "race" he

brought out a new Hollerith card, and his complete list of schools in which courses are offered. W. L. Beerman, Public Relations Officer and W. R. Wood, Acting Supervisor of Contracts and Training Facilities Section of the Regional VA also help me secure information.

## THE SITUATION

Population of North Carolina 1940.

| White | Negro | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,567,635 | 981,298 | 2,2690 | 3,571,623 |

It is estimated that there are 340,000 veterans of World War II, in the State at present. Of this number 52,982 white and 7,917 Negro veterans are in training. These 23.7 per cent are distributed as follows:

| Institutional | | Job | | Agriculture | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | Negro | White | Negro | White | Negro |
| 24,223 | 5,262 | 20,948 | 634 | 8,073 | 1,759 |
| 82% | 18% | 97% | 3% | 82% | 18% |

The break-down by academic levels was not available. It is, therefore impossible to determine how many of the 7,917 Negro veterans are enrolled in vocational courses on the secondary level.

Records in the VA Regional Office supplemented by those from Training officers show that;

Negro Veterans are enrolled in 42 High Schools
Veterans are enrolled in 10 private institutions in the following courses;

Public High Schools ----- Auto Mechanics, Building Trades, Brick Masonry, Carpentry, Painting, Plastering, Plumbing, Elictricity, Tailoring, Blue printing, Machine Shop, Instrumental Music, Barbering

Private Schools - Beauty Culture, Business, Radio

The enrollemnt figures change so rapidly that an estimate of 3,000 in these courses is close enough. A complete summary will be available in June.

It would not be accurate to say that the offerings are adequate. It is evident, however, that the program grows apace. Since my visit, a special joint committee has been set up to cooperate with VA in expanding and improving the Veterans Education Program. Negroes are represented on this committee.

The scarcity of vocational teachers seems to be the chief obstacle.

The North Carolina program for veterans' education seems to be well established. The significant feature of it is the cooperation between the State Department of Education and VA.

North Carolina has been planning regional vocational schools for some years. No specific locations have been selected.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**
RALEIGH

May 21, 1947 NE-759

TO: Principals

Dear Friends:

You probably know that a State Advisory Committee to the Veterans Administration and to State, County and City Educational Administrators has been formed. The membershi of this Committee is as follows: A. E. Manley, Chairman, Virgil A. Clift, Secretary John R. Larkins, W. A. Clement, S. E. Duncan, and myself. At a recent meeting of the Committee in Durham, it was requested that this letter be sent to you.

"The purpose of this letter is to call your attention to the fact that it is possit to continue operation of special programs of education for Negro veterans during t summer months. The Committee was of the opinion that in many instances it would b highly desirable to continue this important work during the summer in order that veterans who are enrolled may achieve their educational objective and gain employm at the earliest possible date.

"In some communities, it may be possible to initiate new programs similar to those which are already in existence. This may be done during the summer or in the fall In either case, we are calling this possibility to your attention in order that exploratory plans may be made now.

"We congratulate you on your interest in the education of Negro veterans in this st The Committee feels that the special programs of education for veterans are of ine mable value in contributing to the improvement of the general welfare of the vete the state, and the nation.

"The Committee also feels that this program should be developed on a sound educatic basis, if it is to be of real value to veterans. This means, among other things, that the curricula and teachers should be carefully selected and that administrato should adhere faithfully to all requirements of the Veterans Administration, parti larly to those relating to regular attendance and punctuality of teachers and vete in meeting classes. Strict conformity to regulations will do a great deal to keep this vital program alive.

"Your cooperation in helping to emphasize to veterans and teachers the importance o these programs is highly appreciated."

If and when you wish information about how to organize a veterans unit, or other phas of the program, I suggest that you write or see Mr. W. B. Harrill, Senior Institution Training Officer, Veterans Administration, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

I know you will do whatever you can to aid the veterans.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**
RALEIGH

May 14, 1947

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Trigg:

Last week a small group met at North Carolina College to form an Advisory Committee x on Negro education in North Carolina. This meeting grew out of a considerable amount of correspondence and talk. Mr. W. B. Harrill of the Veterans Administration was there. We had been thinking about writing a letter to Dr. Benjamin Fine of the New York Times. Finally, we composed a letter, Mr. Harrill doing most of the dictating, copy of which I am enclosing. I thought this might be of some additional grist for you in your study of the educational programs in North Carolina, aided and directed by the Veterans Administration.

We agreed further that we would call three more principals' conferences, two in Piedmont and one in the western area at which time Mr. Harrill and other Veterans Administration members would be present and stimulate further activities in the educational program for the veterans.

Also, Dr. Clift of A. and T. College was elected Secretary of our Committee and he was instructed to prepare a letter to be sent to principals throughout the state urging further development in programs of education for the veterans. Dr. Clift has send me a copy of his letter prepared for the Committee. I shall probably send you a copy of what I send out later.

Dr. Manley is Chairman of the new Veterans Committee on Education.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

x to the Veterans Administration

NCN:mn
Enclosur

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH

May 3, 1947

Mr. Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Trigg:

On my return to the office from Asheville a day or two ago, I found your very interesting letter of April 24th and copies of letters you dictated to Mr. Hemingway and Mr. Hunt.

I have read all this material with very great care, and I am delighted that you had an opportunity to make this trip and make the contacts you did in the Veterans Administration.

As you may have learned, there is now a special joint committee, the purpose of which is to cooperate with the Veterans Administration in expanding and improving the Veterans Education Program. Dr. Manley at Durham, and Dr. Thrift of A. and T. College are joint Chairmen. Mr. Harrill, I believe, of the Veterans Administration and I are members. We are to have a meeting of the Committee in Durham on May 9th. I wish you could attend that meeting.

We ought to be able to find some way or ways to secure more Negro personnel to supervise this program.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

N C Newbold

N. C. NEWBOLD

NCN:mn

May 28, 1947

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Education
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I am grateful to you for your letters of May 3 and 14.

It is of particular interest to know that the special committee on cooperating with the Veterans Administration has been formed. This will make possible an excellent program of education for Negro veterans.

I am also grateful to you for your kind remark concerning my election to the Presidency of St. Augustine's College. I look forward with great pleasure to the many opportunities for service which are offered there.

The carbon copy of your letter tomDr. Fine is of tremendous interest. Dr. Mitchell and I would like to know the outcome of this contact.

I look forward to seeing you in the fall. With kindest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:k
Encl.

P.S. The copy to Dr. Fine is inclosed.

S.R.C. Veteran Lines

July 8, 1947

MEMO:

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director

FROM: Harold L. Trigg HLT

SUBJECT: Conference with VA Branch 5, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service: July 7, 1947.

I went to the offices of VA Branch 5, Marietta, Georgia on July 7 to confer with Mr. J. C. Holbrook, Director of V. R. and E. Service for S. C., Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Holbrook called into the conference Mr. F. E. Ketchen, Chief Training Facilities Division; and Mr. Shelly Robert, Supervisor, On-the-Farm Institutional Training.

I was seeking information on courses in Trades and Industrial Education in institutions on the secondary level for Negro veterans, and the enrollment by schools and courses.

Mr. Holbrook agreed to have a summary of such data made and sent to me within the present week for the 5 states listed above.

We discussed the general situation involving the availability of education for Negro veterans, and the job opportunities following such training.

Mr. Holbrook suggested that the problem of jobs for vets would be made simpler if Negroes would increase the number of small businesses owned and operated by them.

These officials were courteous, frank and genuinely interested in the education and employment of the Negro veteran. They volunteered to write regional VA officials in each of the five states in this area and request that a staff member accompany me to selected educational projects in the respective states whenever my itinerary takes me into any one of the five states.

They felt that I could be of service to them in the promotion of this program of education for Negro veterans.

It is evident that the proper person, not on the government payroll, could do much to stimulate this program. The SRC has the confidence of these officials and is in best position to lend valuable assistance to the program.

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July 9, 1947

Mr. James L. Carey
VA Training Officer,
Dillard High School,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Carey:

Would you be kind enough to check over the inclosed report and make revisions where necessary on the basis of the most recent data in your files. Give complete data where they are not given. Add institutions not already included. Consider only those counties and cities in the area which you serve.

A self addressed stamped envelope is inclosed for your reply.

Yours very gratefully,

HAROLD L. TRIGG
Associate Executive Director

HLT:l

VOCATIONAL COURSES ON SECONDARY LEVEL

(Given Secondary enrollment in Colleges)
Enrollment 1946-'47

| | | | | Public Law 16 | | Public Law 346 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Post Office | School | Course | Regular Day | Afternoon and Evening | Regular Day | Afternoon and Evening | Total |
| Beaufort | Washington | Col. High | Auto Mech. Carpentry Brick | | | | | 30 |
| Bertie | | | | | | | | |
| Bladen | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick | Southport | Co. Tr. School | Brick<br>Carpentry | 7<br>1 | | | | 8 |
| Cabarrus | | | | | | | | |
| Cartenet | | | | | | | | |
| Catawba | | | | | | | | |
| Chowen | Edenton | Col. Hi. School | | | | | | 12 |
| Cleveland | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus | | | | | | | | |
| Craven | New Bern | West Street Smith High | Brick | | | | 40 | 40 |
| Cumberland | [redacted] | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Teachers College | | | | | | |
| Davidson | | | | | | | | |
| Duplin | Magnolia | | Wood Work | | | | | 35 |
| Durham | Durham | | Hillside H. S. | Auto Mech. | | | 20 | 20 |
| | | | | Brick | | | 17 | 17 |
| | | | | Reg. Acad. | 2 | 0 | 31 | 33 |
| | | | | Div. Occ. | | | | 3 |
| | | | | Tailoring | 2 | | 18 | 20 |
| Edgecombe | Tarboro | | | Carpentry | 1 | | 19 | 20 |
| Forsythe | Winston-Salem | Atkin | Reg. Academ. | | | | | 34 |
| | | | Machine shop | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Plumbing | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Elec. | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | Carver | | | | | | 23 | 23 |
| Franklin | Louisburg | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 28 |
| Gaston | Kop. Mt. | Lincoln Acad. | Brick Agri. | | | | | 8 7 |
| | Belmont | Reid High | | | | | | |
| Gaston | Gastonia | Highland High | | | | | | 47 |
| Granville | Oxford | Mary Potter | Brick Carpentry | | | | | 14 12 |
| Greene | [illegible] | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greene | Snow Hill | Co. Tr. School | Elec. | | | | | 5 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | 5 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 3 |
| | | | Tailoring | | | | | 4 |
| Guilford | Greensboro | A & T | | | 27 | | 252 | 279 |
| | | Dudley | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Lutheran | | | | | | 17 |
| | Sedalia | Palmer Mem. | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| | High Point | | | | | | | 21 |
| Hartford | Ahoskie | Vann | | | | | | |
| Iredell | Statesville | Morning Side | Brick | | | | | 5 |
| Johnston | Smithfield | Co. Tr. School | Plastering | | | | | ) |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | ) |
| | | | Brick | | | | | ) ——75 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | ) |
| | | | Painting | | | | | ) |
| | | | Tailoring | | | | | ) |
| | | | Music | | | | | ) |
| Lee | | | | | | | | |
| Lenoir | Kinston | Adkin | Brick | | | | | 69 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 50 |
| Martin | Parmele | | | | | | | |
| Mecklenburg | Charlotte | | | | | | | |
| Nash | Rocky Mount | B.T.W. | Carpentry | | | | | ) |
| | | | Brick | | | | | ) ——74 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | ) |
| | | | Reg. ACc'l | | | | | 40 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | (4) |
| New Hanover | Wilmington | Williston | Auto Mech.<br>Carpentry<br>Acc'l'ed | | | | | 100<br>60 |
| Pasquotank | Elizabeth City | P. W. Moore | | | | | | 150<br>60 |
| Person | Roxboro | Co. Tr. School | | | | | | |
| Pitt | Greenville | Epps | Carpentry<br>Brick | | | | | 40<br>36 |
| Rockingham | Madison | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Salisbury | Price | Carpentry | | | | | 5 |
| Scotland | Samimburg | N. & I. | Brick<br>Carpentry<br>Auto.Mech. | | | | | 67<br>58<br>13 |
| Stanley | Albemarle | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 40 |
| Surry | Mt. Airy | Jones Hi. | Brick | | | | | 2 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Wash. Hi. | | | | | | 140 |
| Warren | Warrenton | Hawkins | Brick<br>Carpentry | | | | | 2<br>2 |
| | Littleton | | Brick | | | | | 35 |
| Washington | Plymouth | | | | | | | 40 |
| Wayne | Goldsboro | Dillard | Auto Mech.<br>Brick<br>Carpentry<br>Elec. | | | | | 60<br>82<br>43<br>52 |
| | Pipeville | | Elec.<br>Auto Mech. | | | | | 16 |
| Wilson | Wilson | Darden | Brick<br>Div.<br>Occ.<br>Acc'l | | | | | 21<br>73 |

| | | PRIVATE | | | | | | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | Durham | Banneker Radio | | | | | | |
| | | ~~Deshazer Barber~~ Discontinued | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Deshazer Beauty | | | | | | ~~[illegible]~~ |
| | | Bull City Barber | | | | | | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | 37 |
| Forsyth | W-S | Barber College | | | | | | |
| | Russells' | Comm. School | | | | | | 52 |
| | La Mae | Beauty College | | | | | | 11 |
| | | Correspondence | | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Harris Barber | | | | | | 38 |
| Wilson | Wilson | Artis Barber | | | | | | |

July 14, 1947

Figures amended are latest enrollment figures as of end of school year 1946-47. Inasmuch as enrollment numbers differ each month and with the season, it is to be noted that the number of trainees shows a slight decline for the summer months.

Joseph A. Christmas

JOSEPH A. CHRISTMAS

VOCATIONAL COURSES ON SECONDARY LEVEL

(Given Secondary enrollment in Colleges)
Enrollment 1946-'47

| | | | | Public Law 16 | | Public Law 346 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Post Office | School | Course | Regular Day | Afternoon and Evening | Regular Day | Afternoon and Evening | Total |
| Beaufort | Washington | Col. High | Auto Mech. Carpentry Brick | | | | | 80 |
| Bertie | | | | | | | | |
| Bladen | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick | Southport | Co. Tr. School | Brick Carpentry | 7 1 | | | | 8 |
| Cabarrus | | | | | | | | |
| Cartenet | | | | | | | | |
| Catawba | | | | | | | | |
| Chowen | Edenton | Col. Hi. School | | | | | | 12 |
| Cleveland | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus | | | | | | | | |
| Craven | New Bern | West Street | Brick | | | | 40 | 40 |
| Cumberland | Fayetteville | Smith High | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Teachers College | | | | | | |
| Davidson | | | | | | | | |
| Duplin | Magnolia | | Wood Work | | | | | 35 |
| Durham | Durham | | Hillside H. S. | Auto Mech. | | | | 20 |
| | | | | Brick | | | | 17 |
| | | | | Reg. Acad. | | | | 33 |
| | | | | Div. Occ. | | | | 3 |
| Edgecombe | Tarboro | | | | | | | |
| Forsythe | Winston-Salem | Atkin | Reg. Academ. | | | | 27 | ~~32~~ 27 |
| | | | Machine shop | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Plumbing | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Elec. | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | Carver | | | | | 23 | ~~23~~ | 23 |
| Franklin | Louisburg | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 28 |
| Gaston | Kop. Mt. | Lincoln Acad. | Brick Agri. | | | | | 8 7 |
| | Belmont | Reid High | | | | | | |
| Gaston | Gastonia | Highland High | | | | | | 47 |
| Granville | Oxford | Mary Potter | Brick Carpentry | | | | | 14 12 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greene | Snow Hill | Co. Tr. School | Elec. | | | | | 5 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | 5 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 3 |
| | | | Tailoring | | | | | 4 |
| Guilford | Greensboro | A & T | | | ~~27~~ 31 | | ~~[illegible]~~ 274 | ~~[illegible]~~ 305 |
| | | ~~[illegible]~~ | | | | | | |
| | | Dudley | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Lutheran | | | | 17 | ~~1~~ | 17 |
| | Sedalia | Palmer Mem. | | | | 5 | ~~5~~ | 5 |
| | High Point | | | | | 23 | ~~13~~ | ~~21~~ 23 |
| Hartford | Ahoskie | Vann | | | | | | |
| Iredell | Statesville | Morning Side | Brick | | | | | 5 |
| Johnston | Smithfield | Co. Tr. School | Plastering | | | | | ) |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | ) |
| | | | Brick | | | | | ) ——75 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | ) |
| | | | Painting | | | | | ) |
| | | | Tailoring | | | | | ) |
| | | | Music | | | | | ) |
| Lee | | | | | | | | |
| Lenoir | Kinston | Adkin | Brick | | | | | 69 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 50 |
| Martin | Parmele | | | | | | | |
| Mecklenbury | Charlotte | | | | | | | |
| Nash | Rocky Mount | B.T.W. | Carpentry | | | | | ) |
| | | | Brick | | | | | ) ——74 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | ) |
| | | | Reg. A c'l | | | | | 40 |

| | | | | | | | | (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hanover | Wilmington | Williston | Auto Mech.<br>Carpentry<br>Acc'l'ed | | | | | 100<br>60 |
| Pasquotenk | Elizabeth City | P. W. Moore | | | | | | 150<br>60 |
| Person | Roxboro | Co. Tr. School | | | | | | |
| Pitt | Greenville | Epps | Carpentry<br>Brick | | | | | 40<br>36 |
| Rockingham | Madison | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Salisbury | Price | Carpentry | | | | | 5 |
| Scotland | Samimburg | N. & I. | Brick<br>Carpentry<br>Auto.Mech. | | | | | 67<br>58<br>13 |
| Stanley | Albemarle | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 40 |
| Surry | Mt. Airy | Jones Hi. | Brick | | | | | 2 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Wash. Hi. | | | | | | 140 |
| Warren | Warrenton | Hawkins | Brick<br>Carpentry | | | | | 2<br>2 |
| | Littleton | | Brick | | | | | 35 |
| Washington | Plymouth | | | | | | | 40 |
| Wayne | Goldsboro | Dillard | Auto Mech.<br>Brick<br>Carpentry<br>Elec. | | | | | 60<br>82<br>43<br>52 |
| | Pipeville | | Elec.<br>Auto Mech. | | | | | 16 |
| Wilson | Wilson | Garden | Brick<br>Div.<br>Occ.<br>Acc'l | | | | | 21<br><br><br>73 |

| | | | PRIVATE | | | | | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | Durham | Banneker Radio | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Deshazer Barber | | | | | | 24 |
| | | Deshazer Beauty | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Bull City Barber | | | | | | 37 |
| Forsyth | W-S | Barber College | | | | | | 52 |
| | Russells' | Comm. School | | | | | | 13 |
| | La Mae | Beauty College | | | | | | 4 |
| | | Correspondence | | | | | | 1 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Harris Barber | | | | | | |
| Wilson | Wilson | Artis Barber | | | | | | |

July 19, 1947

Mr. Arthur W. Jackson

Veteran's Training Officer

North Carolina College

Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I thank you for your prompt reply to my request for revised figures on veteran's education.

I shall send you a copy of my consolidated report.

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg

Associate Executive
Director

HLT:s

July 19, 1947

Mr. Joseph A. Christmas

Veteran's Training Officer

A. & T. College

Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Christmas:

I thank you for your prompt reply to my request for revised figures on veteran's education.

I shall send you a copy of my consolidated report.

Yours very sincerely,

Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive
Director

HLT:s

Rec'd 7-23-47
D. L. Evans

VOCATIONAL COURSES ON SECONDARY LEVEL

(Given Secondary enrollment in Colleges)
Enrollment 1946-'47

| County | Post Office | School | Course | Public Law 16 Regular Day | Public Law 16 Afternoon and Evening | Public Law 346 Regular Day | Public Law 346 Afternoon and Evening | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaufort | Washington | Col. High | Auto Mech. | | | | 49 | ~~80~~ 118 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | 18 | |
| | | | Brick | | | | 33 | |
| | | | ACAD | | | | 18 | |
| Bertie | | | | | | | | |
| Bladen | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick | Southport | Co. Tr. School | Brick | 7 | | | | 8 |
| | | | Carpentry | 1 | | | | |
| Cabarrus | | | | | | | | |
| Cartenet | | | | | | | | |
| Catawba | | | | | | | | |
| Chowen | Edenton | Col. Hi. School | ACAD (ACCEL) | | | | 31 | 31 ~~12~~ |
| Cleveland | | | | | | | | |
| Columbus | | | | | | | | |
| Craven | New Bern | West Street | Brick | | | | 40 | 40 |
| Cumberland | Fayetteville | Smith High | | | | 13 (SUMMER SESSION) | | 13 |

| | | | | | PL-16 | PL-346 REG | PL-346 EVE | (2) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Teachers College | | | 1 | 70 | | 71 |
| Davidson | | | | | | | | |
| Duplin | Magnolia | | Wood Work | | | | 38 | 38 |
| Durham | Durham | | Hillside H. S. | Auto Mech. | | | | 20 |
| | | | | Brick | | | | 17 |
| | | | | Reg. Acad. | | | | 33 |
| | | | | Div. Occ. | | | | 3 |
| Edgecombe | Tarboro | | | | | | | |
| Forsythe | Winston-Salem | Atkin | Reg. Academ. | | | | | 34 |
| | | | Machine shop | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Plumbing | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Elec. | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | Carver | | | | | | 23 | 23 |
| Franklin | Louisburg | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 28 |
| Gaston | Kop. Mt. | Lincoln Acad. | Brick | | | | | 8 |
| | | | Agri. | | | | | 7 |
| | Belmont | Reid High | | | | | | |
| Gaston | Gastonia | Highland High | | | | | | 47 |
| Granville | Oxford | Mary Potter | Brick | | | | | 14 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 12 |

| | | | | | | | PL-346 EVE | (3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greene | Snow Hill | Co. Tr. School | Cooking<br>Elec.<br>Auto<br>Mech.<br>Carpentry<br>Tailoring<br>Agri | | | | | 2<br>5<br>18<br>5<br>4<br>4 |
| Guilford | Greensboro | A & T | | | 27 | | 252 | 279 |
| | | Dudley | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Lutheran | | | | | | 17 |
| | Sedalia | Palmer Mem. | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| | High Point | | | | | | | 21 |
| Hartford | Ahoskie | Vann | | | | | | |
| Iredell | Statesville | Morning Side | Brick | | | | | 5 |
| Johnston | Smithfield | Co. Tr. School | Plastering<br>Auto Mech.<br>Brick<br>Carpentry<br>Painting<br>Tailoring<br>Music<br>Cooking<br>Shoe Rep | | | | 2<br>9<br>31<br>5<br>17<br>13<br>8<br>3<br>8 | ~~75~~ 96 |
| Lee | | | | | | | | |
| Lenoir | Kinston | Adkin | Brick<br>Carpentry | | | | | ~~69~~ 89<br>~~50~~ 70 |
| Martin | Parmele | | | | | | | |
| Mecklenbury | Charlotte | | | | | | | |
| Nash | Rocky Mount | B.T.W. | Carpentry<br>Brick<br>Auto Mech.<br>Reg. A c'l | | | | | 74<br>40 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hanover | Wilmington | Williston | Auto Mech. | | | | | 49 ~~100~~ |
| | | | Carpemtry | | | | | 16) 146 |
| | | | Acc'l'ed | | | | | 30) ~~60~~ |
| | | | MASONRY | | | | | 60) |
| Pasquotenk | Elizabeth City | P. W. Moore | | | | | | 135 ~~175~~ |
| | TEA. COL | | | | | | | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | ~~45~~ |
| Person | Roxboro | Co. Tr. School | | | | | | |
| Pitt | Greenville | Epps | Carpentry | | | | | ~~38~~ 38 |
| | | | Brick | | | | | ~~20~~ 20 |
| Rockingham | Madison | | | | | | | |
| Rowan | Salisbury | Price | Carpentry | | | | | 5 |
| Scotland | Samimburg | N. & I. | Brick | | | | | 67 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 58 |
| | | | Auto.Mech. | | | | | 13 |
| Stanley | Albemarle | Co. Tr. School | Brick | | | | | 40 |
| Surry | Mt. Airy | Jones Hi. | Brick | | | | | 2 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Wash. Hi. | | | | | | 140 |
| Warren | Warrenton | Hawkins | Brick | | | | | 2 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 2 |
| | Littleton | | Brick | | | | | 35 |
| Washington | Plymouth | | | | | | | 40 |
| Wayne | Goldsboro | Dillard | Auto Mech. | | | | | ~~60~~ 50 |
| | | | Brick | | | | | 82 |
| | | | Carpentry | | | | | 43 |
| | | | Elec. | | | | | ~~52~~ 40 |
| | | | ACAD | | | | | ~~22~~ |
| | Pikeville | | Elec. | | | | | 16 |
| | | | Auto Mech. | | | | | ~~24~~ |
| | | | VOC. AGR | | | | | 8 |
| Wilson | Wilson | Darden | Brick | | | | | 21 |
| | | | Div. | | | | | |
| | | | Occ. | | | | | |
| | | | Acc'l | | | | | 73 |

| | | | PRIVATE | | | | | (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham | Durham | Banneker Radio | | | | | | 67 |
| | | Deshazer Barber | | | | | | 24 |
| | | Deshazer Beauty | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Bull City Barber | | | | | | 37 |
| Forsyth | W-S | Barber College | | | | | | 52 |
| | Russells' | Comm. School | | | | | | 11 |
| | La Mae | Beauty College | | | | | | 5 |
| | | Correspondence | | | | | | 1 |
| Wake | Raleigh | Harris Barber | | | | | | |
| Wilson | Wilson | Artis Barber | | | | | | |

SRC - Veterans Service

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. George S. Mitchell

SUBJECT: Report of Activities from March 26--August 31.

FROM: Dr. Harold L. Trigg

DATE: August 28, 1947

My last report was made to a meeting of the Executive Committee on March 26. Since that time my work has been divided between promotional activities for the Southern Regional Council, and a study of vocational courses in which Negro veterans are enrolled on the secondary level in institutions of the thirteen Southern States.

1.

VETERANS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SERVICES

On April 14, I went to North Carolina and spent four days visiting officials in the Regional Veterans Administration offices, and in the State Department of Public Instructions. I was able to secure much information concerning vocational and training courses for Negro veterans at the offices in Durham, Greensboro, and Goldsboro, after which I called at the office of the Regional Veterans Administration at Winston-Salem, North Carolina. A special report of this visit has already been made.

The North Carolina program seems to have developed more rapidly on a state-wide level for its variety of offerings than in any other Southern State. This is due probably to two causes:

1. The Negro veteran in North Carolina has been handled as Division B of the American Legion since about 1923. This organization has

Claude A. Barnett
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3507 South Parkway
Chicago, 15, Illinois

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

**AGREEMENT OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION**

This document, when signed by the authorized representatives of the Georgia Committee and of the Southern Regional Council, shall constitute an agreement of affiliation. The Georgia Committee shall become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council with the following understandings:

I. The Georgia Committee agrees:

A. To require all of its elected officers to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

B. To encourage all of its other members to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

C. To promote the program of the Southern Regional Council in Georgia to the best of its ability.

D. To work toward the goal of becoming a state unit of the Southern Regional Council as soon as practicable by striving to make the membership of the Council in Georgia and the membership of the Georgia Committee identical.

E. To use as its official title a designation such as "The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation—An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council," or "The Georgia Committee of the Southern Regional Council," or some similar means of showing the fact of its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

II. The Southern Regional Council agrees:

A. To accept all members of the Georgia Committee who wish to become members of the Council.

B. To encourage all of its members living in Georgia to affiliate with the Georgia Committee in the hope that eventually the membership of the Council and of the Georgia Committee will become identical and that the Georgia Committee will become a state division of the Council.

C. To assist the Georgia Committee in planning and implementing a program of action by providing, insofar as its resources will allow, consultants, speakers, informational material, and special literature.

D. To assist the Georgia Committee financially, insofar as its resources permit, and to increase such support as the affiliate approaches the status of a state division of the Council.

III. It is understood that the executive officers of both organizations will work out to their mutual satisfaction such details as the collection of dues, the distribution of Council literature, and other matters.

| For the Southern Regional Council | For the Georgia Committee |
| --- | --- |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| Date _____ | Date _____ |

INFORMATION BLANK

(To be returned to Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Illinois)

To the Applicant:

The Julius Rosenwald Fund sometimes receives requests to recommend people for positions in organizations working in the general field of race relations. In order to serve these organizations, it is necessary to have definite information about persons who may be interested in such positions. If you would like the Fund to keep your name on its files for referral to an appropriate position, please fill in the attached blank and send it to the above address.

NAME (Print in full) _____

PRESENT ADDRESS _____
Street address City State

PERMANENT ADDRESS _____
Street address City State

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE _____ MARITAL STATUS _____

PRESENT POSITION (Be specific) _____

_____

INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

EDUCATION:

| | Name of Institution | Period of Study (Give dates) | Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates (Give dates) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Undergraduate | | | |
| | | | |
| Graduate | | | |
| | | | |
| Professional or technical | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Special Study | | | |

EXPERIENCE

List all positions held, with dates, name of firm or organization, duties performed, and reasons for leaving. Include military experience.

REFERENCES

List references to whom we may write concerning your qualifications.

| Name | Position | Address |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

For what reasons are you interested in working in the field of race relations?

For what type of work in the field of race relations do you feel you are qualified? (Teaching, administration, research, public relations, editorial, secretarial, etc.)

What is the minimum salary which you would consider?

Are you free to accept a position anywhere in the United States?_____If not, what geographical limitations are there?

Please give here any additional information which you think would be helpful to a prospective employer in evaluating your qualifications. (Honors received, creative work, publications, research, civic activities, etc.)

Life History Sheet

Please write below a brief life history, telling particularly of factors influencing your later vocational interests, why you are interested in working in the field of race relations, why you feel such work is important, and why you feel you are qualified for such work.

Attach small picture or snapshot here

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

SRC

# After the War

# ?

DO YOU REMEMBER what happened after World War I? There was an increase in lynching, there were race riots, and there were organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan which promoted and exploited racial intolerance. Unless people of good will are on guard and act vigorously, history may repeat itself after the present war.

No group in the South has done more for the promotion of better racial understanding and for the reduction of violence than the leaders of women's religious organizations. In February, 1945, the Southern Regional Council called together a small group of women religious leaders to discuss race relations in the post-war period. These women agreed upon a program of action for interracial peace and justice. This leaflet represents their program and other suggestions for constructive social action.

If we are properly prepared we can do a great deal to prevent or to reduce race friction and misunderstanding in the post-war period.

# . . . . There Are Things That You Can Do . . . .

## FOR YOUR COMMUNITY

1. Look out for rumors or other symptoms of racial tension, and do your best to counteract them.

2. Be ever alert to sense situations that may lead to serious trouble, and take preventive steps wherever possible. Notify your local or state interracial committee and the Southern Regional Council when such situations arise.

3. Establish friendly contacts with your mayor, police chief, and sheriff. Try to show them that much racial friction can be prevented by the wise use of police power, and call their attention to the successful use of Negro police in various Southern cities.

4. Confer with people who handle the public on busses, street cars, etc. Many tensions can be eased by good judgment and the cooperation of interested groups.

5. Be courteous when speaking of people of minority groups, and discourage by your own example the use of derogatory and contemptuous words.

6. Try to establish an honest bond of confidence and cooperation with other women's groups across denominational and racial lines.

## FOR VETERANS

1. Become familiar with the "GI Bill" so that you may know the provisions made by the government for all veterans.

2. Become acquainted with the personnel of the Veterans' Assistance Committee in your local community, and use your influence to see that the interests of Negro veterans are fairly represented on the Committee.

3. Take the initiative, if the Veterans' Assistance Committee is not already set up, in bringing together representatives of community groups to work with government agencies to form a clearing committee for assisting veterans and their families.

4. Use your influence to see that the "GI Bill" is administered in your community without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

5. Encourage women to accept responsibility on such committees as an essential community service.

* * *

*This leaflet may be obtained free on request from:*

**Southern Regional Council, Inc.**
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

# Suggested Reading

*A Program for The Education of Returning Veterans.* Educational Policies Commission, N. E. A. 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 10c.

*Education and Training for Demobilized Service Personnel.* Committee on Education, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, Washington 6, D. C. Free.

*Data for State-wide Planning of Veterans' Education.* United States Office of Education. Bulletin 1945, No. 4. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

*Facts and Tips for Service Men and Women.* By Dallas Johnson. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 92. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York. 10c.

*Marching Home—Educational and Social Adjustment After the War.* By Morse A. Cartwright. Institute of Adult Education, Columbia University, 525 W. 120th Street, New York 27, New York. 25c.

"The Negro in the Armed Forces." *Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life,* Winter Issue 1945. Opportunity, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York. 25c.

*Reprints from Yank.* Parts 1 & 2, "Back to Civilian Life" and "GI Service." Yank, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York. Free.

*Two Talks to Families of Returning Servicemen—When He Comes Back,* and *If He Comes Back Nervous.* By Thomas A. C. Rennie and Luther W. Woodward. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., 372-374 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. 15c.

"The Veteran and the Community," "Vocational Counseling," "Education for All," and "Business and Good Citizenship." By Agnes E. Meyer. Reprints from *The Washington Post,* March 27-30, 1945. The Washington Post, Washington, D. C. Free.

"Wave of Post-War Race-Baiting, Riots Feared." By Leo Cherne. Reprint from *The Chicago Defender.* February 24, 1945. Distributed by the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois. Free.

*Your Veterans Come Home—A Guide to Community Resources for Returning Veterans.* By Joseph Shabses. Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. Available July 1, 1945. 5c.

No. 4

5c

# ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE NEGRO TO THE SOUTH

## *Past, Present, and Potential*

By

W. HARDIN HUGHES

Published by

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia

# Economic Value of the Negro to the South

## *Past, Present, and Potential*

By W. Hardin Hughes

•

### An Economic Asset

For three centuries, the Negro has been an important factor in the economic development and maintenance of the South. As a slave, while occupying a status little better than that of a beast of burden, the Negro made possible the development of the Southern plantation, the wealth and ease of the "Southern gentleman," and, indirectly, contributed to the material prosperity of the entire nation. As a freedman, the Negro continued to render an abundance of cheap physical labor without which even a partial rehabilitation of the South would have been much delayed. The old-time Southern aristocracy, stripped of its power and influence by the "War Between the States," and holding to a master-slave ideology of human labor, found its economic problems most difficult.

Only gradually, over a period of seventy-five years, has the Southerner's conception of work been modified. The belief that physical labor is an affliction and a disgrace to be avoided, while not so generally held as formerly, is still a retarding hangover from the days of slavery. Even now, were the Negro's physical services suddenly removed from the South and the colored people "sent back" to some distant region designated by the race-baiting politicians, a chaotic condition of affairs would certainly follow. Millions of white folks, confronted with the necessity of physical toil, would, no doubt, throw up their hands in despair and pray for the return of the Negro. The "grandeur" of living and the much-boasted "Southern hospitality" would, without the assistance of the Negro, become events of the past.

## Entire Nation Benefits

Not only the South, but the entire nation, is the recipient of essential benefits from the Negro's participation in the economic life of America. Thirteen million people, one-tenth of our entire population, supplying as they do at least one-tenth of our productive labor and consuming a somewhat smaller proportion of our total production, must be considered an economic asset. The purchasing power of the Negro population, in spite of relatively low standards of living, is enormous.

As long ago as 1920, the Negro purchasing power in this country, as estimated by the United States Department of Commerce, was $2,000,000,000. At that time, the Negro population was approximately ten and a half million. In 1942, the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States spent in the neighborhood of $4,500,000,000 for consumers goods and services, an amount two and a half times as great as the total exports to all South American countries. The distribution of these expenditures may be seen in the following estimates based on a National Resources Committee report:

### EXPENDITURES BY NEGROES IN 1942

| | |
|---|---|
| Food | $1,330,000,000 |
| Clothing and Wearing Apparel | 735,000,000 |
| Household Goods and Furniture | 595,000,000 |
| Fuel, Light, and Gas | 280,000,000 |
| Alcoholic Beverages, Beer, Wine, etc. | 294,000,000 |
| Transportation (Other than automobile) | 301,000,000 |
| Cosmetics and Toiletries | 203,000,000 |
| Drugs and Proprietary Medicines | 234,000,000 |
| Tobacco | 84,000,000 |
| Automobiles, Gasoline, Oil, Accessories | 315,000,000 |
| Recreation and Amusements | 175,000,000 |
| Total | $4,546,000,000 |

## Negroes and City Market Support

Even with conditions as they are, the city markets of the South are positively affected by the numerous Negro customers. In 1943, for example, the 149,119 colored people of New Orleans spent

the major portion of their $75,000,000 income in the markets of that city. In Memphis, Tennessee, a Negro population of 121,498 spent a correspondingly large part of their approximately $70,000,000 income. Similar facts could be presented for the other cities of the South.

In the cities of the North where discrimination against colored people is less severe, the incomes of Negroes and their expenditures for consumers' goods and services are somewhat greater. The 168,843 Negroes of Baltimore, one-fifth of that city's population in 1940, owned homes valued at $8,598,100. A somewhat larger Negro population in 1942 made consumer purchases estimated at $89,800,000, distributed as follows:

**NEGRO CONSUMER PURCHASES IN BALTIMORE DURING 1942**

| | |
|---|---|
| Food | $37,333,000 |
| Household Furnishings and Furniture | 13,453,000 |
| Toiletries and Cosmetics | 4,204,000 |
| Drugs and Proprietaries | 3,363,000 |
| Beer, Wines, and Liquors | 6,727,000 |
| Clothing and Apparel | 18,498,000 |
| Motor Cars and Accessories | 4,540,000 |
| Tobacco | 1,682,000 |
| Total | $89,800,000 |

The largest Negro market in the United States is in New York City where the 458,444 Negroes, six per cent of the population of that urban center, had in 1942 an estimated total income of $342,916,112. Of this amount, approximately $250,000,000 were spent for consumers goods and services. The expenditures of Negroes, as of people in general, are proportional to their incomes.

## Market For Durable Goods

While usually not emphasized in statements of this kind, the Negro market for durable goods in this country is considerable and could be increased many times. At the end of 1941, approximately 1,500,000 automobiles in the United States were owned

by Negroes. Farm implements on the 8,325,000 acres of farm land owned by Negroes in seventeen Southern states had, in 1940, a value greater than $40,000,000. This, of course, is relatively small. The possibilities for expansion in this market are suggested by the fact that twenty-five per cent of the farms operated by Negroes in the United States are owned by them. These farms have a value of approximately $850,000,000 and represent 700,000 farm owners.

## Negroes and Farm Production

As farm producers, the Negroes of the United States contribute largely to the economic welfare. Of the 30,000,000 acres of farm land in the United States, 3,300,000 acres are operated by Negroes. Specialized farming is engaged in by thousands of Negroes in the South and in the states bordering the South. In Delaware and Maryland, for example, hundreds have gone in for large poultry raising. It is not uncommon in those states for the Negro poultry farmer to have as many as 30,000 broilers a year. Others collect eggs from 5,000 or 6,000 layers daily. Scattered through several areas of the South, there are 10,000 Negro commercial truck farmers who, through their own cooperatives, are shipping carloads of vegetables to market and to processing plants. In the Black Belt and in other parts of the Southeastern states, Negro farmers are taking increasingly to dairying and live-stock raising. In 1943, Negro farmers—most of them in the South—produced 30,000,000 chickens, 100,000,000 dozen eggs and 2,000,000,000 pounds of milk.

The agricultural regions of the South are so largely dependent on Negro labor that any excessive migration of the Negro population to the industrial centers of the North would bring disastrous results to the Southern white landowners. Even in peace time, this was true when the Negro farmers of the South were producing crops valued at approximately $700,000,000 annually. Were it not for the Negro farmers in war time, millions of farm acres would be idle and the nation would be fatally crippled in its war efforts. In fact, millions of civilians would be on the verge of starvation.

Not only would there be a dearth of food in the absence of Negro labor, but other materials used in warfare would be dangerously limited both in quantity and in kind. *Unless* several millions of men now in military service were withdrawn to fill the labor gaps, the essential work of the South would be in a condition of chaos. Or, perhaps a few million of white women could be drafted to do the menial but necessary work now engaged in by Negroes.

## Making A Place In Business

Gradually but surely the American Negro is making a place for himself in the various business undertakings of the nation. In 1939, there were 29,827 retail stores operated by Negroes in this country. During that year, the sales in these stores amounted to $71,466,000. About 50,000 business enterprises in approximately 200 different lines are conducted by Negroes. Among these enterprises are thirty-nine life insurance companies which, in 1942, reported total assets of $37,882,046 and policies in force aggregating $474,226,628. Needless to say, the increasing success of Negro enterprises is improving the economic status of colored people in both North and South and thereby increasing the general welfare of the nation. Welfare, incidentally, means much more than increased purchasing power; it means better homes, relief from "low-income diseases," and, in general, better education and culture. With improved economic opportunity and accomplishment, the colored people of our nation will automatically carry a larger share of the costs as well as the benefits of public education. This, in time, will enable the South to approximate more nearly the desirable standards of the more prosperous states.

The constant improvement in the Negro's economic status during the past seventy-five years, while less conspicuous than that of the whites, because of discriminations and less favorable living conditions, has been truly remarkable. In 1866, for example, Negroes of the United States owned approximately 12,000 homes; today, they own more than 850,000. In 1866, the wealth of Negroes in our country was approximately $20,000,000; today, their total wealth is estimated at better than $3,000,000,000.

## Retarding Effects of Discrimination

But the present economic value of the Negro to the South is small in comparison with what it might be. Not only the income of the individual Negro but the total income of the Southern people is negatively affected by discrimination. As a general principle, every member of society should be free to rise in the vocational scale to a level commensurate with his highest potential skill. Vocational discrimination undermines the general wage structure by increasing competition at the lowest vocational levels. In a region such as the South, where unskilled labor is predominant, the effects of vocational discrimination are most detrimental. Under these conditions, the total income of the South becomes not only comparatively low but very unequally distributed. The resulting contrasts are in evidence through the South—the depths of poverty and the affluence of wealth.

Artifical restrictions on the vocational mobility of the Negro have been too much in evidence. The Negro has found himself excluded from many kinds of employment in numerous industries of both North and South. Opportunities for the Negro in the white-collar and skilled occupations of the white man's America have, until very recently, been at a minimum. On the whole, the Negro has been none too welcome in the ranks of organized labor and has experienced the disadvantages resulting from the lack of organization. It took a manpower problem created by war to open many of the doors of organized labor to the Negro in America.

If the Negro trains himself for business or a profession, he must, in general, serve his own people most of whom, because of their low economic status, are unable to support him adequately. This same Negro, from the time when he became ambitious for a professional career, found it difficult if not impossible to secure even a second-rate training in the South. If, furthermore, in spite of the unnecessary obstacles placed in his way, he surmounted every difficulty and became, let us say, a physician, he was still at a disadvantage; for Negro physicians are generally excluded from the hospitals and find it almost impossible to avail themselves of consultation with other physicians.

The Caucasian people of America, if they are only normally intelligent, will come to see how inconsistent it is to discriminate against millions of potential contributors to our common life. It is as uneconomical for our society to put artificial obstacles in the way of the Negro's advancement as to interfere with the potential development of any other of its citizens. Whether the section of our population submerged is white, black, or yellow, the whole society is submerged just to that extent.

## War Increasing Opportunities

Fortunately, the changes brought about by war are increasing the economic possibilities of the Negro, not only in the South but in the country as a whole. The conditions arising from war have given great numbers of Negroes their first opportunity to demonstrate abilities in the semi-skilled and skilled operations of industry. From April 1940 to April 1944, the movement of Negroes from the farms to the industrial areas, especially to those engaged in the production of war equipment, was most pronounced. During these four years, the number of Negroes employed as skilled craftsmen and foremen doubled, as did the number engaged in the basic semi-skilled operations. The number of Negroes in both categories—the skilled and the unskilled—rose during the period covered by the national defense program from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

## Making Good in Skilled Occupations

More interesting, by far, than this increase in numbers, is the fact that Negroes in these new and more difficult occupations have made good. A recent survey of 300 war plants reveals facts enlightening to those who have doubted the Negroes' capacities for certain skills. Thousands of Negroes employed in technical, professional, and supervisory capacities are, according to reports of their managers, doing their jobs acceptably. Needless to say, many myths about racial differentials in adaptability are being exploded.

All of this is in sharp contrast with the occupational status of Negro workers in prewar days when their concentration in heavy,

hot, low-paid industry and their relatively small participation in light manufacturing were taken more or less for granted. Fortunately, the necessities of war are bringing us to our senses and demonstrating beyond question the human potentialities which have been so generally neglected.

## Occupational Characteristics Changing

Not less important to the future economic development of the South are the changed occupational characteristics of the Negro veteran. A million Negroes have already been inducted into the armed forces of the nation where the requirements of mechanized warfare have had their transforming effects. Thousands of colored men have been trained in semi-skilled, skilled, and technical occupations. In these they have been introduced into new and specialized fields of activity—electrical work, maintenance and operation of motorized units, road construction, aviation maintenance, applied mathematics and physics, machine work, radio, radar, refrigeration, and scores of other activities requiring scientific knowledge and skill.

From the Great Lakes Training Center alone, between five and six thousand Negroes have been graduated from the several specialized schools. More than ten per cent of all Negroes in the army are in the Air Corps where they are learning much that will be of practical use in the related occupations of civilian life. The same thing is true concerning an even larger number of Negro soldiers in the Engineers. And when the war is over, we shall have throughout the United States thousands of Negro doctors, nurses, and other professionals instead of the hundreds in the prewar era. Through the proper placement of these, the health and, indirectly, the economic efficiency of the South can be improved. It is a patent fact that the Southern region loses hundreds of millions of dollars annually because of preventable disease.

## Southern Economy In Transition

The people of the South will do well to consider the values made possible by this increased training of her colored population. When the Negro veteran returns not only will he be voca-

tionally different but the economy which he reenters at the time of demobilization will be different from what it was at the time of his induction into the armed forces. Technological changes made during the war have, in many respects, transformed the South. Industrial plants costing hundreds of millions of dollars must, if the South is to prosper, be used to meet the needs of peacetime production. Returning service men and defense plant workers, especially those who have discovered their capacities for the more skilled activities of modern life, will not be attracted to the farms and plantations from which they enlisted. Even if they were inclined to do so, there will, in all probability, be no corresponding demand. It is estimated, for example, that in spite of the losses of young men from the farm population of the South, there are still enough youth between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years to replace all farm men between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-nine years who will die or reach the age of seventy during the next ten years. Furthermore, the farm regions of the South are the "seed bed of the nation." Only the Southern regions have an excess of births over deaths sufficient to insure an ever increasing population.

Even before the technological improvements of recent years, the rural South had a population which constantly migrated to the industrial centers of the North and the West. Incident to the increased mechanization of farm work, already in progress, and the much heralded invasion of the cotton robot, now seen on the horizon, the South will become less and less dependent upon the muscles of domesticated animals and upon the arms, legs, and backs of human beings.

## Mechanization and Readjustment

The possible effect of increased mechanization is a story in itself. Within six years following the war, it is estimated, there will be 50,000 mechanical cotton harvesters in the South. Already, three of the largest manufacturers of farm machinery—International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, and John Deere—are in the race to supply the postwar market. The mass production of these cotton

harvesters is in the blue print for the future. Complementing the possibilities of the cotton robot, which can do the work of fifty or more human harvesters, the Graham-Page fire-spitting cultivator, we are told, can quickly destroy the weed seeds in the soil.

Needless to say, the human effects of a complete mechanization of the cotton industry alone would upset the equilibrium of production and of life far and wide. Approximately 10,000,000 human beings in the South would be directly affected. Probably 2,000,000 would be occupationally displaced. Of this number, perhaps 1,200,000 would be white and at least 800,000 Negro. The displacement, in fact, would be most serious for the "poor whites" of the marginal hill farms and of the eroded cotton farms of the plain.

## Should Conserve Resources

It would seem, then, that the South is confronted with a dilemma —an ever increasing population and a constant reduction in the demand for human labor. This dilemma, however, may be resolved if the people of the South are willing to break away from an out-dated mode of life. Many leaders of economic thought in the Southern region have been pointing the way. In a land possessing a super-abundance of falling water and of electric power, an almost infinite variety of virgin resources, a climate suitable for the development of practically every type of human industry, and a population capable of acquiring whatever knowledge and skills are needed for modern production—all of these intelligently combined could reduce this dilemma to a shadow.

Why should a region like this continue longer in a state of "colonial economy" extracting its raw materials from its wealth of soils, minerals and forests; exporting these raw or partially processed materials to other regions, less favored by Nature, for fabrication; and finding itself unable to repossess the very things it could have had from the beginning? No region in colonial status can possibly buy back in full; for extractive economy carried on, as it is in the South, by unskilled and low-wage labor tends to reduce purchasing power to a minimum. It is the skilled and

therefore more costly labor that puts the greater values into products.

Some writers have emphasized the possibilities of agro-industrial life. The imbalance of agriculture and industry, they insist, while characteristic of the Southern region, is unnecessary. "There is no law," declares W. G. Clugston, "requiring that grain on the farm must be transported to large cities for milling, processing, and marketing. Live stock and poultry need not be shipped to congested areas for killing and storing, nor fresh fruits and vegetables hauled long distances in refrigerator cars to metropolitan areas for deep-freezing. Why should wheat flour be made into bread and then shipped back to crossroad towns and villages where labor and flour are cheaper?"

As Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser, United States Department of Agriculture, said recently: "The years immediately after the war offer the South an exceptional opportunity to 'get in on the ground floor' of the nation-wide industrial expansion. . . . Once that period is past, and the new industries are created over the country as a whole, the South can expand further only in strong competition for markets and for workers with industries already established in other parts of the country. During the next few years the South can grow with the great national post-war expansion. Later on would be too late—such an opportunity may not come again this century."

# Economic Opportunity Number One

Not many years ago it was the fashion to speak of the South as "The Nation's Economic Problem No. 1." Now we are hearing it described on all sides as "Economic Opportunity No. 1." Perhaps both descriptions are true. "Problems" present us with "opportunities" if we have the courage to face up to the realities and develop our natural and human resources to the utmost.

Expert economists say—and we are ready to agree with them—that the South now has the chance of a lifetime to embark upon a great program of industrial expansion which will lift the economic level of the region. There are war plants to be sold and converted to peace-time production. There are hundreds of thousands of laborers who have learned new skills. There are billions of dollars of war-time savings and profits ready to be invested in new enterprises. If the South grasps this opportunity, it can make more economic progress in the next twenty-five years than it has made in the past century.

But if the South wants an industrial expansion which will relieve rather than aggravate its economic anemia, it must take into account certain basic factors. We submit that the following are fundamental:

1. Development of new enterprises with Southern capital, so that profits can be kept in the region.

2. Elimination of freight-rate differentials which hinder the South's competitive position.

3. Improvement of educational opportunities, so that Southern workers, white and Negro, can fill all kinds of jobs competently.

4. Concerted attack on the problem of health in the underprivileged classes so that they can function normally as producers and consumers.

5. Recognition of the right of labor to organize and the establishment of cooperative relations between labor and management.

6. Elimination of suffrage barriers so that the region can be freed from minority rule and misrepresentation.

—From *The Southern Frontier,* April 1945.

# BULLETIN

of

# Banneker Radio Institute, Inc.

## Educational Offerings

Non Collegiate Technical, Trade and Special Courses

Published By The

***Banneker Radio Institute, Inc. Of North Carolina***

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Approved by North Carolina Department of Public Instruction and
The Veterans Administration.

SERVICE PRINTING CO.

# VETERANS' TRAINING - - NORTH CAROLINA

| | INSTITUTIONAL | | JOB | | AGRICULTURAL | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. L. 346 | 27,940<br>95% of veterans in institutional training are under P.L. 346 | | 18,886<br>88% of veterans in training on-the-job are under P.L. 346 | | 9169<br>93% of veterans in agricultural training are under P.L. 346 | | 55,995<br>92% of all veterans in training are under Public Law 346 | |
| | 22,910<br>82%<br>White | 5030<br>18%<br>Colored | 18,414<br>97½%<br>White | 472<br>2½%<br>Colored | 7436<br>81%<br>White | 1733<br>19%<br>Colored | 48,687<br>87%<br>White | 7308<br>13%<br>Colored |
| P. L. 16 | 1545<br>5% of veterans in institutional train- are under P.L. 16 | | 2696<br>12% of veterans in training on-the-job are under P.L. 16 | | 663<br>7% of veterans in agricultural training are under P. L. 16 | | 4904<br>8% of all veterans in training are under Public Law 16 | |
| | 1313<br>85%<br>White | 232<br>15%<br>Colored | 2534<br>94%<br>White | 162<br>6%<br>Colored | 637<br>96%<br>White | 26<br>4%<br>Colored | 4291<br>88%<br>White | 613<br>12%<br>Colored |
| TOTAL | 29,485<br>49% of all veterans are in institutional training | | 21,582<br>35% of all veterans are in training on-the-job | | 9832<br>16% of all veterans are in cooperative agriculture training | | 60,899 | |
| | 24,223<br>82%<br>White | 5262<br>18%<br>Colored | 20,948<br>97%<br>White | 634<br>3%<br>Colored | 8073<br>82%<br>White | 1759<br>18%<br>Colored | 52,982<br>87% of all veterans in training are White | 7917<br>13% of all veterans in trng. are Colored |

TRAINING ON-THE-JOB

| | Professional Occupations | Service Occupations | Clerical and Sales Occupations | Trade Occupations | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. L. 346 | 4873 | 3 24 | 1645 | 12,044 | 18,886 |
| P. L. 16 | 618 | 386 | 287 | 1,749 | 2,696 |
| TOTAL | 5491 | 386 ✓ 710 | 1912 | 13,793 | 21,582 |

Veterans in training on-the-job in trade occupations are represented by the following approximate percentages in industries:

| | |
|---|---|
| Automotive | 21% |
| Construction | 8 |
| Electrical | 12 |
| Furniture | 9 |
| Jewelry | 4 |
| Machinist | 8 |
| Textile | 10 |
| Others | 28 |

Christensen

TRAINEES IN GUILFORD AND FORSYTH COUNTIES
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

| | P. L. 16 | P. L. 346 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colleges: | | | |
| A & T College, Greensboro | 86 | 1391 | 1477 |
| Regular College | 42 | 849 | 891 |
| Regular Trades | 17 | 290 | 307 |
| Special Trades (8th Grade level and above) | 27 | 252 | 279 |
| Bennett College, Greensboro | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro | 1 | 31 | 32 |
| High School | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| Jr. College | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| Theology | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Winston Salem Teachers College, Winston Salem, N. C. (Teacher, Elementary Education) | 2 | 84 | 86 |
| High Schools: (See Lutheran College) | | | |
| Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Dudley High School, Greensboro | 0 | 67 | 67 |
| Refresher Training | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Regular High School (Incl trades) | 0 | 53 | 53 |
| Adult Education | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Atkins High School, Winston Salem | 2 | 61 | 63 |
| Regular High School | 0 | 34 | 34 |
| Machine Shop | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Plumbing | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Electricity | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Autb Mechanics | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| ~~Painting~~ | ~~0~~ | ~~3~~ | ~~3~~ |
| Carver High School, Rt. 3, Winston Salem (Reg. H. S.) | 0 | 23 | 23 |
| Penn High School, High Point | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| Regular High School | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| Blue Printing | 0 | 3 | 3 |

Can't get trades teachers.

| | P. L. 16 | P. L. 346 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vocational Schools: | | | |
| LaMae Beauty College, Winston Salem -(Beauty Culture) | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Russells Commercial School, Winston Salem - (Secretarial Science) | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Modern Barber College, Winston Salem (Barber Training) | 6 | 46 | 52 |
| Other: | | | |
| Correspondence Course: | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL TRAINEES LISTED | 97 | 1747 | 1844 |

Notes:

1. Dillard High – Vets Building Trades Bldg.
2. Length of course. No standard.
3. Equipment: Dillard (largest unit) auto shop – wheel balancer, motor analyzer, Boring block, Welder.
4. Trades teachers scarce. Teach academic + special classes
5. Accelerated Course for those who want to finish high school in shorter time. 25 hrs. per. wk.

   Refresher course: for mostly high school grads
   adult.

   * Automechanics + Brick most popular courses

6. Courses 5 days per wk., 2 hrs. academic 60' 3 hrs. shop.
7. Training officers: only Negroes employed by VA
   - Durham: Authur W. Jackson N.C.C.
   - Greensboro: Jas. R. Christmas A&T
   - Charlotte: John W. Hauser J.C. Smith
   - Goldsboro: James L. Carey Dillard
8. VA Officers.
   - Regional: Winston-Salem
   - Sub. Reg: Asheville
   - Durham
   - Fayetteville
9. Tuition: up to $40 per mth per vet. Prin., clerical help, janitor +

teachers are paid from this fee
special funds for equipment &
books, supplies - not capital.
Teachers paid $2 per hr. taught
Reg. teachers in many cases teach
both accelerated & trades courses.
academic teachers plentiful
Trades teachers scarce.
What to do?

10 Ten vet minimum per teacher for special

11 Wilmington: pay for 1 hr. daily 1/4 sal. Reg.
2 hrs. " 1/2 sal.
Prin. pay approved by superintendent. No standard.

12. No Negro contact officers.

13. 350,000 to 400,000 total inductees in N.C.
Estimate 375,000 returned.

14. VA employs 304
204 Tr. Officers
100 contact officers
only 4 Negroes.
(Tr. Of.)

15. Durham: 17 Vets (10, 11, 12 grade) older; took general Educational Development Test - 12 passed & were certified to College. One said to Mr. Jackson (Tr. Of.) "I'm too old to be hanging around here. I know I can do this work." Reply "Allright, I'll give you G. E. D. test."

16. Only guidance Training Officer.

17. Vets taking what is offered. Wilmington official refused to give welding.

Have had to let down standards & teachers, consultants, intelligent curriculum are used.

Project -

Vocational Training Facilities for Negro Vets in Southern Region.

Secondary level

Trades + Ind. arts other than Voc. Ag.

Institutional.

Area Voc. Schools

Equipment?

85% of Fed. Voc. Bldg Fund goes to colleges. 15 to sec. ~~use~~ WAA bldgs (old army + navy)

See H. Arnold Perry at Tuscaloosa.

Richardson:

~~VA would prime contractor~~
~~area schools at Norfolk~~
~~Christiansburg + Manassas~~
~~planned as each~~
~~started at Norfolk.~~
~~Barber shop - all~~
~~school school. Waste~~
~~barber disposition~~

~~Mr. Thomas T. Cuthbert~~
~~Director Div. of Voc. Ed.~~

~~Mr. Richardson~~
~~Co standard for barber~~
~~last plants of barber school~~
~~giving no practice.~~

~~Mr. T. A. Pridgeley~~
~~Contact Officer.~~
~~St. Luke's Bldg~~
~~900 St. James St.~~

~~1. Labor union~~
~~2. Employers object to voc.~~
~~a bill for repeal.~~
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~~#2 to add 25% low wages~~
~~keep unskilled.~~

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Health card
race

85% of build.
to College

next State Va.

Coop between
Dept. of Ed.
& VA in
absence of
Training Officer
S. E. Duncan
J. W. Smith

Dearth of teachers

alexander
Contact Officer
St. Luke Wells, Rich

# FEDERAL RESERVE

# PAR LIST

## SEPTEMBER 1945

**(Banks upon which checks will be received by Federal Reserve Banks for collection and credit)**

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***Subject to change without notice***

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(In view of the substantial number of changes since January 1945, the Federal Reserve Par List has been brought up to date and reissued as of September 1945.)

**Extra copies of this list may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank**

Dallas Texas Area V. A. Office ~~Tix~~ twitty

Interviewed Mr. Nat. Reed, Director of veterans training, Texas, La. and Miss. Dallas. When asked why v.a. approved training stations for state. he said, "Legally v. a. can not furnish anything except assistance to the state approving committee. can not furnish money. Procedure: v. a. contracts with state board of voc. edu. , with county and city boards of ~~xx~~ education for training in local or county schools in voc. ag. trade and industrial, distributive education. V. A. will pay $29 per month from V. A. to education board. No minimum number of hours of supervised study required. Local schools furnish supervision when given at local schools. Mr. Lewis is responsible for industrial training. Employer makes out training program for on the job training, and V. A. approves, and training officer checks once per month. Texas has 52 contact offices--200 training officers -- 7 guidance centers (none are negro)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On the job training | PL 346 | 8,629 | PL 16 928 | 8629 928 |
| On the job (trade) | " | 6,231 | 792 | |
| Institutional (Trade & Indus) | | 4,427 | 698 | |
| Total | | 36,003 | 3888 | |

As of ~~April~~ May 30, 1946

Included from T+2.

Continued

Dallas texas Area V. A. office Twitty

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| La. | P.L. 346 | Pl 16 |
| Total | 9,364 | 1171 |
| Institutional | 8,476 | 757 |
| Trade and Indust. Inst. | 1, 707 | 414 |
| Trade and Indust on job | 538 | 277 |

2500
250
2250

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | | |
| Total | 346 ---7,714 | 16 --1398 |
| Institutional | 3,490 | 546 |
| Trade & Indust. Inst. | 433 | 119 |
| On the job ~~xxxxx~~ total | 4,224 | 852 |
| On the job T. & I | 2,629 | 541 |

As of ~~mx~~ may 30, 1946

Estimated Discharges of Male Personnel 1/ From All Branches of the Armed Forces Accumulative by State, Through June 1946 2/
United States and Territories
(Preliminary)

| State | Accumulative through June 1946 | | January 1946 through June 1946 3/ | | Accumulative as of January 1, 1946 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States and Territories | 12,205,829 | 100.00 | 4,359,000 | 100.00 | 7,846,829 | 100.00 |
| Alabama | 248,039 | 2.03 | 83,256 | 1.91 | 164,783 | 2.10 |
| Arizona | 48,998 | 0.40 | 15,257 | 0.35 | 33,741 | 0.43 |
| Arkansas | 174,890 | 1.43 | 57,972 | 1.33 | 116,918 | 1.49 |
| California | 687,014 | 5.63 | 251,515 | 5.77 | 435,499 | 5.55 |
| Colorado | 96,602 | 0.79 | 36,181 | 0.83 | 60,421 | 0.77 |
| Connecticut | 176,635 | 1.45 | 63,641 | 1.46 | 112,994 | 1.44 |
| Delaware | 23,627 | 0.19 | 8,718 | 0.20 | 14,909 | 0.19 |
| District of Columbia | 66,870 | 0.55 | 25,282 | 0.58 | 41,588 | 0.53 |
| Florida | 166,435 | 1.36 | 59,718 | 1.37 | 106,717 | 1.36 |
| Georgia | 262,339 | 2.15 | 88,924 | 2.04 | 173,415 | 2.21 |
| Idaho | 44,289 | 0.36 | 15,256 | 0.35 | 29,033 | 0.37 |
| Illinois | 758,155 | 6.21 | 280,283 | 6.43 | 477,872 | 6.09 |
| Indiana | 301,571 | 2.47 | 112,462 | 2.58 | 189,109 | 2.41 |
| Iowa | 202,877 | 1.66 | 78,897 | 1.81 | 123,980 | 1.58 |
| Kansas | 159,374 | 1.30 | 59,719 | 1.37 | 99,655 | 1.27 |
| Kentucky | 249,871 | 2.05 | 85,872 | 1.97 | 163,999 | 2.09 |
| Louisiana | 223,018 | 1.83 | 76,282 | 1.75 | 146,736 | 1.87 |
| Maine | 77,333 | 0.63 | 27,898 | 0.64 | 49,435 | 0.63 |
| Maryland | 170,272 | 1.40 | 62,770 | 1.44 | 107,502 | 1.37 |
| Massachusetts | 389,016 | 3.19 | 151,257 | 3.47 | 237,759 | 3.03 |
| Michigan | 491,458 | 4.03 | 183,078 | 4.20 | 308,380 | 3.93 |
| Minnesota | 238,275 | 1.95 | 91,539 | 2.10 | 146,736 | 1.87 |
| Mississippi | 190,847 | 1.56 | 60,590 | 1.39 | 130,257 | 1.66 |
| Missouri | 335,572 | 2.75 | 126,846 | 2.91 | 208,726 | 2.66 |
| Montana | 47,951 | 0.39 | 16,564 | 0.38 | 31,387 | 0.40 |
| Nebraska | 108,458 | 0.89 | 40,975 | 0.94 | 67,483 | 0.86 |
| Nevada | 12,206 | 0.10 | 4,359 | 0.10 | 7,847 | 0.10 |
| New Hampshire | 46,469 | 0.38 | 17,436 | 0.40 | 29,033 | 0.37 |
| New Jersey | 394,423 | 3.23 | 142,540 | 3.27 | 251,883 | 3.21 |
| New Mexico | 49,521 | 0.41 | 16,564 | 0.38 | 32,957 | 0.42 |
| New York | 1,236,191 | 10.13 | 415,413 | 9.53 | 820,778 | 10.46 |
| North Carolina | 305,060 | 2.50 | 104,181 | 2.39 | 200,879 | 2.56 |
| North Dakota | 55,973 | 0.46 | 18,308 | 0.42 | 37,665 | 0.48 |
| Ohio | 666,787 | 5.46 | 241,489 | 5.54 | 425,298 | 5.42 |
| Oklahoma | 207,587 | 1.70 | 71,052 | 1.63 | 136,535 | 1.74 |
| Oregon | 106,888 | 0.88 | 40,975 | 0.94 | 65,913 | 0.84 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,016,222 | 8.33 | 369,643 | 8.48 | 646,579 | 8.24 |
| Rhode Island | 72,974 | 0.60 | 27,462 | 0.63 | 45,512 | 0.58 |
| South Carolina | 151,789 | 1.24 | 50,565 | 1.16 | 101,224 | 1.29 |
| South Dakota | 50,044 | 0.41 | 17,872 | 0.41 | 32,172 | 0.41 |
| Tennessee | 275,504 | 2.26 | 91,104 | 2.09 | 184,400 | 2.35 |
| Texas | 645,165 | 5.29 | 221,436 | 5.08 | 423,729 | 5.40 |
| Utah | 48,823 | 0.40 | 17,436 | 0.40 | 31,387 | 0.40 |
| Vermont | 29,294 | 0.24 | 10,462 | 0.24 | 18,832 | 0.24 |
| Virginia | 241,850 | 1.98 | 88,052 | 2.02 | 153,798 | 1.96 |
| Washington | 155,798 | 1.28 | 59,282 | 1.36 | 96,516 | 1.23 |
| West Virginia | 190,760 | 1.56 | 67,565 | 1.55 | 123,195 | 1.57 |
| Wisconsin | 261,291 | 2.14 | 94,154 | 2.16 | 167,137 | 2.13 |
| Wyoming | 21,970 | 0.18 | 7,846 | 0.18 | 14,124 | 0.18 |
| Territories 4/ | 23,454 | 0.19 | 3,052 | 0.07 | 20,402 | 0.26 |

1/ Includes officers, inductees and enlistees; officer candidates for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard are excluded.

2/ Data for Army accumulative from November 1940; data for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard accumulative from December 7, 1941.

3/ Distribution of 251,000 discharges from Marine Corps and Coast Guard distributed by state in the same way as Navy discharges.

4/ Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In addition, Philippine Department (exclusive of Philippine Scouts), Panama Canal, Secret Base Command and United States at large and Virgin Islands are included in data for Army.

R&S(O)8-22-46

RESTRICTED
National Headquarters
Selective Service System

SOURCE: A.G.O. Machine Records and Bureau of Naval Personnel Records.

North Carolina

Induction, Discharge, & Training

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | | | |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
AGO Machine Records & Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits of All Branches

Texas

Induction, Discharge & Training

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 74,035 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 73,333 | 571,832 | 645,165 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have have discharged

Source
AGO Machine Records & Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits of All Branches

Oklahoma

Induction, Discharge + Training

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 13,638 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 12,956 | 195,629 | 207,585 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
ASO Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions of Service Credits
of All Branches

Tennessee

Induction, Discharge + Training

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Induction | 39,709 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 37,724 | 337,780 | 275,504 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
ASO Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Induction of Service Credits
of All Branches

Mississippi

Induction, Discharge + Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Induction | 84,099 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 79,808 | 111,039 | 190,808 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
ACO Machine Record + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Induction of Service
Credits of All Branches

Alabama

Induction, Discharge + Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 66,395 | | |
| *Est. Discharged | 60,075 | 183,964 | 248,039 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have been discharged.

Source
A.G.O. Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Personnel Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions + Service Credits of All Branches

Georgia

Induction, Discharge, & Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Induction | 61,959 | | |
| * Estimated Discharged | 58,861 | 203,478 | 262,339 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
AGO Machine Record & Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits of All Branches

Florida

Induction, Discharge & Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Induction | 48,051 | | |
| * Estimated Discharged | 45,648 | 120,807 | 166,435 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
AGO Machine Records & Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits of All Branches

Virginia

Induction, Discharge + Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Induction | 56,643 | | |
| * Estimated Discharged | 53,811 | 188,039 | 241,850 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
ASO Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions + Service Credits
of All Branches

Kentucky

Induction, Discharge + Training
Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 19,036 | | |
| * Estimated Discharged | 18,084 | 140,290 | 159,374 |
| Public-Law 16 | | | |

* Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
ASO Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions + Service Credits
of All Branches

South Carolina

Induction, Discharge & Training

Accumulative Through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 52,427 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 48,806 | 102,983 | 151,789 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
AGO Machine Records & Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits
of All Branches

Arkansas

Induction, Discharge & Training

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 30,764 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 29,226 | 145,664 | 174,890 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have been discharged.

Source
AGO Machine Records & Bureau of Naval Personnel Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions & Service Credits of All Branches

Louisana

Induction, Discharge & Tranny

Accumulative through June 1946

| | Negroes | Whites | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inductions | 65,523 | | |
| *Estimated Discharged | 62,247 | 160,771 | 223,018 |
| Public Law 16 | | | |

*Estimation based on 95% of Negroes inducted and have been discharged

Source
AGO Machine Records + Bureau of Naval Records
Negro Accumulated Inductions + Service Credits of All Branches

**Negro Accumulated Inductions and Service Credits for All Branches of Servi**

**July 1, 1946**

RESTRICTED

| | Inductions | Service Credits* | Total | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. & TERRITORIES | | | | |
| UNITED STATES, Cont. | 1,073,905 | 80,581 | 1,154,486 | 7.7 |
| First Army | 108,221 | 10,388 | 118,609 | 3.7 |
| Connecticut | 4,276 | 261 | 4,537 | 2.1 |
| Delaware | 4,131 | 75 | 4,206 | 13.3 |
| Maine | 115 | 42 | 157 | .2 |
| Massachusetts | 3,929 | 1,326 | 5,255 | 1.0 |
| New Hampshire | 47 | 61 | 108 | .2 |
| New Jersey | 26,150 | 3,363 | 29,513 | 5.7 |
| New York City | 56,107 | 4,063 | 60,170 | 6.6 |
| New York State | 12,421 | 998 | 11,423 | 1.7 |
| Rhode Island | 1,023 | 193 | 1,216 | 1.4 |
| Vermont | 22 | 6 | 28 | .08 |
| Second Army | 239,541 | 20,844 | 260,385 | 7.3 |
| District of Columbia | 24,086 | 2,070 | 26,156 | 25.1 |
| Indiana | 11,743 | 1,073 | 12,816 | 3.4 |
| Kentucky | 19,036 | 1,267 | 20,303 | 6.8 |
| Maryland | 31,627 | 1,922 | 33,549 | 14.8 |
| Ohio | 36,612 | 2,377 | 38,989 | 5.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 49,326 | 7,387 | 56,713 | 4.6 |
| Virginia | 56,643 | 3,856 | 60,499 | 19.6 |
| West Virginia | 10,468 | 892 | 11,360 | 5.0 |
| Fourth Army | 186,410 | 14,867 | 201,277 | 13.2 |
| Arkansas | 30,764 | 2,062 | 32,826 | 16.3 |
| Louisiana | 67,523 | 4,341 | 71;864 | 27.6 |
| New Mexico | 450 | 62 | 512 | .9 |
| Oklahoma | 13,638 | 1,207 | 14,845 | 5.8 |
| Texas | 74,035 | 7,195 | 81,230 | 11.0 |
| Fifth Army | 101,240 | 9,786 | 111,026 | 3.3 |
| Colorado | 1,032 | 115 | 1,147 | .9 |
| Illinois | 46,892 | 3,932 | 50,824 | 5.5 |
| Iowa | 1,179 | 246 | 1,425 | .5 |
| Kansas | 5,757 | 1,116 | 6,873 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | 21,508 | 1,164 | 21,672 | 3.6 |
| Minnesota | 654 | 130 | 784 | .3 |
| Missouri | 21,772 | 2,739 | 24,511 | 6.2 |
| Nebraska | 1,201 | 205 | 1,406 | 1.1 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 5 | 19 | .03 |
| South Dakota | 23 | 4 | 27 | .05 |
| Wisconsin | 1,124 | 110 | 1,234 | .4 |
| Wyoming | 84 | 20 | 104 | .4 |
| Sixth Army | 17,379 | 1,580 | 18,959 | 1.3 |
| Arizona | 1,630 | 215 | 1,845 | 3.0 |
| California | 14,602 | 1,172 | 15,774 | 1.8 |
| Idaho | 85 | 4 | 89 | .1 |
| Montana | 54 | 22 | 76 | .1 |
| Nevada | 74 | 7 | 81 | .5 |
| Oregon | 289 | 48 | 337 | .2 |
| Utah | 122 | 10 | 132 | .2 |
| Washington | 523 | 102 | 625 | .3 |
| Seventh Army | 421,114 | 23,116 | 444,230 | 22.9 |
| Alabama | 66,395 | 4,856 | 71,251 | 24.0 |
| Florida | 48,051 | 3,416 | 51,467 | 22.7 |
| Georgia | 61,959 | 4,536 | 66,495 | 21.4 |
| Mississippi | 84,099 | 1,276 | 85,375 | 38.5 |
| North Carolina | 68,474 | 3,620 | 72,094 | 19.6 |
| South Carolina | 52,427 | 2,975 | 55,402 | 28.1 |
| Tennessee | 39,709 | 2,437 | 42,146 | 13.1 |
| Territories | | | | |
| ~~Alaska~~ | * Enlistments for September 1, 1945 to November 1, 1945 not included. | | | |
| Hawaii | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | RESTRICTED | | | |
| Virgin Islands | | | | |

1950 Jackson Avenue,
New Orleans 13, La.,
July 6, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of the 2nd reached me this morning prior to mailing my report for the week. I would like to have had more time to make a more accurate report re: memorandum sent to me. However, I have been able to check through my reports and get a fair estimate of the information you are seeking and from Mr. Moses estimates of the parishes he covered.

The following parishes are considered as comprising the southern section of Louisiana in this survey: Assencion, St. Landry, Iberville, Lafayette, St. Mary, Vermillion, Terrebonne, Evangeline, St. Tammany, Washington, Iberia, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, Arcadia, St. James and Jefferson Davis.

In every parish I contacted I made it a practice to get some information regarding the comparison between colored and white veterans in benefits received.

| WHITE VETERANS | | NEGRO VETERANS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the job training | 1500 | On the job training | 125 |
| On the farm training | 850 | On the farm training | 85 |
| Institutional training | 3500 | Institutional training | 1000 |

Trusting I have complied with your request, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Wesley R. Brazier

WESLEY R. BRAZIER

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(53)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA77

Q.NHA487 46=NASHVILLE TENN 8 1203P 1946 JUL 8 PM 1 52

DR GEO S MITCHELL=

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA= ATLANTA

NUMBER OF VETERANS RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. STOP W. 2500 N. 4000 NUMBER RECEIVING TRAINING ON THE JOB W 9000 N 241 NUMBER RECEIVING TRAINING ON THE FARM W 2500 N 110 WILL MEET YOU UPON YOUR ARRIVAL WIRE ME THE TIME=

GUNTER.

W. 2500 N 4000 W 9000 N 241 W 2500 N 110. CS SERVICE

ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

| INDUSTRY | AUG. 1946 | JULY 1946 | AUG. 1945 | NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1946 TO AUG. 1946 | PER CENT CHANGE FROM JULY 1946 TO AUG. 1946 | PER CENT CHANGE FROM AUG. 1945 TO AUG. 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING 1/ | 358.9 | 358.1 | 350.9 | + .8 | + 0.2 | + 2.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 77.6 | 78.8 | 93.2 | - 1.2 | - 1.5 | - 16.7 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 281.3 | 280.3 | 257.7 | + 1.0 | + 0.4 | + 9.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS | | | | | | |
| IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS | 3.0 | 3.1 | 7.5 | - .1 | - 3.2 | - 60.0 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | — | — | - 4.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT AUTO) | 2.8 | 3.3 | 11.2 | - .5 | - 15.2 | - 75.0 |
| LUMBER AND TIMBER BASIC PRODUCTS | 33.2 | 32.2 | 31.0 | + 1.0 | + 3.1 | + 7.1 |
| LOGGING CAMPS AND SAWMILLS | 27.4 | 26.2 | 25.7 | + 1.2 | + 4.6 | + 6.6 |
| PLANING AND PLYWOOD | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.3 | - .2 | - 3.3 | + 11.3 |
| FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER PRODUCTS | 27.2 | 28.9 | 26.2 | - 1.7 | - 5.9 | + 3.8 |
| HH FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS | 19.9 | 21.6 | 19.6 | - 1.7 | - 7.9 | + 1.5 |
| WOODEN CONTAINERS | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | — | — | — |
| STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.7 | - .1 | - 2.3 | + 13.5 |
| OTHER DURABLE GOODS 2/ | 2.9 | 2.8 | 9.1 | + .1 | + 3.6 | - 68.1 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | | | | | | |
| TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | 217.3 | 216.1 | 196.2 | + 1.2 | + 0.6 | + 10.8 |
| COTTON TEXTILE MILLS | 137.6 | 136.9 | 125.4 | + .7 | + 0.5 | + 9.7 |
| RAYON AND SILK TEXTILE MILLS | 16.3 | 16.1 | 16.4 | + .2 | + 1.2 | - 0.6 |
| W. AND W. TEXTILE MILLS | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | - .1 | - 2.0 | + 6.5 |
| KNITTING MILLS | 49.2 | 48.9 | 41.2 | + .3 | + 0.6 | + 19.4 |
| FIN., SP. AND COAT. TEXTILES (EXCEPT WOOLEN AND WORSTED) | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | + .1 | + 1.8 | + 7.7 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | — | — | + 4.1 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.0 | + .1 | + 0.6 | + 1.8 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | - .1 | - 3.4 | + 7.7 |
| BAKERY PRODUCTS | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | + .1 | + 2.0 | — |
| BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | + .2 | + 7.1 | + 3.4 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.4 | + .5 | + 3.4 | + 6.9 |
| CIGARETTES | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.3 | + .3 | + 2.6 | + 13.6 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.4 | + .1 | + 1.4 | + 14.1 |
| PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD MILLS | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.1 | + .1 | + 1.8 | + 13.7 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | — | — | + 12.2 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 | + .3 | + 3.6 | - 1.1 |
| OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS 3/ | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | - .1 | - 3.0 | - 11.1 |

1/ ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH.

2/ INCLUDES ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES AND AUTO EQUIPMENT, NONFERROUS METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

3/ INCLUDES LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, RUBBER PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

For Immediate Release

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

# MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES TO BE PUBLISHED EACH MONTH

## Division of Statistics Will Furnish Estimates of Employment In Principal North Carolina Manufacturing Industries

The Division of Statistics is pleased to present this month, for the first time, estimates of the total number of employees working in each of the leading manufacturing industries of North Carolina. In cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, the Division will make this service available each month from now on, and tables summarizing this data will be published as a regular monthly feature in NORTH CAROLINA LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Clarence Pritchard, Director of the Division of Statistics, announces that employment estimates for each of the leading manufacturing industries are now available in mimeographed form. These estimates cover the calendar years 1943, 1944, 1945, and the first half of 1946, by month. Also included in the tables is an estimate of average employment in each industry for the period July through September, 1939.

Similar estimates, covering production workers only, are available by month for the same periods of time. These also have been published in mimeograph form, and are available upon request.

The tables to be published monthly will give the estimated total employment, by industry, in thousands. Comparison will be made with the previous month of the same year, and with the same month of the previous year. The Net gain or loss in employment will be noted each month, as well as the percentage of change over the month and over the year.

The industries are classified as "Durable Goods" and "Nondurable Goods" industries, and the total estimated employment in manufacturing as a whole, and in each of the two groups, will be noted, along with net changes and percentages of change.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in North Carolina for July 1946, June 1946 and July 1945.

ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

| INDUSTRY | JULY 1946 | JUNE 1946 | JULY 1945 | NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1946 TO JULY 1946 | PER CENT CHANGE FROM JUNE 1946 TO JULY 1946 | PER CENT CHANGE FROM JULY 1945 TO JULY 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING 1/ | 358.1 | 360.9 | 354.7 | - 2.8 | - 0.8 | + 1.0 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 78.8 | 80.6 | 95.4 | - 1.8 | - 2.2 | - 17.4 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 279.3 | 280.3 | 259.3 | - 1.0 | - 0.4 | + 7.7 |
| DURABLE GOODS | | | | | | |
| IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS | 3.1 | 3.1 | 7.9 | — | — | - 60.8 |
| MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | — | — | - 4.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION (EXCEPT AUTO) | 3.3 | 3.5 | 11.3 | - 0.2 | - 5.7 | - 70.8 |
| LUMBER AND TIMBER BASIC PRODUCTS | 32.2 | 33.9 | 32.0 | - 1.7 | - 5.0 | + 0.6 |
| LOGGING CAMPS AND SAWMILLS | 26.2 | 27.8 | 26.3 | - 1.6 | - 5.8 | - 0.4 |
| PLANING AND PLYWOOD | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | — | — | + 7.0 |
| FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER PRODUCTS | 28.9 | 28.8 | 26.1 | + 0.1 | + 0.3 | + 10.7 |
| HH FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS | 21.6 | 21.6 | 19.5 | — | — | + 10.8 |
| WOODEN CONTAINERS | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | — | — | - 3.0 |
| STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | + 0.1 | + 2.4 | + 13.2 |
| OTHER DURABLE GOODS 2/ | 2.8 | 2.9 | 9.9 | - 0.1 | - 3.4 | - 71.7 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | | | | | | |
| TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | 216.1 | 217.1 | 197.4 | - 1.0 | - 0.5 | + 9.5 |
| COTTON TEXTILE MILLS | 136.9 | 137.4 | 126.5 | - 0.5 | - 0.4 | + 8.2 |
| RAYON AND SILK TEXTILE MILLS | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.7 | — | — | - 3.6 |
| W. AND W. TEXTILE MILLS | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | — | — | + 6.4 |
| KNITTING MILLS | 48.9 | 49.2 | 41.0 | - 0.3 | - 0.6 | + 19.3 |
| FIN., SP. AND COAT. TEXTILES (EXCEPT WOOLEN AND WORSTED) | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | - 0.1 | - 1.8 | + 5.8 |
| APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.8 | - 0.2 | - 2.5 | - 1.3 |
| FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS | 17.2 | 16.8 | 17.0 | + 0.4 | + 2.4 | + 1.2 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | + 0.1 | + 3.6 | + 11.5 |
| BAKERY PRODUCTS | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | — | — | — |
| BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | - 0.2 | - 6.7 | - 3.4 |
| TOBACCO MANUFACTURES | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.7 | + 4.2 |
| CIGARETTES | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.2 | — | — | + 11.8 |
| PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | — | — | + 12.5 |
| PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD MILLS | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.0 | — | — | + 14.0 |
| PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | — | — | + 12.2 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | - 0.1 | - 1.2 | - 4.6 |
| OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS 3/ | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 | — | — | - 8.3 |

1/ ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH.

2/ INCLUDES ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, AUTOMOBILES AND AUTO EQUIPMENT, NONFERROUS METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

3/ INCLUDES LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, RUBBER PRODUCTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

August 1946

# ADULT EDUCATION *Bulletin*

WITH VETERANS EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

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Helen T. Steinbarger

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

increased membership fee will help defray the cost of larger bulletins and publications the better to serve the membership.

In the last analysis, however, the effectiveness of the Department will depend in a large measure on the cooperation of all concerned—the committee members, the officers, the regional vice-presidents, the state- and metropolitan-area coordinators, the regional editors, and last, but by no means least, the membership. Send your articles, suggestions, and news items to your regional editors so that we can be guided in our plans and in our work. With suggestions from an active membership and with the cooperation of all concerned we can make 1946-1948 banner years in adult education.

# Veterans Education Council

Robert H. Owens, *President*

DATA SHOWING the distribution of veterans in education and training programs under Public Law 346 reveal that colleges are attracting the largest number of veterans, non-college academic education the second largest number, while the number in on-the-job-training programs trails a poor third. Much of the non-college education is college preparation.

On-the-job-training programs have scarcely been tapped altho realization of their importance is growing. Since over 75 percent of the veterans can profit most by non-college education or training, the two fields in which there are presently the fewest veterans, and in which there should be the most, need immediate attention.

Non-college-training opportunities in specialized skills thru terminal courses could be provided if each state legislature would create a revolving fund from which school districts could borrow money to establish courses which seem in demand and which would meet community needs. Such loans would be repaid from tuition payments. At least one state has already done this.

The other non-college field of education and training lies in on-the-job-training programs. Such programs could meet the needs of the largest number of veterans. They offer the most profitable potentialities as well as dangers.

If on-the-job-training programs are to be developed so that veterans will have numerous opportunities at all levels each state must take action. Some have done so. Adequate funds must be provided to survey programs before they are approved and there must be periodic inspection of them.

This is only part of the project. Employers must be encouraged to develop programs and assist when necessary.

Members of the Veterans Education Council know how short is the time in which to serve veterans. The preceding suggestions are offered with the hope that the two fields described may receive the attention due them.

Statistical Annual


# Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 27 September 19,1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

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TRAINEE VETERANS WARNED

TO REPORT EARNINGS PROMPTLY

World War II veterans now drawing subsistence payments from the Veterans Administration under the educational, apprentice training or on-the-job training provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights should be warned to report their total earnings promptly, as requested by VA, or risk interruption of such payments.

Notices accompanied August payments received this month requesting reports on total August, September, and October earnings by November 5. If these reports are not received by November 12, according to VA, allowance checks will be stopped until the information is received. Any necessary adjustments to bring the trainee's total income within the $175-$200 ceilings fixed by Congress will be based on these reports.

Thereafter, trainee veterans and students will be requested to report their total earnings every semester or every four months, noting earnings for the ensuing period. Failure to return these completed report forms likewise may result in suspension of allowance payments.

The Veterans Administration says subsistence payments will be based on wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and other payments received as a result of the veteran's employment or self-employment. This will include regularly scheduled overtime but not occasional overtime. If board, room, laundry, or other services are furnished to the veteran in connection with his job, a reasonable sum will be added to his earnings to allow for these provisions.

Meanwhile, all available VA training officers have been instructed to conduct a survey to determine whether courses being taken by veteran trainees under the G.I. Bill either qualify as apprentice training or meet the standards provided by law (Public Law 679) for on-the-job training. Preliminary reports on this investigation are due in VA's central office by October 15. Final reports have been requested by January 1.

If it cannot be determined immediately whether the training course qualifies in one way or another, further study will be made. But veterans enrolled in on-the-job training courses will not be taken out of training while the study is under way. If the training establishment was approved before the new law was signed (August 8), training may continue until the State reaffirms or withdraws its approval, or until the VA regional office determines formally that the course being offered does not meet the criteria demanded by Congress.

State approving agencies are urged to reapprove or disapprove training establishments on the basis of the law's stipulations by January 1. Heads of training establishments already approved are requested to deal directly with State approving agencies, rather than with VA, in seeking reapproval. Veterans enrolled in courses that are finally disapproved will cease to receive subsistence payments and no new veterans will be enrolled.

VA's definition of apprentice training courses includes not only those courses supervised by Federal and State apprentice agencies but also courses leading to an occupation that "requires the use of skills learned through training on the job and to which appointment is based upon having been trained on the job rather than upon such elements as length of service, normal turnover, personality, and personal characteristics."

Referring again to the ceiling on total earnings for veterans taking educational or training courses, many have been disturbed over the prospect of being required to refund payments in excess of the $175-$200 limit. When necessary, the veterans concerned will be notified of the amount they will be asked to pay, but VA has stated that no time limit will be set for refunding such excess payments.

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NEPH WEEK LITERATURE

BEING SENT OUT

General Erskine, RRA Administrator, has announced completion of plans for sending National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week information kits to Advisory Centers, State and county service officers, and State directors of veterans affairs. In a letter of transmittal and direction for use which accompanied the dozen or so separate items in the information kit, General Erskine stressed that active participation is essential at State and community levels.

"Get the best brains in the community," he urged "to help you put across this message: 'Hire the Handicapped, it's good business.' Your success will determine the success of the entire campaign. You must help the physically handicapped to assume their places, with dignity and confidence, as self-sustaining and productive Americans."

The kit includes a general-purpose fact-sheet, a radio fact-sheet and several spot announcements, two suggested five-minute speeches, a suggested Mayor's proclamation, copies of Public Law 176 (NEPH Week), the Presidential Proclamation, Order #9, Interagency Committee objectives and policies, interagency statement of problems, and publicity objectives.

Local use of the kit is to be coordinated at local level with USES, State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans Administration, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped local lodges. Kits are also going out to the field offices of the U. S. Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, and of the Civil Service Commission, as well as to the offices of more than 100 national civilian organizations cooperating in this campaign to hire the physically handicapped.

Throughout the nation, local observances will feature open house by the various organizations primarily interested, increased interest in the handicapped by the public and greater understanding and

knowledge of their potentialities and unimpaired abilities.

"We believe we have set the pace from a national level," General Erskine said. "The rest is up to the communities. I know they will produce."

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

BLIND VETERAN GAINFULLY EMPLOYED

DOES WORK OF TWO MEN

Reports that employers are benefitting by using handicapped veterans in numerous industrial jobs are coming in to RRA. The Employment Service Review cites the case of an employer who found that a blind worker could turn out twice as much work as an able-bodied person.

The job, which calls for close tolerance in valve setting within the body of the valve, is entirely a hand operation. Two able-bodied men who formerly did this work had averaged about 30 valves a day. The blind veteran is turning out 25 to 30 valves a day, to the subsequent advantage of his employer.

Many industrialists have learned through experience that blind workers develop an unusual degree of sensitivity in their hands which enables them to do precision work most efficiently. Newspapers are giving publicity to employers who employ handicapped workers in connection with "NEPH" Week, October 6-12.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

Bradley Appeals for Disabled

General Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, early this month instructed all VA personnel to exert themselves to the utmost toward the vocational training of disabled veterans. General Bradley urged special arrangements for the admission of disabled veterans to schools and training courses. At the same time, VA reported six times as many service veterans enrolled under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 16) in educational or on-the-job training courses as a year ago. A total of 98,747 disabled veterans were said to have been enrolled under PL 16 as of July 31, with 51,790 in schools and 46,957 taking on-the-job training.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

VETERANS IN TRAINING, PUBLIC LAW 346
BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
30 April 1946

| Age of trainees | White | | Negro | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 586,002 | 12,560 | 17,391 | 294 | 4,125 | 72 |
| Under 20 | 2,253 | 49 | 67 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 241,757 | 5,182 | 7,175 | 121 | 1,701 | 30 |
| 25-29 | 229,345 | 4,915 | 6,806 | 115 | 1,615 | 28 |
| 30 & over | 94,097 | 2,017 | 2,793 | 47 | 662 | 12 |
| Not reported | 18,550 | 397 | 550 | 10 | 131 | 2 |

This Table gives the number of veterans, broken down by age groups, sex, and general racial characteristics, who are in training under the program set up by Public Law 346. The statistics are based on a 20 percent sample of reports on individuals received by the Veterans Administration.

Ninety-eight percent of the veterans in training on April 30 were men and only 2 percent women. The proportion of women in the armed forces was also 2.3 percent. Of the veterans in training, 96 percent were white veterans, 3 percent were Negroes, and the remainder other races. The proportion of Negroes in the armed forces is estimated to be approximately 8.5 percent.

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VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT

JOB SHIFTING MAJOR FACTOR

Unemployment among veterans is due more and more to shifting from job to job, rather than inability to locate employment of any kind on discharge from the armed services, according to the Veterans Administration.

VA draws this conclusion from an analysis of initial claims for readjustment allowances for unemployment by veterans, which shows that while the number of new applicants has been dropping steadily since January, the number of veterans re-entering claims because of later periods of unemployment is heading upward.

From September 1944 to May 1946, VA says, around 4,860,000 veterans have received one or more unemployment allowance payments. In other words, approximately 40 percent of World War II veterans have been on Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance rolls. In the last week of May, 1,728,000 were on the rolls, on the basis of continuing claims filed. Hence, more than 3,000,000 veterans, or over 62 percent of

the total filing new claims, have withdrawn from the program since its beginning.

While small numbers left the program either to enter school or for other reasons, "it may safely be assumed that the great majority have found jobs." The number of veterans exhausting their 52 weeks of jobless benefit rights under the G.I. Bill, according to VA, amounted to over 43,000 by the end of July, an "extremely small" amount in relation to the number involved in the program.

* * * * * * * *

NEW JOBS OPENING UP

New jobs for veterans and other workers are becoming available as surplus war industrial plants are being reconverted to private production.

Data furnished by purchasers and lessees of 146 industrial properties disposed of by the War Assets Administration, Office of Real Property, from April through August show an increased estimated employment of 143,400 persons. In other words, almost 144,000 new jobs are opening up as the result of reconversion of surplus property from war to peacetime production.

Following is a breakdown by month of the plants sold or leased with the amount of estimated employment:

| Month | Plants sold or leased | Estimated employment |
|---|---|---|
| April | 17 | 7,633 |
| May | 31 | 23,908 |
| June | 41 | 39,099 |
| July | 54 | 60,929 |
| Aug. | 21 | 11,830 |
| | 164 | 143,400 |

War Assets officials point out that these job figures do not present a complete picture of surplus property disposal or of net increase in employment. The figures do indicate, according to War Assets Administration, the important gain which is being made in the number of peacetime employment opportunities through the conversion of surplus industrial properties for civilian production purposes.

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SMALL LOTS OF SURPLUS GOODS

FOR VETERANS

A new procedure which will channel extra quantities of surplus goods directly to veterans has been announced by the War Assets Administration. Certain small lots of surplus items valued at less than $100, which owning agencies formerly disposed of with no veterans preferance, will now be turned over to WAA for disposal. Veterans will benefit because WAA can set aside certain kinds of property for veterans only.

The Order (No. 5 under Reg. 9) lists the following special classifications of property which must come to WAA, regardless of smallness of the lots:

1. Any items of property on the veterans' set-aside list.

2. Small lots of cafeteria, child play, clinic and infirmary equipment which comprise parts necessary for the disposal of the property as an operating unit.

3. Small lots of maintenance or protective equipment and supplies, such as fire fighting equipment, cleaning units, or alarm systems taken from complete surplus industrial facilities which are in the process of being declared surplus to WAA.

4. Small lots of necessary spare parts, tools or accessories when declared together with the mechanical equipment to which they belong, such as tool and repair kits for machinery.

5. Small lots of items where separation from other lots of property and disposal by the owning agency would not be economical, such as small lots of property crated in the same case with large lots.

6. Small lots from owning agencies which have no small lot disposal facilities or are prohibited from selling such property. Government agencies which have been terminated or are in liquidation would have no disposal facilities.

7. Small lots at locations where any preparations for a site sale have begun, pursuant to special agreements between the owning and disposal agencies.

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## WAC Accepting Officer Applications

WAC officers who wish to reenter active duty can now do so as a result of recent action by the War Department. Colonel Westray Battle Boyce, Director of the Women's Army Corps announced that WAC's are eligible to fill authorized quotas for extended active duty in places in which they have been detailed. Colonel Boyce stated that applications of former WAVE, SPAR, and Marine officers will be considered for appointment in the Women's Army Corps, but priority will be given to former WAC officers. Applications should be addressed to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C., on WDAGO Form 160.

## FURNITURE SHORTAGE TO AFFECT MILLIONS

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE REPORTS

The impending shortage of furniture will affect millions of families who will be furnishing their own homes for the first time. Many of those who are fortunate enough to find homes will experience difficulty in obtaining necessary furniture. The demand for furniture is so tremendous that even with capacity operation, the industry may be unable to fill the needs completely during the next few years, according to a statement by H. B. McCoy, Director of the Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In an article appearing in the September issue of the Domestic Commerce, Mr. McCoy states that the demand for household furniture may reach $1,500,000,000 at factory prices in 1950.

In addition to the demand by new families, the large proportion of which are veterans, there will be a demand by millions of other families who have been unable to fill their replacement requirements in the past few years due to greatly curtailed production. The majority of families needing furniture is expected to come from the middle and low income groups. Since almost one-half the families of the nation have savings amounting to a total of only $40, manufacturers must consider the importance of price in preparing for that market.

* * * * * * * *

FURNITURE CLINICS

Some communities have taken direct action to help alleviate the furniture shortage by organizing "furniture clinics" which are open to the public. Broken-down furniture lying unused in cellars and attics has been renovated and put into use. Successful projects have been carried on under the auspices of the American Home Economics Association in Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Michigan State College, and other places.

This type of project can easily be sponsored by Community Advisory Centers, particularly since Centers have the backing of the entire community. It would be especially helpful to veterans and newly married couples in this period of high prices and shortages.

The clinic is usually held in a public building such as a school, a settlement house, the Goodwill Industry, or a YMCA where tools and equipment are available. In some communities it is possible to offer the services of the clinic at no charge. The details of operation vary from place to place depending on local conditions. However, a general pattern can be followed. The clinic is open to both men and women during specific hours each week. An instructor can be obtained who has had experience in woodworking and furniture repair. His services are of invaluable assistance to persons attending the clinic. Each person bringing in furniture makes his own repairs with the advice and assistance of the instructor. Following is an outline of a general procedure which may be followed:

1. Appoint a committee to make a survey on the availability of a suitable home for the clinic. It should not only have adequate tools, but proper lighting, heat, and sufficient space so furniture can be stored between sessions of the clinic. The superintendent of schools may arrange for use of the manual training shop or vocational guidance class room.

2. Obtain the services of a qualified instructor. He can be either a manual training teacher in the schools, a cabinet maker, a repair man in a local department or furniture store, or any other person who is experienced in working with furniture. Work closely with the school superintendent on this matter.

3. Establish a schedule when the clinic will be open to the public. It should be a definite day in the week and a specific time.

4. Determine, after conferring with the instructor, what if any charges should be made. It may be found that retail furniture merchants will cooperate to the extent of supplying furniture twine, glue, and other necessary repair materials. If costs are involved, work out with the instructor a method of prorating the cost bearing in mind that this is a philanthropic social service and not a money making scheme.

5. Publicize the opening of the clinic through local newspapers and radio and, if possible, by posters.

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## NEWS AND IDEAS

**MOTHERS AID IN HOUSING**

In Long Beach, California, the Veterans' Service Center has been greatly aided in its housing program by the cooperation of the Blue Star Mothers, Long Beach Chapter. They have given long hours of service which have resulted in placing veterans in rooms, apartments, and houses. They have found housing for veterans in both privately owned homes and public housing projects.

**VETERAN IN A HURRY**

In St. Louis, Missouri, the Veterans Service Center received the following note from a terminal leave pay claimant:

> "I read in the paper where your office has received a supply of GI furlough pay request forms. Will you please forward me a copy? I am in the City Jail for the time being; otherwise I would call for a copy in person. The reason I seem to be in such a hurry about obtaining this money is that I need it for a lawyer. . ."

ILLINOIS PUBLICITY-MINDED

In the State of Illinois, the Illinois Veterans Commission, under Administrator Homer G. Bradney, gives widespread publicity to Federal and State activities in regard to veterans through its official monthly publication "Illinois Mobilizes For Its Veterans." The magazine is distributed to veteran post and auxiliary officials, educators, bankers, building and loan officials, ministers, civic club officers, and all others who are serving veterans.

In addition, Public Relations Director W. E. Rominger keeps the Commission's 120 field service officers supplied with information about veterans' rights and benefits through the publication "Dry Run" and through press releases prepared in such a way that they can be adapted for use by local newspapers. The majority of cooperating newspapers run this material under a 1 or 2 column head carrying the words "It's All Yours, Veteran." Mats are furnished by the Commission.

MICHIGAN CONVALESCENT SCHOOL

Pine Lake, Michigan, is the site of a convalescent school and camp operated by the Michigan Office of Veterans Affairs for World War II veterans undergoing either physical or mental convalescence. Known as the Michigan Veterans Vocational School, and described as "the result of many, many people working toward a common goal," the program affords from two to four weeks free convalescent services to qualified veterans. Among those eligible for the service are veterans whose health has been affected by their post-war employment, those returning to civilian life from service hospitals, or those in need of rest after some civilian injury or illness.

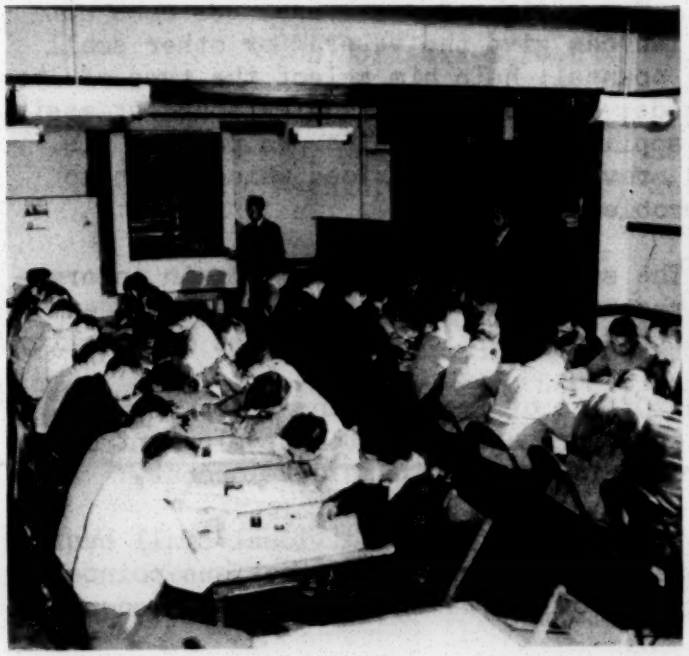
No services are provided for veterans suffering from acute or psychotic mental conditions. However, veterans who have completed their mental treatment may be admitted. Those with job-adjustment difficulties that cause nervousness, or those who have failed to adjust themselves to civilian life are eligible for admittance. At the completion of their convalescence, veterans may enroll in the vocational school, where supervised occupational and recreational programs are designed to hasten convalescence. Veterans accepting convalescent care are not required to enroll in the school.

Housing Reaches Peak in August

Privately financed residential construction reached a peak of $355,000,000 in August. This was an increase of 6½ percent over July construction and 466 percent over August 1945. This does not include construction of farm buildings, trailers, and conversion jobs.

Publicly financed housing i.e., housing built with Government funds amounted to $25,000,000 in August in comparison with $7,000,000 for August of 1945. These figures which were released by the U. S. Department of Commerce show an increase in construction but shortages are still acute.

## ERIE, PA., ..... TERMINAL LEAVE PAY RUSH



*In Erie, Pennsylvania, the Veterans' Information Service Center, like others throughout the country, took extraordinary measures to cope with the initial rush of applicants for terminal leave pay. In advance of signature of the Armed Forces Leave Act by the President, the Center borrowed additional floor space and furniture at the local YMCA, arranged for instruction classes at intervals of a half-hour (only 75 applicants to a class) and thereby was enabled, by remaining open for two hours three nights a week to assist in filing more than 5,000 claims weekly. Left to right, upper and lower photos show applicants obtaining claim forms, being instructed in completing them, actually filling in the blanks and finally, as a group, affirming to the truth of the answers they've given—"to the best of my knowledge."*

## BUSINESS COUNSEL AVAILABLE

**FROM COMMERCE DEPARTMENT**

Veterans in business or planning to start their own small business may find answers to some of their problems in the Office of Small Business, Department of Commerce. Services available at 75 field offices include:

Published material and personal counsel on general and specific problems. "Establishing and Operating Your Own Small Business" provides a check-list of factors which must be considered by a prospective proprietor. There also are books on many specific businesses, such as a grocery store, metal working shop, shoe repair business and others. Over 500 trained persons are available in the field offices for personal assistance with specific problems.

Assistance to small manufacturing plants in getting materials, machinery and components; also help in getting contracts from government and private sources and in obtaining Federal surplus property. The Office of Small Business does not let government contracts, allocate materials, or sell surplus property but it can assist the small businessman in his dealings with those agencies which perform these functions.

Financial assistance. The Office of Small Business does not lend money. Trained men can give the veteran or other small businessman financial counsel; help him select the type of loan best suited to his needs; direct him to lending sources; assist him in preparing his application so that he can present his case effectively; and provide other services which may help solve his financial problems.

Business practices. The small businessman may obtain information on regulations, restrictions, competitive practices and other factors which affect his particular business or locality.

Area development. The Office of Small Business, on request, will assist towns, States, or regions in the development of sound programs for industrial and business development.

In addition to these direct services to the individual small businessman, the Office of Small Business performs many functions pointed to benefit all small businesses by improving their general economic position.

A list of Department of Commerce field offices established to date follows. Sixteen additional field offices will be designated in the near future:

ALABAMA

Mobile 5, Alabama
City Hall Annex
121 South Royal Street

ARIZONA

Phoenix 8, Arizona
234 N. Central Street

ARKANSAS

Little Rock 5, Arkansas
312 Pyramid Building
221 West Second Street

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles 12, California
1540 U.S. Post Office and
Court House
312 North Spring Street

San Diego 1, California
906 Columbia Street

San Francisco 11, California
307 Customhouse
Washington and Battery Streets

COLORADO

Denver 2, Colorado
302 Midland Savings Building
444 Seventeenth Street

CONNECTICUT

Hartford 6, Connecticut
436 Capitol Avenue

New Haven 10, Connecticut
152 Temple Street

FLORIDA

Jacksonville 1, Florida
425 Federal Building
311 West Monroe Street

FLORIDA (Cont.)

Miami 32, Florida
701 Congress Building
111 N. E. Second Avenue

GEORGIA

Atlanta 3, Georgia
P. O. Box 1595
207 Rhodes Building
78 Marietta Street

Savannah, Georgia
Rm. 6, U.S. Courthouse and
Post Office Building

ILLINOIS

Chicago 4, Illinois
357 U. S. Court House
225 South Clark Street

Peoria 2, Illinois
531 First National Bank Bldg.
410 Main Street

IOWA

Des Moines 9, Iowa
518 Grand Avenue, Rm. 300

KANSAS

Wichita 2, Kansas
205 K.F.H. Building
209 East Williams Street

KENTUCKY

Louisville 1, Kentucky
631 Federal Building
6th and Broadway

LOUISIANA

New Orleans 12, Louisiana
1508 Masonic Temple Building
333 St. Charles Avenue

MAINE

Portland 3, Maine
142 High Street

MARYLAND

Baltimore 1, Maryland
803 Cathedral Street

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston 9, Massachusetts
1800 Customhouse

Worcester 8, Massachusetts
340 Maine Street

MICHIGAN

Detroit 26, Michigan
1028 New Federal Building
230 West Fort Street

Grand Rapids 2, Michigan
736 Keeler Building
Division Ave. at Fountain St.

MINNESOTA

Duluth 5, Minnesota
310 Christie Building
4th Avenue West

Minneapolis 1, Minnesota
1234 Metropolitan Life Bldg.
2nd Ave. South and 3rd St.

MISSOURI

Kansas City 6, Missouri
600 Interstate Building
417 East 13th Street

St. Louis 1, Missouri
107 New Federal Building
1114 Market Street

NEBRASKA

Omaha 2, Nebraska
918 City National Bank Bldg.
405 South 16th Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester, New Hampshire
814 Elm St., Beacon Bldg.

NEW YORK

Albany 7, New York
Rm. 409 County Court House
Eagle Street

Buffalo 3, New York
242 Federal Building
117 Ellicott Street

New York 1, New York
60th Floor, Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue

Syracuse 2, New York
224 Harrison Street

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte, North Carolina
112½ E. 4th Street

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, North Dakota
207 Walker Building
621 First Avenue North

OHIO

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1204 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
4th and Race Streets

Cleveland 14, Ohio
1286 Union Commerce Bldg.
Euclid Ave. at East 9th St.

Columbus 1, Ohio
1037 North High Street

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma
901-905 Petroleum Bldg.

OREGON

Portland 4, Oregon
520 S.W. Morrison Street

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania
1407 Fox Building
1612 Market Street

Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
1013 New Federal Building
7th Ave. and Grant Street

RHODE ISLAND

Providence 3, Rhode Island
631 Industrial Trust Building
111 Westminster Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston 3, South Carolina
310 Peoples Building
18 Broad Street

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls 6, South Dakota
310 Policyholders National Bldg.
513 South Main Avenue

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga 2, Tennessee
924 James Building

Memphis 3, Tennessee
229 Federal Building
Madison at Front Street

TEXAS

Dallas 2, Texas
602 Santa Fe Building
1114 Commerce Street

El Paso 7, Texas
12 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Houston 14, Texas
603 Federal Office Bldg.
Corner Fannin & Franklin Streets

San Antonio 5, Texas
101 Transit Tower Bldg.

Texarkana 5, Texas
817 Texarkana National Bank Bldg.
Corner Broad and Pine Streets

UTAH

Salt Lake City 1, Utah
321 Atlas Building
36½ West Second Street

VIRGINIA

Richmond 19, Virginia
Room 2, Mezzanine
801 Broad Street

WASHINGTON

Seattle 4, Washington
809 Federal Office Building
First and Marion Streets

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston 1, West Virginia
612 Atlas Building
1031 Quarrier Street

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the people of this Nation are determined to do their utmost to restore to normal living those of their countrymen who have become physically handicapped and to assist them in developing their potential power for service to themselves and to their fellows; and

WHEREAS the people of this Nation are profoundly conscious of the immeasurable debt they owe to the heroes who went forth to battle and returned with physical handicaps; and

WHEREAS our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, through moral courage, physical stamina, and spiritual strength, exemplified the power of the physically handicapped to bring hope and confidence to mankind; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 11, 1945 (59 Stat. 530), has designated the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, during which appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, and has requested that the President issue a suitable proclamation each year;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week of October 6 - 12, 1946, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. I also call upon the Governors of States, mayors of cities, and the heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of civic groups, to hold during that week exercises designed to foster the widest possible public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

Harry S. Truman

HARRY S. TRUMAN

* * * * * * *

(Printed with approval of the Bureau of the Budget.)

...nit.
...R. W. DUNCAN.
...d.

## Racial Good Will Pays

Editor, The Journal: In the days when the State of Georgia is receiving such unfavorable comments relative to its race-relationship, it may seem unusual for a Negro schoolteacher to write of the amicable racial attitude that predominates the county in which he lives and teaches.

The population of the Negro in Pickens is very small in comparison to that of some of the counties of south Georgia, yet as one of the ranking officials of the State Department of Education puts it, "It is far easier to get things for the Negro schools of north Georgia than in many places in south Georgia."

We in Pickens County are especially blessed in having a Board of Education and school superintendent of the larger caliber. For all the youths of Pickens it is obvious they sustain the highest hopes and loftiest ideals.

The county is further blessed with the famous Georgia Marble Company which is not only interested in the white schools, but also in Pickens County Training School, the only institution in the entire county for the education of Negro youths.

Through its co-operation with the Board of Education, the Georgia Marble Company is spending considerable amounts annually in the interest of Pickens County Training School. There are many municipalities from which it is more difficult to get the necessities to operate Negro schools than from the Georgia Marble Company. No workman, however skilled, is too highly paid by this company to perform services for this school, and no official is ever too busy to be interested in the problem of Pickens County Training School.

Through the efforts of the Georgia Marble Company, Board of Education and friends of the Negro in the community, Pickens County Training School is about to be associated with the accredited high schools of Georgia.

Does this spirit of racial good will pay? It is not difficult to find in Pickens those who have been rendering continuous service to the same employer for 30 and 40 years, and it is not unusual for relatives to send for friends and other relatives to come from other parts to live in Pickens County.

GEORGE E. ARCHIBALD.

Tate.

Jnl Sept 22, '46

Education & Training
Southern States
Totals

MPR - 30 Sep 46

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16.

| Totals | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | Approved | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Disapproved | Totals | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | | | | Total | Inst.* | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| 128906 | 14567 | 54201 | 7714 | 55224 | 31854 | 14323 | 17534 | 12778 | 1267 |

Louisianna

MPR - 30 Sep 46

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Office

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproval or Deferred | | Total | Approval | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Disapproval | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | | | | Total | INST. | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| New Orleans: 4930 | 609 | 2081 | 284 | 2240 | 1348 | 700 | 648 | 588 | 91 |
| Shreveport, La. 2120 | 305 | 909 | 102 | 906 | 486 | 236 | 250 | 210 | 22 |
| 7964 | 914 | 2990 | State 386 | Totals 3146 | 1834 | 936 | 898 | 798 | 113 |

MPR - 30 Sep 46

# Mississippi

Status of Vocational Training Program, P. L. 16, By Regional Offices.

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproval or Deferred | | Total | Approval | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapp'd | | Total | INST. | Job. | Total | Rehab. |
| Jackson, Miss. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8251 | 404 | 3707 | 913 | 4140 | 2098 | 649 | 1449 | 964 | 44 |

MPR - 30 Sep 46

# Texas

Status of Vocational Training Program, P. L. 16 By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approval | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproved | | Total | INST. | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| Dallas, Tex. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8,366 | 1274 | 2763 | 27 | 4,329 | 2538 | 1455 | 1083 | 753 | 82 |
| Houston, Texas: | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,534 | 416 | 2406 | 316 | 1712 | 1014 | 632 | 382 | 471 | 89 |
| Lubbock, Texas: | | | | | | | | | |
| 3219 | 533 | 1302 | 88 | 1384 | 814 | 378 | 439 | 199 | 18 |
| San Antonio, Texas: | | | | | | | | | |
| 4828 | 384 | 1921 | 23 | 2523 | 1051 | 611 | 440 | 358 | 56 |
| Waco, Tex. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4360 | 343 | 1461 | 9 | 2556 | 1730 | 1308 | 422 | 395 | 62 |
| State Totals | | | | | | | | | |
| 25307 | 2950 | 9853 | 463 | 12504 | 7147 | 4384 | 2766 | 2176 | 307 |

MPR - 30 Sep 46 Georgia

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16 By Regional Offices.

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproved | | Total | INST.* | Job | Total | Rehab |
| 11,474 | 2,064 | 3 804 | 1026 | 5606 | 2735 | 880 | 1855 | 1127 | 99 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes cooperative training.

MPR - 30 Sep 46 Oklahoma

| Status of Vocational Voc. Tr. Pub. 16, | | | | Total | Approval | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | | | | | | |
| | | Total | Disapproved | | Total | INSTR. | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| Muskogee, Okla: | | | | | | | | | |
| 4308 | 659 | 1569 | 213 | 2080 | 832 | 288 | 544 | 448 | 8 |
| Okla. City, Okla. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3778 | 393 | 1062 | 141 | 2323 | 1051 | 480 | 571 | 571 | 10 |
| State Totals: | | | | | | | | | |
| 8086 | 1052 | 2631 | 354 | 403 | 1883 | 768 | 1115 | 1019 | 18 |

MPR - 30 Sep 46

Alabama

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adviisement | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproved | | Total | INST.* | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| Montgomery, Ala. | | | | | | | | | |
| 11,800 | 1308 | 4483 | 401 | 6,009 | 3390 | 1199 | 2191 | 971 | 128 |

* Includes cooperative training.

MPR - 30 Sep 46

Arkansas

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices.

| Total | Pending Adviisement | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IN Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproval | | Total | INST.* | Job | Total | Rehab. |
| 7,057 | 637 | 3149 | 654 | 3271 | 1340 | 815 | 525 | 653 | 43 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes cooperative training.

MPR – 30 Sep 46 Kentucky

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices.

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproval | | Total | INST.* | JOB | Total | Rehab. |
| 8801 | 1332 | 4062 | 197 | 3407 | 1431 | 879 | 552 | 806 | 105 |
| Lexington, Kentucky | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes cooperative training.

MPR – 30 Sep 46 Tennessee

Status of Vocational Training Program P.L. 16, By Regional Offices.

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | In Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | Total | Disapproved | | Total | INST. | JOB | Total | Rehab. |
| Nashville, Tenn. | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,302 | 1470 | 4538 | 1360 | 3294 | 1509 | 1006 | 503 | 797 | 75 |

* Includes cooperative training.

MPR – 30 Sep 46 Florida

Status of Vocational Training program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adviisement | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Disapproved | | In Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | | | | Total | INST. | Job | Total | Rehab |
| Miami, Fla: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1664 | 156 | 961 | 191 | 547 | 277 | 111 | 166 | 190 | 31 |
| Pass-a-Grille, Fla. | | | | | | | | | |
| 6533 | 548 | 3206 | 457 | 2779 | 1563 | 571 | 992 | 789 | 69 |
| State Totals: | | | | | | | | | |
| 8197 | 704 | 4167 | 648 | 3326 | 1840 | 682 | 1158 | 979 | 100 |

MPR – 30 Sep 46 South Carolina

Status of Vocational Training program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adviisement | Disapproved or Deferred | | Total | Approved | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Disapproved | | In Training | | | Terminated | |
| | | | | | Total | INST.* | Job | Total | Rehab |
| 4747 | 680 | 2289 | 335 | 1778 | 1024 | 361 | 663 | 447 | 59 |

* Includes cooperative Training

MPR - 30 Sep 46 North Carolina

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred Total | Disapproved | Total | Approved In Training Total | In Training INST.* | In Training Job | Terminated Total | Terminated Rehab |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,014 | 625 | 4,372 | 373 | 5,017 | 3448 | 1158 | 2282 | 1202 | 60 |
| Winston Salem, N.C. | | | | | | | | | |

* Includes cooperative training

MPR - 30 Sep 46 Virginia

Status of Vocational Training Program, P.L. 16, By Regional Offices

| Total | Pending Adjustment | Disapproved or Deferred Total | Disapproved | Total | Approved In Training Total | In Training INST.* | In Training Job | Terminated Total | Terminated Rehab |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,906 | 427 | 4156 | 604 | 3323 | 2183 | 606 | 1577 | 899 | 110 |

* Includes cooperative training.

Statistics
13 So States

2,500,000 white veterans
650,000 Negro veterans
eligible.

Training figures, Sep. 30. 46
13 So States.

In vocational training - PL 16 - 14.323
On job training - PL 16 - 17.534
PL 16 - 12.778
Terminated
Retired 1,267

PL 346.
13 So States

In Vocational training - Sept 30 - (VA MPR) pp 45
202,869* **

In On job training
153,133*

includes opt.
allow 25,000
final correction
Tots. 148,000
Tot + pt. 208,000

includes Coop training
Tid say. allow. 30,000
corrected
Tots. 173,000
Tot 183,000

Gang 3,000,000 to Vote
1 in 12 in College - Will Avg.

8% (?) in Coll.
8% of 3,000,000 = 240,000.

Under 1 & 346, of the total no of vots in Gang under Ref 346,
Mr Calder Br - 44.8 were in all
Dawson 45.9
Rd 56.6
N Y 20.6
Chicago 35.4
S. F. 34.3

45
46
56
147
3
49

And these figures are deceptive.
Equiv in So. 66% are in out in all forms

$$\frac{148}{208} = \frac{74}{104} = \frac{37}{52} = \frac{4}{56} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{208}{14}$$

Entitlement

For South Carolina

~~49,000~~ 50 Negro veterans
100,000 white veterans

assume 2 years of full-time education for 1/3 of each group.

~~1/3 of 49,000 = 16,9~~

1/3 of 50,000 = 16,666
1/3 of 100,000 = 33,333

assume tuition at $400.00 per year - for 2 years 800

= for 2's - 13,222,800 or $ 6,606,800 per yr.

assume subsistence at ~~80.00~~ 1000.00 = ~~1,322,280~~

~~Assume~~

~~Assume~~ At, for each year. for S C, for N.
full time costs of education 7,929080 or 8 million

for two years 16 million

For whites, tuition 13,333,200 a year
Subsistence ~~2,666,640~~ 1,000 for one year

or, for two years
5,222,280 S
26,666,400 T
32888680 = 33 million

17
33
50

17
8
136

17,000
400
6800000

33
8
264

33
4
132
60
200

17
4
68

50,000
2,000
6,8

Unresolved questions

Skills to teach
"what they can get here and,
or what they want, or
what good business says
is a short-supply
skill?

Background skills or finished?

Rural location or urban?
Regional, or where they squawk?

Getting a school [see VA travel office]
tuition money - a problem
surplus property
teachers' pay
getting a building
[rural housing]
the payment arrangements.

Dennis
9.30 Thursday — Bigham. - good to Dennis
DI 651

90 U
[illegible]
[illegible]

90 N
[illegible]
[illegible]
So = 1/4

Institutional 3 46
Raw figures
total 203.000

90

Enrollment for the South

~~Pl~~

2,500,000 w. veterans

650,000 n. veterans

833
4
3332

833,333. (1/3 of all)

tuition, 1 year - n veterans 333 million Dollars

subsistence, 1 year = 833 million

total. = 1,166,000 = 1.166 million

2 years = 2,322 ~~$~~ million

tuition for 1/3 of n vets = 216,660 n vets

~~subsistence~~ tuition, 1 year = 87 million ($86,664,000)

2 years = 174 million

subsistence = 216,660,000 million. 1 year

two years = 433,320,000 $

subs + tuit. n's. 2 years = 608,000,000.

| | N | | tuit | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 yrs | 174 | | 2 yr tuition | 2 yr subs | |
| | 433 | | 666 | 1666 | = 2332 |
| | | W | | 433 | = 608 |
| | | N | 174 | | |
| | | | | | 2940 |

# VA STATISTICAL SUMMARY

30 SEPTEMBER 1946

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WASHINGTON D. C.

Hy of Tenn

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
202 MEMORIAL BUILDING
NASHVILLE 3 TENNESSEE

October 1, 1946

# DIRECTORY

## TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL HALF AND FULL TIME PERSONNEL

* * * * *

## STATE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. E. Frooman | Director, Vocational Education | State Dept. of Educ.<br>Nashville 3, Tenn. |
| W. A. Sooloy | State Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Educ. | " " |
| Tom G. Boll | Dist. Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Educ. | 700 Broad Street<br>Nashville 3, Tenn. |
| Dan M. Jones | Dist. Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Educ. | 215 Chestnut St.<br>Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| S. B. Keathley | Dist. Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Educ. | 700 Broad Street<br>Nashville 3, Tenn. |
| F. A. Van Eynde | Dist. Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Educ. | Stair Tech H. S.<br>Knoxville, Tenn. |
| Clyde H. Wilson | Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, T & I Educ. | Dept.of Indus.Educ.<br>Univ.Tenn.,Knoxville |
| Prof. W.V.Harper | Itinerant Teacher-Trainer, T & I Educ. | A & I State College<br>Nashville, Tenn. |
| C. G. Alexander | Itinerant Inst.for Rural Electrification | 307 East Grundy St.<br>Tullahoma, Tenn. |
| | Itinerant Inst.for Rural Electrification | |
| H. S. Elkins | Itinerant Instructor for Fireman Training | 215 Chestnut St.<br>Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| I. L. Garner | Itinerant Instructor for Mining | LaFollette, Tenn. |
| | Itinerant Inst.for Supervisory Training | |
| | Itinerant Inst.for Supervisory Training | |

# CITY SCHOOLS

## Bristol

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John A. Guldon | Diversified Occupations Coordinator<br>Coor. of Evening School Program | Bristol-Tenn. H.S. |

## Chattanooga

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frank Huffaker | Director, Vocational Education | Kirkman Voc. H. S.<br>215 Chestnut Street |
| Ralph Pennington | Evening School Supervisor | " " " |
| L. B. Bender | Day Trade Coordinator | " " " |
| J. A. Robinson | Day Trade Coor. & Related Math | Park Place Voc. S. |
| George F. Barton | Auto Mechanics | Kirkman Voc. H. S. |
| E. S. Gray | Auto Mechanics | Park Place Voc. S. |
| S. A. Harding | Commercial Art | Kirkman Voc. H. S. |
| Mrs. Jimmie Brownsey | Commercial Subjects | " " " |
| Mrs. Nanna B. Hulon | Commercial Subjects | " " " |
| Mrs. Cathaleen Mullenix | Commercial Subjects | " " " |
| Joanna Freeman | Cosmetology | " " " |
| Ernest A. Owens | Drafting | " " " |
| James M. Bynum | Electricity | " " " |
| Joseph Frazier | Machine Shop | " " " |
| Evan Jones | Machine Shop | Park Place Voc. S. |
| Tom Jones | Print Shop | Kirkman Voc. H. S. |
| Walter M. Coleman | Radio | " " " |
| Sam Jones | Related Subjects | " " " |
| L. E. Keller | Related Subjects | " " " |
| G. G. Rutherford | Sheet Metal | Park Place Voc. S. |
| D. L. Hayes | Woodworking | " " " " |
| W. E. Sharrock | Woodworking | Kirkman Voc. H. S. |
| Alex Carney "C" | General Metal Shop and<br>Evening School Coordinator | Howard High School<br>1001 S. Chestnut St. |
| Will Chapman "C" | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| Mrs. Rose Morgan "C" | Cosmetology | " " " |
| Sam Morgan "C" | Vocational Home Mechanics | E.5th St.-Orchard Knob |

## Veteran Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. P. Parsons | Supervisor | Kirkman Voc. H. S.<br>215 Chestnut Street |
| F. Miller Pruette | Supervisor | " " " |
| Geo. F. Christenberry | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| A. M. Gillis | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| Mrs. Mabel Wheeler | Commercial Subjects | " " " |
| R. A. Taylor | Drafting | " " " |
| C. F. Lawson | Electricity | " " " |
| J. A. Lowery | Electricity | " " " |
| O. P. Potter | Electricity | " " " |
| C. R. Stansifer | Machine Shop | " " " |
| Clinton Tallant | Printing | " " " |
| Ed Rolette | Radio | " " " |

Chattanooga (cont)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. R. Witt | Radio | Kirkman Voc. H. S. |
| John Armos | Refrigeration | " " " |
| Elmer E. Broome | Refrigeration | " " " |
| A. J. Pfitzer | Sheet Metal | " " " |
| Raymond Hargis | Welding | " " " |
| Alex F. Carney "C" | Auto Mechanics Negro | Howard High School |
| Will Chapman "C" | Auto Mechanics | " " " |

Clarksville

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. B. Lea | Diversified Occupations | Clarksville H. S. |
| Frank Keene | General Metal | " " |

Humboldt

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. B. Horton | Diversified Occupations | Humboldt H. S. |
| Arthur Sims "C" | General Building Trades | Stigall High School |

Jackson

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert J. Holt | General Metal | Jackson High School |

Johnson City

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. W. Simmons | Director, Vocational Education | Johnson City V. S. |
| C. R. Marston | Diversified Occupations | Science Hill H. S. |
| W. H. Waddell | Machine Shop | Johnson City Voc. S. |
| Donald McCulloy | Machine Woodworking | Keystone School |
| Alvin Johnson | Sheet Metal | Johnson City Voc S. |
| Robert Bowers | Welding | " " " |

Veteran Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lowell Ellis | Electricity | Johnson City Voc S. |
| O. C. Testerman | Electricity | " " " |
| Calvin Martin | Refrigeration | " " " |
| J. W. Michaels "C" | Masonry | Langston H. S. |

Kingsport

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paul Moore | Evening School Coordinator | Dobyns-Bennett H. S. |

Knoxville

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson New | Director, Vocational Education | Stair Technical H. S. |
| T. N. Johnston | Assistant Principal | " " " |
| W. M. Davis | Coordinator | " " " |
| C. R. Hale | Evening School Coordinator | " " " |
| Ottie K. Kirby | Art and Crafts | " " " |
| Geo. W. Easton | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| C. J. W. Smith | Bench Woodwork | " " " |
| Harold S. White | Boat Building | " " " |

Knoxville (cont)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anna Walker | Business Education | Stair Technical H. S. |
| R. T. Gammon | Commercial Art | " " " |
| Harold L. Wirth | Drafting | " " " |
| L. L. Elmore | Electricity | " " " |
| Isabelle Lowe | Foods | " " " |
| Katherine Lusk | Ind. Hygiene | " " " |
| H. L. Andre | Machine Shop | " " " |
| W. F. Corn | Machine Shop | " " " |
| A. W. Torresani | Machine Woodwork | " " " |
| John A. Fine | Printing | " " " |
| Curtis S. LaMarr | Radio | " " " |
| L. E. Wallin | Related Drawing | " " " |
| J. E. Vinyard | Related Math | " " " |
| Geo. W. Wright | Related Math | " " " |
| Deane Stout | Related Science | " " " |
| Fred Thornton | Related Science & Drawing | " " " |
| Alan Cruze, Jr. | Sheet Metal | " " " |
| W. O. Oakes | Sheet Metal | " " " |
| Wm. Anderson "C" | Auto Mechanics | Austin High School |
| Lee F. Chilton "C" | Com. Cooking & Food Service | " " " |
| Jas. H. Harper "C" | Diversified Occupations | " " " |
| Jas. Richards "C" | Lab. of Industry | " " " |

Veteran Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. T. Frawley | Supervisor | Stair Technical H. S. |
| R. A. Lusk | Assistant Supervisor | " " " |
| L. H. Armstrong | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| Paul Henry | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| F. S. Neubert | Auto Mechanics | " " " |
| R. T. Gammon | Commercial Art | " " " |
| G. B. Hammond | Drafting | " " " |
| Horace M. Marcum | Electricity | " " " |
| Joel M. McPherson | Electricity | " " " |
| Chas. N. Miner | Electricity | " " " |
| L. P. Stark | Electricity | " " " |
| Albert Andre | Machine Shop | " " " |
| Don McNaughton | Machine Shop | " " " |
| John Fine | Printing | " " " |
| C. S. LaMarr | Radio | " " " |
| James Rosenbalm | Radio | " " " |
| D. E. Case | Refrigeration | " " " |
| Allan Cruze, Sr. | Sheet Metal | " " " |
| C. B. Copeland | Welding | " " " |
| E. R. Ward | Welding | " " " |
| C. J. W. Smith | Woodwork | " " " |
| Robert I. Anderson "C" | Auto Mechanics | Austin High School |
| J. E. Richards "C" | Carpentry | " " " |

Shoe Repair

Lenoir City

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Hill | Diversified Occupations | Lenoir City H. S. |

## Loudon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L. D. Price | Diversified Occupations | Loudon Co. H. S. |

## Maryville

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. R. McAliley | Diversified Occupations | Maryville H. S. |

## Memphis

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ed B. Hudgens | Director, Vocational Education | Memphis Voc. School<br>612 Adams Avenue |
| Ed T. Kirk | Aircraft Mechanics | Memphis Voc. School |
| Martha Prescott | Business Machines | " " " |
| Mrs. J. E. Lokey | Cosmetology | Humes High School |
| C. T. Cooley | Electricity | Tech High School |
| Weir O. Williams | General Metal | Humes & Treadwell H.S. |
| H. R. Widdop | Machine Shop | Tech High School |
| Nancy Koger | Office Occupationsl Training and Coordinator | Memphis Voc School |
| E. H. Smith | Printing | Tech High School |
| H. D. Rodgers | Radio | Memphis Voc. School |
| C. A. Branyan | Radio | Central High School |
| Sarah Hobbs | Shorthand | Memphis Voc. School |
| Keathley Presgrove | Woodmill | Humes High School |
| William Parker "C" | Auto Mechanics | Booker T. Washington |
| John Tinsley "C" | Auto Mechanics | Manassas High School |
| C. H. Ross "C" | Blacksmith | Booker T. Washington |
| "C" | Bricklaying | " " |
| Fred Jordan "C" | Coordinator & Woodshop | " " |
| Myrtle White "C" | Cosmetology | " " |
| Emerson Able "C" | General Metal | Manassas High School |
| William Strong "C" | Radio | Booker T. Washington |

## Veteran Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. L. Richardson | Aircraft Mechanics | Memphis Voc. School |
| E. G. Grunnet | Electricity | " " " |
| A. M. Romo | Electricity | " " " |
| H. P. Woods | Electricity | " " " |
| H. P. Tate | Machine Shop | " " " |
| O. T. Dunlap | Photography | " " " |
| G. E. Hunt | Refrigeration | " " " |
| R. Hays Evans | Welding | " " " |
| John Tinsley "C" | Auto Mechanics | Manassas High School |
| William Parker "C" | Auto Mechanics | Booker T. Washington |
| Fred Jordan "C" | Brickmasonry | " " |
| William Strong "C" | Radio | " " |
| Geo. M. James | Welding | Manassas High School |
| Fred Jordan "C" | Woodwork | Booker T. Washington |

## Nashville

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. E. Binns, Jr. | Director, Vocational Education | Humo-Fogg Tech & Voc High School |
| J. H. Cochran | Supervisor, Day Trade Program | " " |
| T. L. Keyes | Head Coord. & Even. School Supv. | " " |
| Earl W. Francis | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| H. G. Stubblefield | Auto Mechanics | " " |
| Mrs. Marie Barton | Commercial Art | " " |
| Mrs. Aline S. Bragg | Cosmetology | " " |
| Mrs. Florence Moore | Com. Coop. Related Training | " " |
| Cleora Weaver | Com. Coop. Related Training | " " |
| Elise White | Com. Diversified Occupations | " " |
| Howard Acuff | Diversified Occupations | Cohn High School |
| Archie Grant | Diversified Occupations | East Nashville H. S. |
| Rosalie Leckenbach | Diversified Occupations | North Nashville H. S. |
| M. F. Mortimer | Diversified Occupations | West End High School |
| P. H. Beasley | Drafting | Humo-Fogg Tech & Voc. |
| D. B. Miller | Electricity | " " " |
| C. H. Sargent | Industrial Chemistry | " " " |
| John B. Batts | Machine Shop | " " " |
| J. H. Howell | Radio | East Nashville H. S. |
| F. W. Whittemore | Refrigeration | Humo-Fogg Tech & Voc. |
| J. H. Morgan | Related Math | " " " |
| C. H. Sargent | Related Science | " " " |
| G. G. Waggoner | Related Studies | " " " |
| E. A. Corley "V" | Auto Mechanics | Pearl High School |
| Mrs. Lawrence Sloan "C" | Cosmetology | " " " |
| M. D. Neeley "C" | Diversified Occupations | " " " |
| G. A. Thompson "C" | Woodshop | " " " |

### Veteran Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarence Ellis | Radio | Humo-Fogg Tech & Voc. |
| C. W. Hamlet | Refrigeration | " " " |
| "C" | Foundry | Pearl High School |
| "C" | General Metal | " " " |

Veterans are not in Training.

## Oak Ridge

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edwin C. Armstrong | Diversified Occupations | Oak Ridge H. S. |

* * * * * * * * *

# COUNTY SCHOOLS

## Bedford County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Malcious M. Brady "C" | Diversified Occupations | Shelbyville Tr. Sch. Shelbyville, Tenn. |

## Campbell County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. Goins | Diversified Occupations | Central H.S. Jacksboro |
| J. C. Goins | Diversified Occupations | LaFollette H. S. LaFollette, Tenn. |

Carter County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raymond Young | Diversified Occupations | Elizabethton H. S.<br>Elizabethton, Tenn. |

Cumberland County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clyde V. Wilson | General Building Trades | Cumberland Co. H. S. |
| Benton Bilbrey | Rel. General Bldg. Trades | Crossville, Tenn. |

Dickson County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sammie L. Ward "C" | General Bldg. Trades | Hampton High School<br>Dickson, Tenn. |

Greene County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glenon C. Brown | Diversified Occupations | Greenville H. S.<br>Greenville, Tenn. |

Hamilton County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. H. Millsaps | Diversified Occupations | Central H.S.Chattanooga |
| Swan Spann "C" | Com. Cooking & Food Service | Booker T.Washington," |
| Geo. Hardin "C" | General Building Trades | " " " |
| Mary Spann "C" | Vocational Home Service | " " " |

Hardeman County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ellis A. Belden "C" | General Building Trades | Allen-White H.S.<br>Whitevillo, Tenn. |

Henderson County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. E. Eads | Woodworking & Gen. Bldg. Trades | Lexington H. S.<br>Lexington, Tenn. |

Henry County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Solon Hutson | Woodworking & Gen. Bldg. Trades | Grove H.S., Paris |

McNairy County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leland Plunk | Woodworking & Gen Bldg. Trades | Selmer H.S., Selmer |

Madison County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kirby McKnight | Woodworking & Gen Bldg. Trades | J.B.Young H.S.,Bemis |
| Kirby McKnight | Woodworking & Gen Bldg. Trades | N.Side H.S., Jackson |

Marion County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. B. Fults | General Bldg. Trades | So.Pittsburg H. S.<br>So.Pittsburg, Tenn. |
| J. C. McCord "C" | General Bldg. Trades | McReynolds H. S.<br>So. Pittsburg, Tenn. |

Maury County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. A. Frierson "C" | General Bldg. Trades | Clarke Training Sch. Mt.Pleasant, Tenn. |
| Geo. A. Frierson "C" | General Bldg. Trades | College Hill H. S. Columbia, Tennessee |

Morgan County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thos. L. Henry | General Bldg. Trades | Sunbright H.S.Sunbright |
| Festus Long | General Bldg. Trades | Wartburg H.S.Wartburg |

Putnam County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lucian Crawford | General Bldg. Trades | Baxter Seminary,Baxter |
| Lester Duke | Machine Woodworking | " " " |
| W. L. Cunningham | Rel.Gen. Bldg. Trades Subjects | " " " |

Roane County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh E. Wyatt | General Bldg. Trades | Roane Co. H.S.Kingston |

Rutherford County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. B. Daniels | Diversified Occupations | Central High School Murfreesboro, Tenn. |

Sevier County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Meta Schattschneider | Weaving | Gatlinburg H. S. Gatlinburg, Tenn. |

Shelby County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Y. Isbell | Director, Trade & Indus. Education | Shelby Co. School of Aeronautics,Whitehaven |
| Kenneth Reed | Architectural & Mech. Drawing | " " |
| R. M. Russell, Jr. | Machine Shop | " " |
| Glen D. McLarty | Machine Woodworking | " " |
| Sidney L. Stewart | Machine Woodworking | " " |
| Frank Summers | Painting & Decorating | " " |
| I. W. Lamb | Sheet Metal & Welding | " " |
| "C" | Vocational Home Mechanics | Shelby Co.Tr.S., Lucy |

Veterans Training Program

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L. H. Hedger | Chief Instructor | Shelby Co. School of Aeronautics,Whitehaven |
| W. B. Curtis | Aircraft Engine Mechanics | " " |
| M. P. Jordan | Aircraft Engine Mechanics | " " |
| Elmer J. Ruddor | Aircraft Engine Mechanics | " " |
| Fred Morrison | Aircraft Engine Mechanics | " " |
| Lester M. Polk | Aircraft Engine Mechanics | " " |
| Burt H. Gould | Aircraft Instrument Mechanics | " " |
| R. J. Hopkins | Aircraft Instrument Mechanics | " " |
| J. A. Williams | Aircraft Instrument Mechanics | " " |
| John D. Barnes | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |

Shelby County (cont)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. H. Haegeman | Aircraft Mechanics | Shelby Co. School of Aeronautics, Whitehaven |
| C. E. McGavic | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| R. S. Murray | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| I. W. Short | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| D. L. Smith | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| J. R. Wilder | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| John Purser | Aircraft Mechanics | " " |
| L. G. Walker | Aircraft Propeller Mechanics, and Electroplating | " " |
| J. T. Beaver | Machine Shop | " " |
| Wayne Dewees | Machine Shop | " " |
| D. L. Easterday | Machine Shop | " " |
| T. D. Humphreys | Machine Shop | " " |
| R. D. Williams | Machine Shop | " " |
| W. E. Biggerstaff | Radio Maintenance and Repair | " " |
| A. C. Emery | Radio Maintenance and Repair | " " |
| B. P. McKay | Radio Maintenance and Repair | " " |
| Edgar C. Mayor | Radio Maintenance and Repair | " " |
| Charles H. Simmons | Radio Maintenance and Repair | " " |

Watkins Institute

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Willie Ezell | Commercial | Watkins Inst., Nashville |
| Mrs. W. A. Thompson | Commercial | " " " |
| Ray White | Mechanical Drawing | " " " |

White County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ty Speck | General Building Trades | White Co. High School Sparta, Tennessee |

Williamson County

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thos. J. Myers "C" | Vocational Home Mechanics | Franklin Trng. School Franklin, Tennessee |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Scott Parrish | General Building Trades | Alvin C. York Ag. Inst. Jamestown, Tenn. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. B. Sexton | Auto Mechanics | Tennessee Ind. School Nashville, Tennessee |
| Mrs. Dorothy L. White | Cosmetology | " " |
| Marshall Alexander | General Metal | " " |
| Arthur H. Thornberry | Printing | " " |

Statistical article Oct 30, 1946

Veterans

| Name of School and Address | Length of Course | Course | Race |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acme School of Watchmaking, Durham, N. C. | 12 months | Watchmaking | White |
| Artis Barber College, Wilson, N. C. | 6 months | Barbering | Negro |
| Asheville Beauty Academy, Asheville, N. C. | 6 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| A & T College, Greensboro, N. C. | 3 years | Aircraft Mechanic | Negro |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Brick Laying Masonry | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Auto Servicing | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Carpentry | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Cabinet Making | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Electrical Wiring | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Ice Cream Making | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Machine Shop Practice | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Radio Repair | " |
| " " " " " " " | 2 " | Shoe Repair | " |
| " " " " " " " | 3 " | Tailoring | " |
| Burton Institute, Charlotte, N. C. Accelerated courses, Jr. Hi. Hi | | | |
| Burling High School, Burlington, N. C. Accelerated courses, High School | | | |
| Booker T. Washington High School Rocky Mount, N. C. | 12 months | Auto Mechanic | Negro |
| " " " " " | " " | Carpentry | " |
| " " " " " | " " | Masonry | " |
| Carolina College of Beauty, Raleigh, N. C. | 5 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| Charlotte Beauty School, Charlotte, N. C. | 6 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| Cherokee Indion Agency, Cherokee, N. C. | 1 Calendar Year | Farming | Indian |
| Continental College Beauty Culture, High Point | 6 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| Durham City Schools, Durham, N. C. | 4 years | Auto Mechanic | Both |
| Dillard High School, Goldsboro, N. C. | 4 years (12 mo.course) | Auto Mechanic | Negro |
| Greensboro High School, Greensboro, N. C. | 12 months | Accelerated High School | White |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greenville City Schools, Greenville, N. C. | 12 months | Accelerated High School | White & Negro |
| " " " " " " | 1 to 3 years | " " " | " " |
| " " " " " " | 1 year | Auto Mechnic | " " |
| " " " " " " | 1 year | Machine Shop | " " |
| " " " " " " | 1 year | Wood Work | " " |
| " " " " " " | 1 year | Radio Shop | " " |
| " " " " " " | 1 year | Building trades | " " |
| Greensboro Public Schools, Greensboro, N. C. | 9 months | Accelerated High School | White |
| Hamlet Avenue High School, Hamlet, N. C. | 1 year | Telegraphy | White |
| Harris Barber College, Raleigh, N. C. | 6 months | Barbering Complete | Negro |
| King's Beauty School, Greensboro, N. C. | 6 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| Lee's McRae College, Banner Elk, N. C. | 2 to 3 years | Cabinet Work | White |
| " " " " " " " | 1 to 2 years | Carpentry | " |
| " " " " " " " | 6 months to 2 years | Acetylene Welding | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1½ to 2 years | Sheet metal working | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 to 3 years | General Machinist | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 to 3 years | Blacksmithing | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 to 2 years | Patternmaning | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 year | Upholstery | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 to 3 years | Wood finishing | " |
| " " " " " " " | 1 year | Electric Welding | " |
| McIver High School, littleton, N. C. | 12 months | Brick Masonry | Negro |
| " " " " " " | 12 months | Auto Mechanic | " |
| Modern Barber College, Winston-Salem, N. C. | 6 months | Barbering | Negro |
| New Hanover High School, Wilmington, N. C. | 12 months | Accelerated High School | White |
| N. C. State Commission for Blind, Raleigh, N. C. | 4 to 10 months | Handicrafts | White & Negro |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Woodworking | " |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Bench Assembly Work | " |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Hand Tools | " |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Power Tools | " |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Wrapping & Packing | " |
| " " " " " " " " " | " " " " | Bookbinding | " |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. Vocational Textile School, Raleigh, N. C. | 9 months | Yarn manufacturing | White |
| " " " " " " " " | " | Mill Maintenance | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " | Weaving & Designing | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " | History | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " | English | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " | Mechanical Drawing | " |
| New Hanover High School, New Hanover, N. C. | 1 year | Refrigeration Air Cond. | White |
| " " " " " " " " | 2 years | Auto Mechanic | " |
| " " " " " " " " | 2 years | Trowel Trades | " |
| Penland School of Handicrafts, Penland, N. C. | 3 months | Hand Weaving | White |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Metal Work Simple Jewelry | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Stone Masons | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Related Crafts Pottery | " |
| Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, N. C. | 1 year | Electrical Repairs | White |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Autp Mechanics | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Printing | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Radio Repair | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Refrigeration | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Sheet Metal Workers | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Wood Shop | " |
| " " " " " " " | " " | Watchmaking & Repairs | " |
| Roanoke Rapids High School, Roanoke Rapids, N. C. | 4 years | Textiles | White |
| " " " " " " " " | " " | Building Trades | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " " | Cabinet Making | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " " | Machine Shop | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " " | Printing | " |
| " " " " " " " " | " " | Drawing | " |
| Robert L. Vann High School, Ahoskie, N. C. | 36 months | high school with Agri. and Home Ec., Elective | Negro |
| Spray Vocational School, Spray, N. C. | 1 year | Textiles | White |
| " " " " " " | " " | Woodworking | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Auto Mechanics | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Elementary Electricity | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Yarn Mfg. | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Weaving & Designing | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Rug Designing | " |
| " " " " " " | " " | Mechanical Drawing | " |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spray Vocational School, (Cont'd) | 1 year | Mill Maintenance | White |
| " " " | " " | Welding | " |
| " " " | " " | Sheet Metal | " |
| Salisbury Appliance School, Salisbury, N. C. | 68 weeks | Appliance Service | White |
| " " " " " " | 34 weeks | Radio Course | " |
| " " " " " " | 34 weeks | Refrigeration | " |
| Salisbury School of Beauty Culture, Salisbury, N. C. | 5 months | Beauty Culture | White |
| Shelby Beauty School, Shelby, N. C. | 5 months 5 days | Beauty Culture | White |
| Shuford Barbering School, Durham, N. C. | 6 months | Barbering | White |
| Spender School of Watchermakers, Spencer, N. C. | 12 months | Watchmaking | White |
| Spencer High School, Spencer, N. C. | 9 months | Building Trades | White |
| Thomas Radio Institute, Durham, N. C. | 34 weeks | Radio | Negro |
| Vocational Beauty School, Greensboro, N. C. | 1000 hours | Beauty Culture | White |
| Winston-Salem Barber School, Winston-Salem, N. C. | 6 months | Barbering | White |
| Williston Industrial School, Wilmington, N. C. | 12 months | Accelerated Commercial | Negro |

Statistical annex

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# Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 34 November 7, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECLARES CONFERENCE OF STATE DIRECTORS IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE AT THIS TIME.
pp. 2,3

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WASHINGTON CLEARING HOUSE FINDS JOBS FOR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS WILLING TO MIGRATE.
p. 4

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RETAIL STORES ARE SELLING "TO VETERANS ONLY" -- LOW-COST SUITS AND TOPCOATS AVAILABLE THROUGH EFFORTS OF RRA COMMITTEE.
p. 7

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VETERANS MAY OBTAIN VOCATIONAL COUNSELING FREE OF CHARGE FROM VA.
p. 8

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DOMESTIC MIGRANT WORKERS LIVE UNDER WORSE CONDITIONS THAN IMPORTED FOREIGN WORKERS, SAYS MSGR. O'GRADY.
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NATIONAL AUTHORITIES TO SPEAK

AT
D. C.
MEETING

Indications are that every State, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska will be represented at the conference of representatives of State departments interested in veterans affairs to be held in Washington, D. C., November 13 to 15.

Called by General Erskine, RRA Administrator, it will be held in Conference Rooms A and B of the Departmental Auditorium, which joins the Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission buildings on Constitution Avenue.

The purposes of the conference are threefold, namely: (1) to provide for first-hand exchange of information concerning State and Territorial activities to further the general program of reintegration of veterans and others to normal peacetime community life; (2) to afford an opportunity for the dissemination of ideas and solutions to problems affecting that program, so that others may profit from such discussions, thus facilitating achievement of the overall objectives; and (3) to permit RRA to determine how it may be of greater service to other agencies - Federal, State, and local - in the reconversion efforts.

Featuring the conference program will be addresses by Federal officials on subjects of major interest, and panel discussions to be led and participated in by persons familiar with "grass-roots" phases of veteran activities.

Those in charge of program arrangements expect to start the conference promptly at 9 a.m., November 13 with registrations. General Erskine will open the conference and then introduce Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach. Following the address of welcome by Secretary Schwellenbach, Major General Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to the President, will discuss the "National Program for Veterans."

General Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, will explain "Developments in Program of Veterans Administration," and Wilson Wyatt, National Housing Administrator, will give up-to-date information on housing for veterans. General Erskine will preside at this session.

Frank Bane, of Washington, D. C., will address the first afternoon session and will discuss the program of the Council of State Governments of which he is Executive Director. Immediately following will be the panel discussions and group meetings of State Directors for general discussion purposes. The presentation of reports and recommendations of discussion groups will climax the conference on the afternoon of November 15.

President Truman who had planned to meet the delegates sent a letter of regret in which he said:

> "The conference is of the utmost importance at this time. No problems are of greater importance than those concerned with the proper reestablishment of the veteran and his family into the peacetime economy.
>
> "The State Departments of Veterans' Affairs are closer to these problems than any of us in Washington can be, and have a very great responsibility in connection with stimulating and directing coordinated community action which will aid in the proper readjustment of the veteran.
>
> "I am particularly interested also in the careful coordination of the activities of your departments with those of Federal agencies. General Erskine tells me that much progress is being made in this direction."

Representatives will either chair, or otherwise actively participate in the panel discussions, or in the group meetings to take place on the afternoon of November 14, or both. In the panel discussions, both Federal and State officials will take part. The topics include:

> "Community Organization for Service to Veterans," with Herman Hettinger, New York, Director of Editorial Extension of Crowell-Collier Publications, serving as chairman. Participants will include delegates from the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, and a representative of the RRA familiar with that subject.
>
> "Coordination of Veterans Activities at the State Level and Functions and Composition of State Advisory Committees," chaired by Lawrence Stevens, California, Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs, with panel members from Alabama, Texas, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Washington, Maine, and New Jersey.
>
> "Qualifications and Training of Service Officers and Counselors," with C. Arthur Cheatham, Georgia, Director of the Department of Veterans Services, as chairman, and conferees from Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nevada, New York City, and Massachusetts as members.
>
> "Legislation Relating to Veterans Affairs," under the chairmanship of Mr. Bane and participated in by registrants from Minnesota, Alaska, New York City, and also representatives of the Labor and Justice Departments and RRA.
>
> "Public Relations," with Homer G. Bradney, Illinois, as chairman, and representatives from North Carolina, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Arizona, Indiana, and RRA as participants.

PROFESSIONAL JOBS PROCESSED

BY NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE

The USES procedure to facilitate placing veterans and other civilians who live in one part of the country in jobs in other parts of the country, set up in August by the USES, will be continued as an aid to the States after November 15, when the Employment Service is returned to the States, according to Robert C. Goodwin, Director of USES.

This service, designed essentially to place technical, professional, and administrative workers in good salaried jobs, is under the direction of the USES National Clearing House, Washington, D. C. The Clearing House acts as a coordinating agency bringing together employers from one community and job seekers from another. It operates through the 1800 local USES offices, but will act through cooperation of Community Advisory Centers and itinerant USES representatives in those areas where there are no local USES offices.

Centers and the local USES offices customarily work in close cooperation on employment problems. Where no local USES office exists, Centers are urged to send applications of technical, administrative, management and personnel job seekers directly to the nearest USES office or to give them to itinerant USES representatives who come into the community at regular intervals, usually weekly. Applications for all positions regardless of whether the applicant wants to obtain a Federal or industrial job should be written up on Civil Service Form No. 57, available in Class 1 and Class 2 post offices. This is to be used in communities where the Center channels applications to the USES.

Persons in technical, professional, and administrative categories seeking positions and employers seeking personnel should apply at their local USES offices. Applicants unable to find suitable local jobs and willing to leave their community, should ask the USES to send their applications to the National Clearing House in Washington where employer and employee files are maintained on an occupational basis. Job seekers should state on their applications whether they want employment in the foreign service where 300-400 openings now exist, in the Federal Government, or in private industry.

Positions handled by the Clearing House cover such classifications as educators, personnel executives, graduate engineers, chemists, managing executives, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, social workers, and others.

Applications are processed promptly on arrival in Washington. If the application is for a Federal position and there is an opening, the proper agency is contacted immediately. If it is for a position in private industry, a card describing the applicant is air-mailed to the USES in the city where the job exists. The local USES takes the card to the employer and if the applicant seems satisfactory, he is contacted.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

USES TRANSFER TO STATES AND TERRITORIES

EFFECTIVE 11/16/46

Final plans for the transfer of United States Employment Service local office administration to the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii will be effected November 16, according to Robert C. Goodwin, USES Director.

Local USES offices in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico will remain under supervision of the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor, Mr. Goodwin said.

Approximately 23,500 State and local office employees are involved in the transfer. Under regulations promulgated by Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach, those who were on the USES payroll on July 26 will be given an opportunity to qualify for permanent tenure in their jobs under the various State merit systems.

Organizationally, the Employment Service will be a Federal-State system with the Federal Government responsible for the promotion and development of a nation-wide system of local employment offices. To achieve this objective the Federal Government is obliged to establish and maintain minimum standards for State Employment Service Operations; engage in program development for improvement of the services; obtain the best current experience of each State and make it available to all States; provide technical assistance; maintain a uniform reporting system and exchange of labor market information among local offices; review and approve State plants of operations; allocate funds and audit expenditures of monies; and evaluate State operations to determine effectiveness of performance.

The States, simultaneously, are obligated to:

1. Submit to the U. S. Employment Service a Plan of Operations under which the Employment Service functions will be carried out in conformity with policies and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor.

2. Maintain an effective Placement Service, facilitating the employment and reemployment of veterans and other workers.

3. Provide special employment counseling and placement services to veterans as provided in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill).

4. Assist employers and labor organizations in the use of personnel tools and techniques to improve personnel management services.

5. Gather and disseminate labor market analysis and information to assist workers in choosing among various employment opportunities, and employers in plant location and production scheduling.

6. Cooperate with community organizations and government agencies in programs to increase economic activity and maintain high levels of employment.

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PROPERTY EXEMPTION FOR VETERANS

IN CONNECTICUT

Servicemen and veterans of World War II who acquire real estate in Connecticut after the assessment day, are entitled to the benefit of $1,000 property exemption retroactively to the prior assessment day provided the payment of taxes is expressly assumed, according to the opinion of the Attorney General for the State of Connecticut.

In the past, this exemption was extended by statute only to those veterans of World War II who actually held title to property in their own names on the assessment day. This new opinion, however, interpreting a 1945 enactment of the State legislature dealing with payment of property taxes, holds that the latter's language is broad enough to extend the exemptions to veterans who were transferees of real property subsequent to the assessment day.

This decision does not affect the rights of veterans of World War I who must still hold title to property in their own names on the assessment day in order to claim the exemption.

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VETERANS SHOULD INVEST CAUTIOUSLY

SEC WARNS

Unscrupulous individuals who are out to fleece gullible veterans of their savings are finding the going a little tough, according to a recent article in the New York Times.

Through the combined efforts of the Securities & Exchange Commission and the 100 offices of the Better Business Bureau scattered throughout the nation, the heat has been turned on swindlers, crooks, and other tricksters.

In spite of new laws protecting investors, crooked promoters still flourish. The lure of easy money and the fact that there are many gullible persons, tempt swindlers and remove fear of penalties when caught. In spite of the fact that there is ample machinery to protect the citizens' savings, the SEC and the Better Business Bureaus cannot work alone but need citizen cooperation.

Where there is any doubt about legality of any business transaction, Better Business Bureaus are available to advise and assist veterans and others.

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## VETERANS GETTING LOW-COST SUITS

THROUGH COOPERATING EFFORTS

The efforts of an RRA Interagency Committee to make low-cost civilian clothing available for purchase by former servicemen have begun to show tangible results after about six months of steady endeavor and cooperation of the clothing industry. The committee was established last spring.

Following a mammoth sale of suits and coats at Gimbel's Department Store in New York City several weeks ago, (see BULLETIN No. 28, pp. 8,9), Brooks Men's Shop in Washington, D. C., held a similar sale of men's clothing in which all-wool suits were offered to veterans only for $23.50 and $27.50.

On November 11, a men's store in Portsmouth, Virginia, will place 3,000 men's suits on sale at the same prices quoted above, and the new David-Austin store in Germantown, Pennsylvania, will offer 4,000 all-wool men's suits and overcoats to veterans only for less than $30 on November 22, the day before the store's formal opening.

Similar sales of low-cost, good quality clothing for veterans are being planned in Baltimore, Md., Lynchburg, Va., Lexington, Ky., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ashville, N. C., and in Atlanta, Ga., although the date of these sales has not yet been announced at this writing.

These sales have been made possible largely through the efforts of the Interagency Committee on which was represented the Office of Small Business in the U. S. Department of Commerce, working with the Civilian Production Administration to channel surplus Government-owned fabrics to small manufacturers. The manufacturers get the materials and the retailers get the suits on condition that veterans are given preference in their purchase. Most stores are asking veterans to sign their names and service numbers when making purchases, as evidence that all agreements have been fulfilled.

* * * * * * *

### Some Women's Colleges Not Eligible For Top Surplus Priorities

Women's colleges that do not have veterans as students are not eligible for priorities for certain school facilities and equipment. They do not qualify under PL 697 which provides emergency facilities, other than housing, for educational institutions which come under the veterans' training program. However, women's colleges that do not have veteran students may apply through local WAA offices as non-profit institutions for surplus property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended.

* * * * * * *

## EXPERTS AVAILABLE

TO COUNSEL VETERANS

Veterans Administration reports indicate that many veterans are unaware of the availability of professionally qualified counselors on educational, vocational, or training problems, free of any charge or obligation. Advisory Center personnel or service officers recommending this kind of service to veterans should refer them to the VA regional office having jurisdiction, rather than directly to a VA guidance center, because the regional office has to assemble various records and schedule an appointment for counseling.

In seeking this type of counseling, the veteran should report to his VA regional office with his discharge certificate and any other pertinent military records. He then will be given an appointment with the nearest VA counselor best qualified to advise him on his particular problem.

These counselors, all specially trained personnel, may be located in a VA regional office, sub-regional office, guidance center, school or college, but they are prepared to offer advice on all educational, training, or vocational problems. The location of the counseling office implies not the slightest obligation for the veteran to accept work, training, or schooling in that area. A veteran receiving counsel in New York, for example, might easily find it more desirable to move to California.

The VA counseling program also includes a personal adjustment counseling service which provides specialized assistance in meeting personal and emotional problems of such a nature as might hinder vocational readjustment. However, says VA, when personal, emotional, or social problems are serious enough to require the services of a psychiatrist, the veteran should be referred directly to a VA psychiatric clinic or mental hygiene clinic, rather than to the regional office for a counseling appointment.

A more detailed outline of the activities of VA's Advisement and Guidance Service has been mimeographed by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration for distribution among those most directly interested in this service.

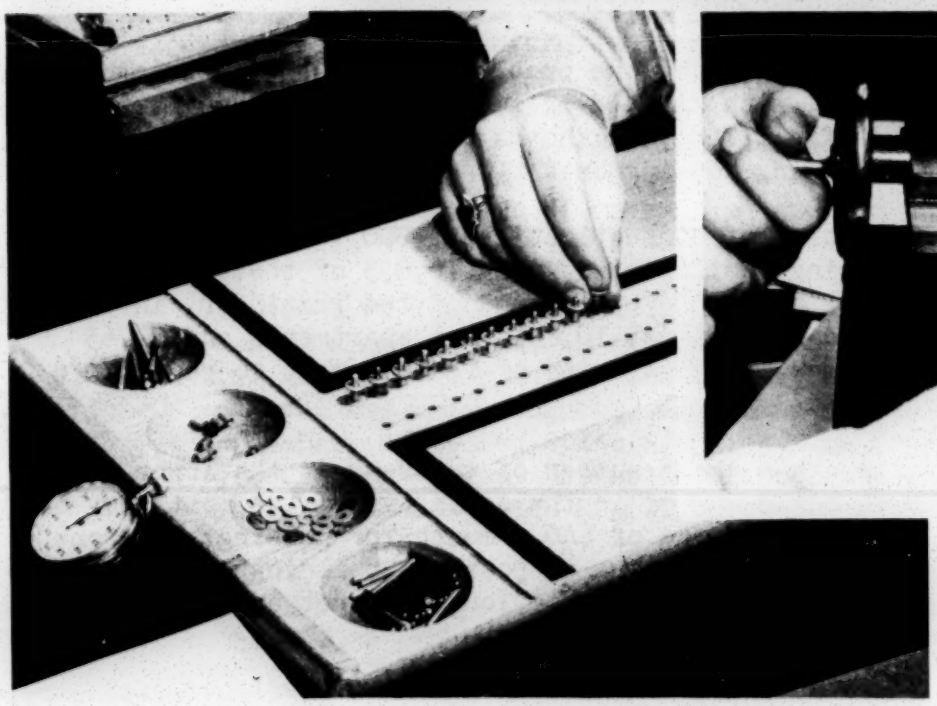
### Officers' Compensation Clarified

Some question has arisen as to retirement pay for reserve officers commissioned during the war who were not members of the regular Army or Navy. Under existing law, the officer-veteran may receive either retirement pay or, if he has a service-connected disability, disability compensation, whichever is greater. He may not receive both benefits. However, his decision is not binding and may be changed from one to the other at a later date.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE TESTS.

*Left:*
*The Wiggly-Block Test.*

*Below:*
*The Batavia Hand-Eye Test.*



*Left:*
*Peg-Board Test.*

*Eugene C. Engelhart, former infantryman, tries his hand at some of the vocational guidance tests provided by the Veterans Administration Guidance Center in Buffalo, N. Y., to help veterans select an occupational objective. Specially trained counselors in this and other centers are prepared to offer advice on educational, training, or vocational problems. In the top picture, The Wiggly-Block Test, designed to indicate ability in drafting, engineering, or similar fields, is tried by Engelhart under the supervision of Eduard J. Kelly. Center: The Batavia Hand-Eye Test shows aptitude for machinist trades. Here Engelhart, by moving the platform, pushes the pencil along a dotted line on a card. Below: Peg Board Test to determine manual dexterity is used in selection of skilled workers. Engelhart is timed by a stopwatch as he assembles and inserts pins, washers, and bushings in the holes.*

*Buffalo Courier-Express photos by James N. Matthews.*

## Council Acts as Arbitrator

Assuming a new role, the Council of Veterans Organizations recently acted as labor mediator in a strike of the building trades in Houston, Texas. The Council works in close cooperation with the Center.

After the strike had dragged along for two months, holding up needed housing construction, the Council brought together representatives of management and labor. A series of meetings was held every day for two weeks. The Council submitted two proposals for settling the strike and, acting as arbitrator, finally worked out minor points of difference between management and labor. An agreement was reached and work resumed.

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## HOUSING PROBLEMS THE SAME

IN CONNECTICUT AND HAWAII

From Connecticut to Hawaii, the problem of veterans' housing follows a similar pattern, with limited incomes and limited facilities posing the same difficulties, and the majority of veteran home-seekers in both areas wanting housing on a $40 a month level.

More than 10 percent of Connecticut's 225,000 veterans are on the lookout for housing facilities. Among 16,855 of these, 3,289 want to buy homes, 821 prefer to build, and of the remainder, in the market for rented facilities, 10,831 want apartments and 2,765 single-family homes. The majority of renters want to pay from $30 to $40 a month.

In Hawaii, although a great number of veterans in the lower income bracket want to build now or in the coming year, the most they can afford to pay is an average of $40 a month for housing. Reasons given by the 68 percent wishing to postpone building until later include: cost too high, income too low, land not available, and no present need for home.

In Hawaii, the Territorial Council on Veterans Affairs, using a postcard questionnaire, conducted a survey of Hawaii's veterans to determine the number of potential builders. Building materials, quotas, and premiums are based on the anticipated construction load. Therefore, it is necessary to know the number of prospective builders. Results of the survey - estimated, as many veterans failed to return the questionnaire - show that 13 percent of the veterans are home owners, and the remaining 87 percent renters, of whom 11.3 percent live in quarters furnished by employers.

Under present conditions, the Hawaiian survey concludes, the only solution to the problem lies in public housing developments erected as soon as possible.

The Connecticut statistics are the result of a recent State survey of housing needs of veterans made by the Veterans Reemployment and Advisory Commission with the cooperation of 60 Community Advisory Centers in the State.

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DISMAL LIVING CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

OF MIGRANT WORKERS

Continuing its examination into migratory labor problems, the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor (see BULLETIN, Special Edition, p. 63) set up by General Erskine, RRA Administrator, recently heard the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John O'Grady, Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and Dr. T. Norman Hurd, of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, speak about living and working conditions among farm migratory workers.

Declaring that the "dismal" conditions among domestic migrant workers are even worse than those among imported foreign workers, Msgr. O'Grady said that migrant farm laborers and their dependents constitute the most depressed section of the labor market. From his personal investigations of conditions in various parts of the country, Msgr. O'Grady related evidences of insufficient housing, insanitary living conditions, overcrowding, inadequate medical care, lack of relief aid, ineffective methods of recruiting and remuneration, and a general ignorance of their rights among migratory farm workers.

In New York State, Dr. Hurd told the Committee, a special interdepartmental committee set up by the Governor made recommendations regarding migrant labor which were adopted by the State legislature. The program has made progress, according to Dr. Hurd, because of the close cooperation between State agencies, the cooperation of workers and growers, the aid of volunteer groups, and public awareness of migrant labor problems. (See BULLETIN No. 10, pp. 8,9.)

The Committee was told that the condition of the migratory farm laborer of today is comparable to that of the industrial worker in the 1870's because there is not enough interest shown in the worker.

In July, the Interagency Committee submitted a preliminary report to General Erskine. (See BULLETIN No. 19, pp. 2,3.) The Committee expects to complete its full report, including recommendations for possible legislative action, in the near future.

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## NEW LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN

AVAILABLE TO CENTERS

The first edition of a revised and revivified publication known as the LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN will be sent to Community Advisory Centers next week. This publication has been issued for several years by the U. S. Department of Labor, but will now appear in a new "dress" with wider reader-appeal.

An advance copy of the table of contents lists 26 articles on varied subjects, ranging from wage-price matters to how international labor work has expanded. Of particular interest to Advisory Centers will be an article contributed by RRA, on page 13, showing how Centers are serving a continuing need of veterans. Other RRA contributions include articles on the principles of employment adopted recently to guide employers in the hiring of veterans and other civilians; the initiation of a study of reconversion problems among Negroes; and a piece designed to stimulate employment of disabled veterans and other handicapped persons entitled "It's Good Business All the Year."

In an article on apprentice wage rates in the building construction industry, the Apprentice Training Service states that more than 80 percent of the apprentices in these trades are veterans. In discussing an increase in rates, the article says that the increase has special significance "in view of the fears of some that the subsistence allowance payable to veteran-apprentices would tend to lower wage rates." Another article, from the Women's Bureau, sets forth improved work standards for domestics.

The Editor of the publication is Herbert Little, Director of the Labor Department's Information Division. Marian McGovern, a member of his staff, is Managing Editor. Contributing editors in the first issue will include staff members of the Labor Department's "family," the Division of Labor Standards, RRA, Wage Stabilization Board, U. S. Employment Service, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Education Service, Apprentice Training Service, Women's Bureau, Conciliation Service, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, International Labor Organization, and Office of the Secretary of Labor.

The first copy of the new LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN will be free to Advisory Centers. Subsequent issues can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for $1.00 a year or 10 cents per copy.

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## MENTAL HYGIENE SURVEY MADE

IN EASTERN STATE

The VA alone cannot bring about the effective and healthy reintegration of neuropsychopathic (NP) veterans; the community also must play its part as a member of the therapeutic team, according to an article in the New York Times.

Ultimate success will depend on the cooperation and understanding of the townspeople to whom the veterans return. Clinical treatment without "social treatment" by the community cannot be successful, according to a VA survey made in an eastern State at a time when 72 percent of the State's 94,500 World War II veterans had been discharged.

The survey, made under the supervision of a skilled, experienced psychologist, said the Times article, showed that veterans make good employees, serious-minded students, and frequently excell non-veterans in performance. However, by April 1, 1946, 3.8 percent of the veterans in that area were receiving pensions for NP disorders, and about 1 percent of all veterans were in mental hospitals.

The survey showed that hometown conditions to which veterans were returning were great potential sources of nervous conditions. The housing shortage causing couples to live apart or with relatives in overcrowded homes has been a contributing factor. Unemployment also was cited as a factor with 35 percent, most of whom were young and without work experience, reported unemployed by the USES in that area. Of these, two-thirds were receiving some form of unemployment compensation.

The need for vocational and educational guidance was emphasized as a reason for the lack of adjustment. This lack was due to the fact that expert advisors were available only in large cities and even then the veteran did not always take advantage of the facilities available.

Of the NP pensioners in this area, from 50 to 75 percent should be receiving psychiatric treatment, according to the report. The response of those patients that have been receiving treatment has been exceedingly good and many of them have been able to go back to work or continue working as a result of treatment. The survey also stated that many veterans who need NP care shun it because of the fear of a stigma.

To increase the facilities for NP treatment, the VA is establishing its own mental hygiene units at many regional offices, enlisting psychiatrists on a fee basis, and using mental hygiene clinics on contract.

SRA PAYMENTS DECLINE

Initial claims and existing payments of Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances continued to decline during the first half of October, according to the Veterans Administration. During the week ending October 12, said VA, approximately 1,122,000 World War II veterans claimed unemployment allowances, compared to the peak last April of nearly 1,800,000. Initial or renewed claims were fewer than 200,000 for the first half of the month, in contrast to last January's record of 1,030,000.

## MARITAL PROBLEMS STUDIED

BY NEW YORK CENTERS

New York City Veterans Service Centers, in their quarterly report for April-June, 1946, indicate a growing increase in the number of marital problems with which veterans are seeking help at Centers. Of the 409 cases studied, 38 or 9.3 percent were concerned with marital difficulties.

The majority of these, said the report, claimed their marriages had gone well before the husband entered armed service. All of the men had been employed before induction, it was said, but now 60 percent of those having family trouble are unemployed.

Without attempting to draw any general conclusions as to why "marriages that survived the war could not withstand the peace," the report does note certain "similar factors that cannot be ignored." Chief among these are mentioned as unemployment and inadequate housing, plus the effect of the "prevalent dissatisfaction in the peacetime world" on marriages "already worn thin by long separation."

The report itself does not state what action the Centers' personnel usually take in such cases, but a recent New York newspaper story on the subject said that the Centers try to patch up the simpler differences with practical help or advice. More often the problem is referred to a family relations agency.

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*New York City veterans register at the reception desk at the Veterans Service Center, 500 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. The city's Board of Estimate recently appropriated $200,000 to continue both the Park Avenue and the Brooklyn Centers in operation for the remainder of the fiscal year. The centers have served 470,000 callers to date, aided by 600 public and private organizations and over 500 advisory panels, and were financed by the New York National War Fund which was exhausted October 31.*

## VETERANS' "TIME TABLE" AVAILABLE

TO CENTERS

Time limits within which various rights and benefits extended to veterans will expire by law are presented graphically on a three- by four-foot illustrated chart issued recently by the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs and distributed to all New York State veterans service agencies, including Centers; State and county service officers; the USES; libraries; and other local agencies. Titled "Veterans' Time Table," the printed chart features the picture of a large clock, the face of which bears the legend "Take Advantage of Your Benefits - Time Flies." Information about benefits for veterans is carried all the way around the outer rim of the clock.

A manual containing detailed information about each topic on the chart has also been prepared for use as speech material. The manual was designed for use with the chart and both may be obtained by directing requests to Mr. E. J. Neary, Director of the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs, 111 Broadway, New York City. Charts for out-of-State use will be in the smaller size - 17 inches by 22 inches.

Listed on the chart are the following benefits and their time limits:

1. Apply for Old Job within 90 days after discharge.
2. Reinstate Term Insurance before February 1, 1947 or 6 months after date of lapse.
3. Apply for Terminal Leave Pay before September 1, 1947.
4. Apply for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance within 2 years after discharge or end of the war.
5. Begin Education within 4 years after discharge or end of war.
6. Convert Insurance within 5 years if policy is dated after January 1, 1946; within 8 years if dated before January 1, 1946.
7. Complete Education within 9 years after end of war.
8. Apply for GI Loan within 10 years after end of war.
9. Appeal for Review of Discharge within 15 years after discharge.
10. Apply for Disability Pensions before death.
11. Apply for Burial Benefits within 2 years after death.

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## NEWS AND IDEAS

SMALL STATE-- MANY CENTERS

In Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Veterans Retraining and Reemployment Commission which was established in August 1944 to aid returning servicemen and their families reestablish themselves in civilian life, reports that it has organized Veterans Information Centers in each city and town in Rhode Island. Through the cooperation of municipal officials in each community, 39 Centers are in operation.

CENTER SERVICES BROADCAST

In Norfolk, Virginia, the Veterans Information and Service Center Director, Mr. Sydney R. Ussher, and Mr. Walter Curtis, VA Contact Representative at the Center, took part in a recent radio broadcast which depicted many of the problems facing veterans, and the facilities and counsel available for their solution at the Center.

They said that many veterans, coming in for the first time to have terminal leave papers notarized, are surprised to learn of the many other services which the Center renders. For the past six months, Mr. Ussher stated, the Center has had an increase in the number of veteran callers, with as many as 700 services being rendered in a single day. In September alone, 1,701 new veterans were registered.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

In Mansfield and Richland County, Ohio, the Veterans Information Center was used as a testing area by the Cleveland WAA regional office to determine whether it would be practicable to use field sub-stations to certify veterans who wish to purchase surplus properties. Veterans in Mansfield have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining certification because there is no regular WAA Certification Office in the area. At the request of the Center, WAA set up shop in the Center and in two days certified 245 veterans who came from a radius of 50 miles.

This Center has also put on an aggressive campaign to obtain housing for veterans. It was instrumental in procuring 75 housing units from American Legion Post #16 for rental by veterans. In addition, it sparked a share-the-home campaign urging householders to rent rooms to homeless veterans.

JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED

In Lincoln, Nebraska, the Veterans Service Center is continuing the "Jobs for the Handicapped" program launched during "NEPH" Week, October 6-12. Through its Council and by personal solicitation, the Center has lined up employers who have promised to employ handicapped veterans who can be fitted to a job. One company already employs more than 900 veterans and its personnel manager is a member of the Center's Council.

The Center has found that the best way to sell an employer the idea of hiring a handicapped veteran is to cite a particular company in the community that is already hiring the handicapped. The "doubting" employer then has the opportunity to check and find out for himself whether it "pays to hire the handicapped."

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(Printed with approval of the Bureau of the Budget.)

SELECTIVE SERVICE FIGURES 11-18-46

Colonel Campbell Johnson told me in Washington that as of August 1, 1946 there were 189,193 Negroes in the Army (in armed forses) and 108,130 enlisted in the regular Army, so some 81,000 Negro inductees were still in the Army then. This is based upon a War Department release of October 18, 1946. Negro inductions were by States, usually one percent of the Negro part of the population, but on enlistments so tight were the restrictions that the Negroes did not get in that way in comparable numbers.

Statistical article

November 18, 1946 IB 7-19

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

Office of the Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation & Education
Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

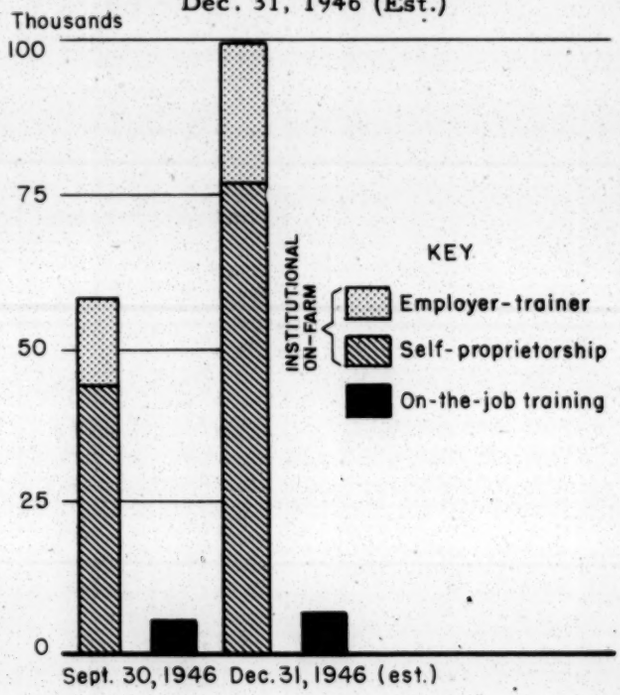
## VETERANS IN TRAINING ON FARMS - PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 346

On September 30, 1946, there were 63,763 veterans reported as in training on farms, of whom 59,149 (93%) were enrolled under Public Law 346 and 4,614 (7%) under Public Law 16. This group represents 4.7% of all veterans in training under the two laws on that date.

Of all veterans reported as in training on farms, 58,020 or 91% were in institutional-on-farm training, 44,460 on their own farms (self-proprietorship), 13,560 not on their own farms (employer-trainer). The remaining 9% were in regular on-the-job training. (Table 1).

Under Public Law 16, 18% of the veterans in training on farms were taking on-the-job training as compared to only 8% under Public Law 346. In the group of trainees reported as in institutional-on farm training, the proportion training on their own farms (self-proprietorship) was practically the same for both laws - 79% for Public Law 16 and 76% for Public Law 346. (Table 1). In seven states, (Conn., Me., Del., Iowa, Nebr., S. Dak., and Kans.), all reporting relatively few trainees on farms (total of 819), no trainees were reported as in institutional-on-farm training.

Chart 1
Number of Veterans in Training on Farms (Public Laws 16 and 346, by Type of Training Sep. 30, 1946 & Dec. 31, 1946 (Est.)




Illinois reported the largest number of veterans in training on farms (10,907), accounting for 17.1% of the total. Oklahoma reported the next highest number (6,012), 9.4% of the total. Three states (N. C., Tex., and Ark.), reported between 4,000 and 5,000 and Kentucky reported 3,576. These six states account for 33,970 or 53.2% of the total number of veterans in training on farms. Of the remaining states 5 reported from 2,000 to 3,000, 6 reported from 1,000 to 2,000, 20 (including the District of Columbia) reported from 100 to 1,000, and 13 (including Hawaii) reported less than 100.

The distribution of veterans in training on farms differs considerably from the farm population shown by the 1940 census. In 1940 only 3.2% of the U. S. farm population was located in Illinois, while Oklahoma had only 3.0%. Six states (Ill., Okla., N.C., Ark., Idaho,

Table 1
VETERANS IN TRAINING ON FARMS(P.L. 16 & 346), BY TYPE OF TRAINING
September 30, 1946

| Type of training | Total P.L. 16 & P.L. 346 | | P.L. 16 | | P.L. 346 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 63,763 | 100.0 | 4,614 | 100.0 | 59,149 | 100.0 |
| Institutional-on-Farm | 58,020 | 91.0 | 3,797 | 82.3 | 54,223 | 91.7 |
| Self-Proprietorship | 44,460 | 69.7 | 3,009 | 65.2 | 41,451 | 70.1 |
| Employer-Trainer | 13,560 | 21.3 | 788 | 17.1 | 12,772 | 21.6 |
| On-the-Job Training | 5,743 | 9.0 | 817 | 17.7 | 4,926 | 8.3 |

and Ky.), reported a considerably higher percentage of veterans in farm training than would be expected on the basis of their 1940 farm population. (Table 2).

Estimates for the end of December 1946, indicate that approximately 106,700 veterans will be taking farm training by that time, a 67% increase over the September 30 figure. This group will represent approximately 6% of the total number of veterans estimated to be in training on that date, a somewhat higher proportion than on September 30 (4.7%). The greatest increase is expected in the number of veterans training on their own farms (self-proprietorship) with a 74% rise anticipated. The number of veterans under employer-trainers is also expected to increase appreciably (66%), while the number of trainees in regular on-the-job training on farms is expected to increase only 21%. (Chart 1).

Table 2
VETERANS IN TRAINING ON FARMS(P.L. 16 AND P.L. 346),
BY BRANCH AREA AND STATE
September 30, 1946

| Branch Area and State | Number of veterans in training on farms, Sep. 30, 1946 | | | | | | Percent of Total 1940 farm population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total PL 16 & PL 346 | | P.L. 16 | | P.L. 346 | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Total | 63,763 | 100.0 | 4,614 | 100.0 | 59,149 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BOSTON | 900 | 1.4 | 121 | 2.6 | 779 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Connecticut | 90 | 0.1 | 16 | 0.3 | 74 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Maine | 171 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.4 | 154 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Massachusetts | 272 | 0.4 | 57 | 1.2 | 215 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| New Hampshire | 95 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.3 | 83 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 33 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.1 | 28 | a/ | 0.1 |
| Vermont | 239 | 0.4 | 14 | 0.3 | 225 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| NEW YORK | 374 | 0.6 | 75 | 1.6 | 299 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| New York | 374 | 0.6 | 75 | 1.6 | 299 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| PHILADELPHIA b/ | 2,272 | 3.6 | 270 | 5.8 | 2002 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| New Jersey | 299 | 0.5 | 67 | 1.4 | 232 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,972 | 3.1 | 203 | 4.4 | 1,769 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Delaware | 1 | a/ | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | a/ | 0.2 |
| RICHMOND | 6,375 | 10.0 | 600 | 13.0 | 5,775 | 9.8 | 11.1 |
| Maryland | 64 | 0.1 | 12 | 0.3 | 52 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| West Virginia | 592 | 0.9 | 97 | 2.1 | 495 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Virginia | 707 | 1.1 | 129 | 2.8 | 578 | 1.0 | 3.2 |
| District of Columbia | 344 | 0.5 | 33 | 0.7 | 311 | 0.5 | a/ |
| North Carolina | 4,668 | 7.3 | 329 | 7.1 | 4,339 | 7.4 | 5.4 |
| ATLANTA | 8,944 | 14.0 | 637 | 13.8 | 8,307 | 14.0 | 17.1 |
| Georgia | 2,020 | 3.2 | 192 | 4.2 | 1,828 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| South Carolina | 1,242 | 2.0 | 29 | 0.6 | 1,213 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Florida | 743 | 1.2 | 107 | 2.3 | 636 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Alabama | 2,555 | 4.0 | 220 | 4.7 | 2,335 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Tennessee | 2,384 | 3.7 | 89 | 2.0 | 2,295 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| COLUMBUS | 6,328 | 9.9 | 849 | 18.4 | 5,479 | 9.3 | 10.6 |
| Ohio | 1,871 | 2.9 | 285 | 6.2 | 1,586 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Michigan | 881 | 1.4 | 263 | 5.7 | 618 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Kentucky | 3,576 | 5.6 | 301 | 6.5 | 3,275 | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| CHICAGO | 12,610 | 19.8 | 216 | 4.7 | 12,394 | 21.0 | 8.8 |
| Illinois | 10,907 | 17.1 | 29 | 0.6 | 10,878 | 18.4 | 3.2 |
| Indiana | 601 | 1.0 | 50 | 1.1 | 551 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| Wisconsin | 1,102 | 1.7 | 137 | 3.0 | 965 | 1.6 | 2.9 |

Table 2 - contd.

| Branch Area and State | Number of veterans in training on farms, Sep. 30, 1946 | | | | | | Percent of Total 1940 farm population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total PL 16 & PL 346 | | P.L. 16 | | P.L. 346 | | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| MINNEAPOLIS | 1,047 | 1.6 | 63 | 1.3 | 984 | 1.7 | 9.7 |
| Minnesota | 688 | 1.1 | 38 | 0.8 | 650 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| Iowa | 140 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.1 | 133 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| North Dakota | 11 | a/ | 11 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Nebraska | 205 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 200 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| South Dakota | 3 | a/ | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | a/ | 1.0 |
| ST. LOUIS c/ | 12,788 | 20.1 | 649 | 14.1 | 12,139 | 20.5 | 12.3 |
| Missouri | 2,308 | 3.6 | 100 | 2.2 | 2,208 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Arkansas | 4,259 | 6.7 | 238 | 5.1 | 4,021 | 6.8 | 3.6 |
| Oklahoma | 6,012 | 9.4 | 298 | 6.5 | 5,714 | 9.7 | 3.0 |
| Kansas | 209 | 0.3 | 13 | 0.3 | 196 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| DALLAS | 8,204 | 12.9 | 927 | 20.1 | 7,277 | 12.3 | 14.5 |
| Texas | 4,548 | 7.1 | 382 | 8.3 | 4,166 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Mississippi | 2,259 | 3.6 | 289 | 6.3 | 1,970 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Louisiana | 1,397 | 2.2 | 256 | 5.5 | 1,141 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| SEATTLE | 1,245 | 1.9 | 70 | 1.5 | 1,175 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Washington | 73 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | 70 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Idaho | 833 | 1.3 | 47 | 1.0 | 786 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Montana | 24 | a/ | 3 | 0.1 | 21 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Oregon | 315 | 0.5 | 17 | 0.3 | 298 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 2,030 | 3.2 | 96 | 2.1 | 1,934 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| California | 1,874 | 2.9 | 80 | 1.7 | 1,794 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Arizona | 110 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.3 | 96 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Nevada | 41 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 41 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Terr. of Hawaii | 5 | a/ | 2 | 0.1 | 3 | a/ | -- |
| DENVER | 646 | 1.0 | 41 | 1.0 | 605 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| New Mexico | 43 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.2 | 34 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Wyoming | 37 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Colorado | 223 | 0.4 | 28 | 0.6 | 195 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Utah | 343 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | 341 | 0.5 | 0.3 |

a/ Less than 0.1 percent.
b/ Four counties in W. Virginia, under jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Branch Area, are included in W. Virginia under the Richmond Branch Area.
c/ Texarkana, under jurisdiction of the St. Louis Branch Area, is included in Texas, under the Dallas Branch Area.

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# HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Issued by
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bulletin No. 107 November 25, 1946

NROTC AND NACP EXAMS

Educational opportunities continue to be offered to young men entering the armed service. Public Law 729, signed by the President on August 13, 1946, instituted the selection and training of officer candidates for the Navy and Marine Corps by means of Naval Scholarships in colleges and universities throughout the country. Eligibility for these programs will be determined by nation-wide competitive aptitude examinations. The first of these examinations is to be given on January 18, 1947. Applications for it must be received by the Naval Examining Section not later than December 17, 1946. These programs will be of interest to young men between the ages of 17 and 20 who will graduate from high school in June, 1947 and those already graduated but who will not have completed more than two full years of college work by June, 1947. Bulletins of information and application blanks can be obtained from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS TO VETERANS

In addition to these peacetime programs, the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944" (Public Law 346 as amended) provides educational benefits to men entering service now or at any time prior to the official declaration of the end of the war. The educational benefits are the same for all veterans meeting the qualifications of the Act except (as explained later) for those who joined the armed forces during the period from October 6, 1945 to October 6, 1946. In general, if a man has served 90 days--any part of his service occurring during the war period--he is entitled to one year's educational benefits plus additional educational or training equivalent in length to the period of time between the date when he reported for active service and the date the war is declared terminated. Thus, if the termination of the war should be declared on January 1, 1947, a man who served from November 1, 1946 until March 1, 1947 or longer, would have a time entitlement of one year and two month's education or training.

The educational provisions for a person enlisting or re-enlisting between October 6, 1945 and October 6, 1946 are more liberal. After completion of 90 days' service, such a person when discharged will be entitled to one year's education or training plus the entire duration of his service after October 6,

1945 to a total maximum of four calendar years regardless of the declaration of the termination of the war. These facts have significance in estimating the number of years during which veteran enrollment will remain high. Many of the persons enlisting, especially during the year prior to October 6, 1946, did so with a view to the educational benefits they would receive as veterans. Another factor influencing the total span of veterans' education is the provision which gives educational benefits to the veteran during a period of nine years from the official termination of the war or his discharge from the armed forces whichever is later. It is highly probable that one of the early acts of the 80th Congress will be to declare the termination of the war. But even if this occurs, men then in service will continue to have nine years after their discharge during which to complete their education or training. Thus the total time-span during which veterans may enroll for education will continue for some for as long as twelve or thirteen years after the date on which Congress or the President declares the official end of World War II.

INTERPRETATIONS OF PUBLIC LAWS 16 AND 346

TUTORING

On September 25, 1946, the Veterans Administration clarified the provisionsrelating to tutoring of veterans under Public Laws 16 and 346. They stated that when a veteran is enrolled in and pursuing a course of education or training under the G.I. Bill of Rights and needs special tutoring, not generally required for successful completion of the course by other students, to meet the regularly prescribed standards of the institution, such tutoring may not be obtained at government expense. Similarly, even though a veteran is accepted for entrance on condition that he receive special tutoring during the pursuit of his course, this tutoring will not be provided at government expense. These expenses cannot be considered as either "customarily charged" or "generally required" as set forth in the Act and, therefore, must be paid by the individual concerned.

Although tutorial expenses are not to be provided at government expense, on November 13, 1946, the Veterans Administration issued Circular No. 266 describing the conditions under which reader service will be furnished at public expense. Trainees engaged in vocational rehabilitation whose vision is so impaired that it is impossible or inadvisable for them to use their eyes for reading are entitled to this service since it is requisite if they are to derive full benefit from their training. Copies of the circular, containing full details of the interpretation under Public Law 16, have been sent to institutions or establishments supplying vocational rehabilitation training to

visually impaired veterans.

ADDITIONAL LEAVE FOR PERSONAL HARDSHIP

Another provision of Public Law 16 has been further clarified by the Veterans Administration. They now direct that after all accrued ordinary leave has been exhausted, additional leave, not to exceed thirty days each 12 months, may be granted for other than personal reasons when personal hardship would result from failure to grant such leave. Death in the family or other conditions equally beyond the veteran's control would be considered adequate reasons to permit the veteran to absent himself from training even though his regular leave may have been exhausted.

TUITION PAYMENTS PART VII PUBLIC LAW 16

The latest interpretations of Public Laws 16 and 346 were issued by the Veterans Administration on November 5, 1946 in Circular No. 259. Copies of this circular were immediately sent in Emergency Supplement No. 35 to the presidents of all colleges and universities. Its provisions are briefly summarized below:

1. The circular provides for the adjustment of tuition payments when non-profit institutions request an adjustment of the customary payments to allow for additional facilities necessitated under the provisions of Part VII (educational provisions) of Public Law 16. When the veterans receive the same services which are rendered to veterans under Public Law 346 or to non-veterans taking the same course, an adjustment of tuition may be made on the basis of cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in accordance with the formula, VA Circular 47 published in Bulletin No. 99. Applications for such adjustments should be made to the regional office of VA. Adjustments may be retroactive for a semester beginning on or after September 1, 1946, if application is filed in the regional office before December 5, 1946. It should be understood that these instructions do not alter the previously established policy of the VA to pay the full cost of special services rendered for Public Law 16 trainees if such services are rendered at the request of the VA. The circular also stipulates that rates determined to be excessive under Public Law 346 shall not be paid under Public Law 16, thus providing further uniformity of payments for veterans under the two laws 16 and 346.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES

2. An interpretation similar in premise to the provisions governing payment of tutorial fees provides that veteran's travel expenses for field trips will be covered under Public Law 346 only in cases where the field

trip transportation expense is regularly billed laboratory or tuition fee. The VA will not pay for field trips or research trips if the charge is a separate one or if it is the only item listed as a laboratory fee.

TEN PER CENT FOR HANDLING SUPPLIES

3. The 10 per cent compensation allowable to institutions for furnishing books, supplies and equipment to veterans is not charged against the total time entitlement of a veteran receiving and using such material. The 10 per cent is paid to institutions as an administrative expense, and it is chargeable to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation. It must be remembered, however, that the 10 per cent compensation may not be claimed when the equipment is supplied to veterans enrolled in education or training for which tuition exceeds $500 a year.

SUBSISTENCE PAYMENTS QUESTIONNAIRE

At its meeting on November 25 and 26, the Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government will consider whether, faced with rising living costs, the subsistence payments to veterans as established in Public Law 346 as amended are adequate to enable the veteran actually to take full advantage of the privileges of the legislation. To prepare for effective action, should any change in the payments seem expedient, the American Council has mailed a questionnaire to a representative sampling of colleges and universities. This survey is designed to obtain facts regarding changes in living costs which can serve as the basis for a decision either to seek no change in existing provisions or to urge an upward adjustment of the payments especially to veterans with dependents. The questionnaire also requests information on the effect of the present maximum of $175 and $200 earned income plus subsistence upon the ability of veterans to remain in college. Comments on either or both of these issues will be welcome.

VETERAN ENROLLMENT

Approximately one million veterans are this fall enrolled in colleges and universities and comprise almost exactly half of the total enrollment of a little over two million. In view of the strains this enrollment has put upon existing collegiate facilities, careful plans must be formulated to prevent ever increasing problems of the same nature. The key questions are, of course, how large will be the total demands made upon educational institutions and when will the peak be reached.

To determine the trend of future enrollment, the VA has conducted a sampling study of the educational plans of veterans who were not in training but who had been approved as eligible. By October 31, 1946, a total of 5,000,000 veterans had applied for their Certificate of Eligibility and Entitlement. Of the number supplying the requested information, the VA reports 55 per cent desire

to be students in institutions of higher learning. Nearly 75 per cent of the prospective college enrollees will enter as freshmen and sophomores, 15 per cent will be upper classmen, and 10 per cent will be graduate students.

In predicting future enrollment, the inter-relation of several factors must be considered. First, as the younger veterans with few dependents receive their discharges, the number of veterans who wish to apply for eligibility will increase. These men will anticipate three to four years of college work. Secondly, few educational institutions have been able to meet the current demand for admission. A backlog of waiting lists, therefore, has developed, even though other educational facilities may actually be available. The VA study indicated that 65 per cent of the veterans interested in colleges were likely prospects for enrollment in the fall of 1946. It may be concluded, therefore, that the remaining 35 per cent of those already discharged and seeking entrance into colleges will join those unable to enroll in the institutions of their choice and the more recently discharged veterans applying for admission in 1947 or later. In the third place, informal reports indicate that the attrition rate among veterans is less than half that of students in pre-war years. Generally, it has declined from 20 per cent of the total number of students to from 6 to 9 per cent. From this, it is clear, that the usual vacancies created by unsuccessful students will not be available to ease the pressure for enrollment during the next few years.

Considering, therefore, the increasing number of applicants, the fact that the majority of applications are for entrance into the first two years of work, and the low attrition rate, it becomes apparent that the present overcrowding due to veterans will not reach its peak even in 1947-1948. On the contrary, indications are that when the present large freshman class reaches its senior year, if college facilities allow, there will be equally large classes at each lower level. The peak of the demand will, therefore, come in the year 1949-1950 or, as estimated by the VA in 1950-1951.

Pressure for expansion of college enrollments over the next few years will come also from the sharp upturn of approximately 25 per cent in the number of young men graduating from high school this next June and the gradual increase in the number of young women who seek to enter college. (The number of women enrolled in college this fall is approximately 10 per cent higher than a year ago.) It should be kept in mind also that almost all of the temporary off-campus and other instructional facilities will provide education only for the freshman and sophomore years. If, as indicated above and as described in some detail in Bulletin No. 105, first-and second-year classes will continue abnormally large

for the next five years, students transferring from the present temporary provisions and from junior colleges will make an unprecedented demand two years from now upon institutions providing four-year courses.

There is a very vital issue as to whether or not the increased enrollment of the next five years will continue after veteran enrollment begins to decline. Even if it is assumed that college enrollment will remain fairly constant at its 1949-50 peak of approximately 2,500,000, each institution should now evaluate its individual role in service to its community and the nation and make definite plans in the light of its own decision.

SURPLUS PROPERTY Among the problems which the institutions for post-high-school education face in meeting the demands of veterans and non-veterans are: the lack of housing facilities; dearth of classroom space; inadequate ratio of teachers to pupils; and inadequate supplies with which to teach. The surplus property disposal program of the Federal government has attempted to meet the last need mentioned. This program was greatly implemented when the Civilian Production Administration issued Directive 23 to PR 13. This directive made immediately available educational equipment which was in the hands of governmental disposal agencies to non-profit institutions participating in the education of veterans. Notification of the issuance of the Directive 23 has been sent to the colleges together with a description of the necessary procedure for obtaining items. The general classes of available items include:

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus
Woodworking Machinery and Equipment
Metalworking Machinery
Business Education Equipment
Communication Equipment and Electronic Devices
Heating Equipment
Optical Instruments and Apparatus
Indicating, Recording, and Controlling Instruments and Accessories
Professional and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus
Engineering Instruments and Apparatus
Glass and Clay Products Laboratory Ware

Although this directive now expires December 31, 1946, steps have already been taken to extend it. Also cafeteria equipment will shortly be added. Colleges which have not yet submitted their Justification of Need to the regional offices of the Federal Works Agency should act immediately to take advantage of the priority given by this directive.

Surplus material, it must be remembered is available only in those institutions whose need is created by the veteran enrollment. It is not a

supply to fill needs of a general or longstanding nature. In this connection, it will be advantageous to watch for notices of disposal of the equipment of the disbanded local OPA offices. Full information regarding procedures for obtaining the equipment is provided in Emergency Supplement No. 36.

NATIONAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Despite all of the aid of the Federal government, need still exists for a 10-20 per cent increase in housing and other facilities to fill the demands which will be made upon colleges in the fall of 1947. To analyze the common problems facing academic institutions of higher learning throughout the country in trying to surmount what is perhaps the greatest single handicap to the fulfillment of educational demands, the National Housing Advisory Committee of the American Council on Education met in Washington, D. C. on November 6, 1946 under the chairmanship of Arthur S. Adams, Provost, Cornell University. During the all-day conference, executives of the Federal agencies concerned with administering the housing program met with the American Council committee. This procedure was designed to supply the educational committee with the latest official information on the progress of the housing program and to afford opportunity to representatives of government to learn first-hand the housing needs and desires of educational institutions.

Wilson W. Wyatt opened the meeting, giving a general picture of the housing situation. Other speakers included Dillon S. Myer, Commissioner, Federal Public Housing Authority; George W. Field, Federal Works Agency; Ralph D. Hetzel, Civilian Production Administration; E. V. Hollis, U. S. Office of Education; and Gunnar Mykland, Acting Deputy Expediter, Field Operations, National Housing Administration.

After fruitful discussion with these men, it became apparent that both extension of the temporary housing program and instigation of a Federally-assisted, permanent housing program are essential if colleges are to surmount the barriers of high labor cost, shortage of materials and lack of funds, and thereby meet the need for increased housing and non-housing facilities caused by greatly enlarged enrollments. The Committee, therefore, adopted a resolution to this effect which will be submitted to the Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government at its November meeting. The National Housing Advisory Committee also decided to submit a questionnaire to various colleges in an attempt to ascertain the relation between enrollments for the year, 1947-1948 and housing and non-housing facilities. The information gained from

the questionnaire will be used to implement such program of positive action as the Committee on Relationships may decide to undertake.

The following specific information disclosed at the meeting may be helpful to colleges facing a shortage of space within which to operate. Educational institutions can now purchase prefabricated, demountable house units from FPHA. It is reported that many of these units fill the need very well. Additional information will be prepared by FPHA, and in this fact-sheet the location of available units will be listed. For those colleges using temporary housing provided by the government, fire-insurance may be carried on such buildings, and a watch service employed as a fire preventative is a legitimate charge against income from the rental of the buildings.

It was emphasized during the meeting that now is the time for formulation of permanent building plans to meet the prolonged housing crisis. Under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, passed in December 1944, $65,000,000 was given to FWA together with the authority to advance funds to state and local governments or their instrumentalities for the purpose of planning the construction of public works. The funds are to be repaid, without interest, out of construction funds when construction is undertaken. To state and municipal educational institutions, therefore, funds are available for planning purposes. This provides these institutions an excellent means of planning carefully and well how best to fulfill the building space needs of veterans returning to college. A program of this nature may be advantageous for both public and private institutions although the funds mentioned above are available only to publicly supported institutions.

This report of the Committee meeting would be incomplete without repeating for all colleges the sincere appreciation which all of the government speakers expressed for their cooperative attitude in the attempts at solving the difficult housing problem.

Statistical Article

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
BATON ROUGE

# LOUISIANA LABOR MARKET

Louisiana State Employment Service Affiliated with U. S. Employment Service

H. B. Turcan, Administrator | P. O. Box 4094, Capitol Station | Vol. 1, No. 7, November, 1946

## Employment - Unemployment Operations Coordinated

Transfer of the U. S. Employment Service to the Louisiana Division of Employment Security was completed on November 16, 1946. Employment Service and Unemployment Compensation activities are being closely coordinated. The plan for operations is proceeding smoothly and should, when fully effected, materially improve the services offered to all applicants for work which includes claimants for unemployment compensation and G. I. benefits. All local offices are continuing the same types of services to applicants and employers as in the past.

## Total Employment Continues Rising Trend

Total employment in the State continued its upward trend with a slight increase in October. The New Orleans area however, failed to show an increase due to curtailment of federal employment which offset the slight gains in other industries.

The Shreveport area, second largest in the State, reported heaviest gains in employment with wholesale and retail trades spurred by the holiday shopping period.

Baton Rouge area reported a decline in manufacturing employment and attributed it to the acute shortages of materials.

Alexandria area reported a net gain of 6.6 percent in total employment. Part of this may be accounted for by sugar and syrup mill accessions.

In Lake Charles area slight gains in total employment and other factors indicated that employment may be approaching its peak.

Monroe area reported employment up approximately 100, evenly distributed between manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

## Slight Increase in Employment of Construction Workers

The six principal labor market areas in the State reported an increase of 335 in the employment of construction workers. The increases occured in the Lake Charles and Baton Rouge areas.

Employment of Construction workers in these six principal areas increased 2.4 percent in October and an approximately 4 percent increase is forecast for November.

All offices report an adequate supply for foreseeable 60 days demand, however any appreciable increase in demand as a result of a better flow of critical construction material will result quickly in shortages in some areas in the skilled classifications. Part of this demand could be filled from the small surplus of skilled workers presently available in a

few areas. An adequate supply of unskilled construction workers exists in most areas and this supply will be further augmented at the conclusion of the sugar grinding season.

### Increased Applicants Placed in Jobs by Employment Service

During October 5,097 applicants for work were placed in jobs by the Employment Service. This was a 4.2 percent increase over September. 42 percent or 2,177 of those placed were veterans.

Greatest October gains were in Food and Kindred Products, Furniture and Finished Lumber Products, Service except private household, all of which almost doubled. Gains were reported in the placement of veterans (7.2%) and handicapped (48%). The placement of women and non-whites remained at the same level as September.

### Breakdown of October Placements by Occupational Groups

| Group | Tot. Place. | Percent of Tot. |
|---|---|---|
| Prof. & Man. | 59 | 1.4 |
| Clerical & Sales | 683 | 13.4 |
| Service | 1146 | 22.4 |
| Skilled | 351 | 6.8 |
| Semi-Skilled | 398 | 7.8 |
| Unskilled | 2460 | 48.2 |
| | 5097 | 100.0 |

### Applicants for Work Decrease

At the end of October there were 54,679 active applications for work in the files of the 25 local offices in Louisiana. The work applications of veterans represented 58 percent of the total or 32,197. The active application figures represent a drop of approximately 9 percent for October over September, a downward trend which has been in effect for quite a few months.

### Unemployment

Unemployment declined 200 in the Lake Charles area and 100 in the Monroe area, while New Orleans reported an increase of 1000.

Baton Rouge and Shreveport areas reported no change from the previous month and Alexandria reported a slight decrease.

### Readjustment Allowances Declining

Readjustment Allowances to veterans have declined state-wide except for the New Orleans area.

It is rather interesting to note that out of approximately 210,000 returned veterans in Louisiana, less than 15 percent are currently drawing Readjustment Allowances. Of the total of 30,688 currently drawing, 25,188 are receiving allowances because of unemployment and 5,500 while self-employed.

Approximately 50 per cent of the total returned veterans have not filed application for Readjustment Allowances.

### Unemployment Compensation Benefits Continue Downward Trend

For the eighth successive month Unemployment Compensation Benefit payments declined. The figure for October was $671,454.

Statistical Archive

State Employment Service Activities
November 1946

With approximately 17 percent fewer working days in November, all major public employment office activities throughout the country showed monthly declines.

On a daily rate basis, however, new job applications showed a substantial rise, reception contacts and employer visits a slight increase; counseling interviews continued at the October rate. Referrals and placements showed declines on both monthly total and daily rate bases.

Major activities for November and October are presented below:

| | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reception contacts | 6,986,901 | 8,145,833 | - 14.2 |
| New applications a/ | 540,551 | 552,223 | - 2.1 |
| Nonagricultural referrals | 892,159 | 1,101,465 | - 19.0 |
| Nonagricultural placments | 440,468 | 546,835 | - 19.5 |
| Counseling interviews | 106,445 | 128,159 | - 16.9 |
| Employer visits | 148,388 | 174,031 | - 14.7 |

Daily flow of office traffic shows increase.--Although reception contacts in November reached the lowest level since August of last year, the daily flow of visits was greater than during Ocotober. The accompanying daily intake of new job applications also moved upward, breaking the down-trend of recent months. Twenty-four States reported application gains on both monthly total and daily rate bases. Among these States, Michigan, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, California, and Washington reported application totals for November of 10,000 or above.

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a/ Includes written applications only. There are certain classes of job-seekers for whom written applications are not taken.

Break in upward trend in nonfarm placements.--With sharp seasonal declines in construction and food processing, total nonagricultural referrals and placements dropped one-fifth below October levels, a sharper monthly decline than the cut in work-days. Although nonfarm placements for the country as a whole declined, Florida and North Dakota reported gains of 10 and 8 percent, respectively, with Illinois showing a small percentage increase.

Nonfarm placements made in November were distributed among the major industry groups as follows:

| | Nonfarm placements November 1946 | Percent of total | Percent change from October |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 440,468 | 100.0 | - 19.5 |
| Total manufacturing..... | 175,251 | 39.9 | - 24.0 |
| Contract construction..... | 51,838 | 11.8 | - 25.4 |
| Wholesale & retail trade... | 71,950 | 16.3 | - 13.5 |
| Private households..... | 51,237 | 11.6 | - 7.2 |
| Service except private households..... | 36,690 | 8.3 | - 22.7 |
| All other..... | 53,502 | 12.1 | - 12.2 |

Of the manufacturing industries, food processing provided the greatest number of jobs (40,360), 37 percent fewer than during October.

Roughly one-fifth, or 82,430, of the nonfarm placements made in November were in short-time jobs, mainly in domestic service and in food processing plants. A 22 percent monthly drop in short-time placements followed the gains of September and October.

In addition to the nonagricultural referrals and placements, 146,640 referrals and 139,230 placements were made in farm jobs, mainly in the 10 States in which the employment service has entered into agreement with State Agricultural Extension Services. The 50 percent cut in farm placement activity reflects the sharp seasonal drops in placements on vegetable farms in Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, Arkansas, North Carolina, and New York, and on cotton farms in Tennessee.

Order-holding clearance placements in nonfarm jobs fell 16 percent to a November total of 16,320. Illinois, Maine, California, and New Jersey each reported 1,000 or more clearance placements. In addition to the order-holding placements made by local employment service offices, 460 order-holding placements were made by the Labor Transfer Section at the USES national office. The 460 placements were in government jobs, 200 of which went to World War II veterans.

Drop in handicapped placements follows October jump.--Following the 37 percent rise during October, the month of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, the November figure fell 29 percent, returning to about the September level, but still almost twice the totals of the beginning months of 1946. During November, 44,590 referrals and 20,730 placements of handicapped workers were made in nonfarm jobs, 35 percent of which were of nonveterans. Job applications by handicapped workers totaled 36,950, 11 percent fewer than in October.

Daily nonwhite placements rate shows little change.--Although the 104,160 November total for placements of nonwhite job-seekers was 16 percent below the October figure, the level remained stable on a daily rate basis. Placements of white job-seekers, however, declined 21 percent--representing a decrease on both monthly total and daily rate bases. Largest numbers of nonwhite placements were made in service jobs (45,960)--mainly domestic, and in manufacturing (25,430)--chiefly food processing).

Nonfarm placements of women show slight daily rate gain.--Although nonfarm placements of men fell 21 percent below the October figure, the decrease in placements of women was less than the cut in working days during November.

## Veterans Activities

New job applications by veterans leveled off in November, after an uninterrupted decline since January. Other veterans activities in State public employment offices--referrals, placements, and counseling interviews--showed an over-all downward trend for the month, resulting in part from a 17 percent decline from October in the number of workdays, as well as the economic effects of the coal strike and seasonal slumps in construction, food processing, and other industries in many areas. Following the extraordinarily high levels of attainment in October, local office activities for handicapped veterans dropped rather sharply. The principal veterans activities for November and October are shown below:

| | November 1946 | October 1946 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| New applications..... | 218,203 | 218,099 | (a) |
| Nonagricultural referrals... | 358,019 | 452,410 | - 20.9 |
| Nonagricultural placements.. | 157,826 | 202,048 | - 21.9 |
| Handicapped veteran placements (local nonagricultural) | 13,178 | 19,200 | - 31.4 |
| Total counseling interviews. | 70,863 | 88,282 | - 19.7 |
| Initial counseling interviews | 38,835 | 49,767 | - 22.0 |

Applications hold level.--New job applications by veterans held the level of the previous month, halting the downward trend from the January peak applicant load. Veterans accounted for two out of every five new applications filed during the month.

Placements decline.--Nonagricultural placements of veterans, following the trend of all nonfarm placements, declined to the lowest level since February. The decline was general among all States, except for small gains in Florida, Illinois, and Vermont. Veterans continued to account for slightly over half of all male nonagricultural placements.

Only negligible changes from the previous month occurred in the occupational distribution of veterans nonfarm placements. Nearly 26 percent of all placements were made in skilled and semiskilled occupations, 55 percent in unskilled jobs, 12 percent in white collar occupations, and 7 percent in service.

The industrial distribution of nonfarm placements of World War II veterans in November continued to correspond closely to that for placements of all men. Manufacturing accounted for 42 percent of all nonfarm placements of World War II veterans, and construction and trade each for 17 percent.

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a/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Counseling falls off.--Veterans counseling interviews accounted for three-fourths of all counseling interviews with men. The counseling workload in November represented a drop of one-fifth from the previous month and reached the lowest level since October 1945. Decreases in both initial and follow-up interviews contributed to the decline, with the former dropping more sharply. Follow-up interviews dropped 14 percent to 32,000. Moving against the general trend, 12 States reported increases in veterans counseling interviews.

Handicapped veterans activities.--New applications by handicapped veterans resumed their downward trend in November, dropping to 20,600. This 11 percent decrease brought the volume of new applications to the lowest point since June 1945. Handicapped veteran applications constituted over 9 percent of all veteran applications.

Other local office activities in behalf of handicapped veterans declined sharply from the record levels of the previous month. Local nonagricultural referrals and placements fell nearly one-third below the October peaks. Counseling interviews with handicapped veterans totaled 26,200, one-fifth below the previous month. During the month, 334,390 referrals and 134,060 placements of women were made, monthly declines of 19 and 15 percent, respectively.

Of the 134,060 placements of women, the greatest numbers were in service (55,880)--mainly domestic, in manufacturing (45,750)--largely food processing, and in trade (23,970).

Women filed 7 percent fewer applications than in October as the number of male applicants remained at about the October level. As in the past several months about one half the total nonveteran applicants were women.

Counseling interviews settle after October boost.--The 17 percent monthly decline which brought counseling interviews to 106,450 represented maintenance of the October level on a daily rate basis, a level attained during the month of concentrated effort in providing maximum services to large numbers of handicapped job-seekers.

Although the daily total counseling workload remained stable during the two months, initial interviews for November were 21 percent below the previous monthly level--reflecting a decline in the daily rate. However, gains in both monthly total and daily rates were reported by Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Kansas, South Dakota, Florida, and Ohio. Initial counseling interviews comprised 53 percent of the total interviews held during November.

Daily employer visiting load shows slight gains.--The 15 percent monthly decrease in employer visits represented an increase on a daily rate basis. During November, 148,390 visits were made to 113,960 different employers by public employment office personnel. Six States, New Mexico, Montana, Michigan, Georgia, Virginia, and Tennessee showed gains over October figures.

U.S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
January 15, 1947

Summary of Employment Service activities
November 1946

| Activity | Total | | Men | | Women | | Veterans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage change from October 1946 | Number | Percentage change from October 1946 | Number | Percentage change from October 1946 | Number | Percentage change from October 1946 |
| Reception contacts..... | 6,986,901 | -14.2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New applications..... | 540,551 | - 2.1 | 373,244 | + .1 | 167,307 | - 6.7 | 218,203 | (a) |
| Referrals - total..... | 1,038,795 | -25.8 | 695,637 | -28.6 | 343,158 | -19.5 | 372,845 | -21.7 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 892,159 | -19.0 | 630,470 | -19.7 | 261,689 | -17.3 | 358,019 | -20.9 |
| Agricultural..... | 146,636 | -50.9 | 65,167 | -65.4 | 81,469 | -26.0 | 14,826 | -37.8 |
| Placements - total..... | 579,694 | -29.9 | 412,307 | -27.0 | 167,387 | -36.1 | 170,901 | -22.7 |
| Order-holding clearance placements - total..... | 16,356 | -26.9 | 13,764 | -26.4 | 2,592 | -29.4 | 5,378 | -23.3 |
| Nonagricultural placements - total..... | 440,468 | -19.5 | 306,406 | -21.2 | 134,062 | -15.3 | 157,826 | -21.9 |
| Order-holding clearance placements..... | 16,322 | -16.3 | 13,731 | -15.8 | 2,591 | -19.1 | 5,363 | -18.3 |
| Agricultural placements - total..... | 139,226 | -50.3 | 105,901 | -40.0 | 33,325 | -67.9 | 13,075 | -31.6 |
| Order-holding clearance placements..... | 34 | (b) | 33 | (b) | 1 | (b) | 15 | (b) |
| Handicapped placements..... | 20,616 | -29.3 | 19,038 | -29.7 | 1,578 | -23.4 | 13,178 | -31.4 |
| Total counseling interviews... | 106,445 | -16.9 | 92,931 | -17.7 | 13,514 | -11.4 | 70,863 | -19.7 |
| Initial counseling interviews..... | 56,672 | -20.5 | 49,378 | -21.2 | 7,294 | -15.0 | 38,835 | -22.0 |
| Total counseling interviews - handicapped..... | 40,793 | -14.7 | 37,641 | -14.4 | 3,152 | -18.6 | 26,175 | -18.2 |
| Initial counseling interviews - handicapped. | 18,801 | -28.0 | 17,193 | -28.5 | 1,608 | -22.7 | 13,402 | -23.9 |
| Total employer visits..... | 148,388 | -14.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of different employers visited..... | 118,957 | -13.1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

a/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
b/ Percentages not computed for less than 50 placements.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
December 23, 1946

Summary of activities by State
November 1946

| Region and State | Reception contacts | New applications a/ | Counseling interviews | | Nonagricultural referrals | Nonagricultural placements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Initial | | |
| Total | 6,986,901 | 540,551 | 106,445 | 56,672 | 892,159 | 440,468 |
| Region I: | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 71,060 | 7,474 | 853 | 470 | 16,193 | 7,255 |
| Maine | 47,431 | 2,574 | 353 | 182 | 4,882 | 4,565 |
| Massachusetts | 440,713 | 21,051 | 3,563 | 2,993 | 22,813 | 8,827 |
| New Hampshire | 21,311 | 1,472 | 79 | 52 | 4,343 | 2,593 |
| Rhode Island | 47,567 | 3,967 | 742 | 420 | 6,038 | 2,530 |
| Vermont | 9,879 | 659 | 104 | 65 | 2,148 | 1,261 |
| Region II: | | | | | | |
| New York | 551,282 | 50,964 | 35,994 | 16,372 | 107,003 | 63,780 |
| Region III: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 20,812 | 1,230 | 138 | 78 | 1,617 | 716 |
| New Jersey | 135,318 | 19,382 | 1,665 | 914 | 29,539 | 10,843 |
| Pennsylvania | 979,791 | 33,893 | 3,660 | 2,460 | 47,183 | 19,544 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 58,820 | 3,928 | 817 | 597 | 4,819 | 1,654 |
| Maryland | 76,483 | 8,262 | 1,698 | 669 | 11,621 | 4,889 |
| North Carolina | 159,374 | 6,670 | 1,010 | 626 | 18,314 | 8,794 |
| Virginia | 66,955 | 5,695 | 1,404 | 480 | 13,524 | 6,028 |
| West Virginia | 155,786 | 6,832 | 448 | 341 | 6,652 | 2,638 |
| Region V: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 95,744 | 7,769 | 1,219 | 538 | 10,329 | 3,353 |
| Michigan | 372,791 | 27,415 | 6,420 | 3,519 | 36,630 | 13,492 |
| Ohio | 325,333 | 24,201 | 3,885 | 1,608 | 50,434 | 23,435 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 235,198 | 20,965 | 2,696 | 1,401 | 48,987 | 21,866 |
| Indiana | 101,610 | 12,246 | 1,983 | 757 | 22,084 | 9,131 |
| Wisconsin | 68,027 | 9,312 | 632 | 200 | 17,508 | 8,203 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 92,476 | 9,134 | 1,372 | 685 | 21,755 | 13,948 |
| Florida | 135,920 | 13,078 | 2,085 | 1,061 | 23,252 | 14,512 |
| Georgia | 104,241 | 9,338 | 1,395 | 739 | 17,590 | 8,250 |
| Mississippi | 103,947 | 7,539 | 1,109 | 631 | 8,645 | 4,785 |
| South Carolina | 93,903 | 5,679 | 1,283 | 809 | 9,704 | 5,604 |
| Tennessee | 246,069 | 8,519 | 1,654 | 716 | 18,834 | 10,358 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 80,770 | 5,645 | 1,173 | 414 | 8,626 | 5,818 |
| Minnesota | 111,625 | 9,766 | 1,575 | 1,112 | 18,231 | 9,070 |
| Nebraska | 29,045 | 2,718 | 575 | 282 | 5,413 | 2,834 |
| North Dakota | 17,662 | 1,565 | 46 | 37 | 2,159 | 1,550 |
| South Dakota | 17,564 | 1,472 | 117 | 57 | 2,125 | 1,167 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 92,073 | 6,671 | 784 | 325 | 12,360 | 6,130 |
| Kansas | 72,885 | 5,833 | 847 | 444 | 10,490 | 4,981 |
| Missouri | 181,049 | 14,377 | 2,168 | 1,028 | 26,037 | 8,857 |
| Oklahoma | 98,829 | 7,400 | 838 | 335 | 11,233 | 6,678 |
| Region X: | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 62,496 | 10,314 | 477 | 247 | 7,775 | 3,939 |
| New Mexico | 36,029 | 2,019 | 224 | 88 | 3,655 | 2,287 |
| Texas | 230,045 | 30,084 | 4,487 | 2,323 | 58,546 | 36,141 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 59,793 | 4,272 | 460 | 259 | 9,451 | 5,870 |
| Idaho | 31,518 | 2,273 | 257 | 181 | 4,012 | 2,841 |
| Montana | 38,302 | 1,494 | 151 | 116 | 2,672 | 1,588 |
| Utah | 24,357 | 2,661 | 285 | 201 | 5,208 | 2,423 |
| Wyoming | 10,523 | 626 | 84 | 68 | 1,614 | 999 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 53,522 | 4,276 | 318 | 148 | 6,022 | 3,231 |
| California | 601,163 | 75,182 | 10,165 | 7,415 | 88,735 | 36,170 |
| Nevada | 18,951 | 1,183 | 225 | 172 | 2,747 | 1,932 |
| Oregon | 116,826 | 9,310 | 1,755 | 1,261 | 10,833 | 6,742 |
| Washington | 184,033 | 12,162 | 1,173 | 776 | 11,774 | 6,366 |

a/ Written applications only.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
December 23, 1946

Veteran activities by State
November 1946

| Region and State | New applications a/ | Counseling interviews | | Nonagricultural referrals | Nonagricultural placements | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Initial | | Total | Handicapped |
| Total | 218,203 | 70,863 | 38,835 | 358,019 | 157,826 | 13,178 |
| Region I: | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 2,334 | 585 | 291 | 7,006 | 2,710 | 346 |
| Maine | 979 | 223 | 116 | 2,094 | 854 | 67 |
| Massachusetts | 7,114 | 2,911 | 2,431 | 10,751 | 3,833 | 337 |
| New Hampshire | 571 | 56 | 38 | 1,990 | 731 | 68 |
| Rhode Island | 1,495 | 386 | 249 | 2,580 | 983 | 106 |
| Vermont | 304 | 81 | 49 | 1,149 | 547 | 60 |
| Region II: | | | | | | |
| New York | 21,291 | 22,509 | 10,698 | 30,046 | 14,005 | 1,000 |
| Region III: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 448 | 95 | 51 | 642 | 225 | 15 |
| New Jersey | 5,837 | 896 | 534 | 11,603 | 3,289 | 240 |
| Pennsylvania | 14,064 | 2,577 | 1,742 | 21,750 | 8,281 | 769 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 1,588 | 450 | 352 | 2,375 | 521 | 51 |
| Maryland | 3,033 | 841 | 310 | 4,661 | 1,931 | 188 |
| North Carolina | 3,261 | 698 | 475 | 8,428 | 3,673 | 408 |
| Virginia | 2,748 | 760 | 248 | 5,227 | 2,128 | 87 |
| West Virginia | 3,505 | 293 | 223 | 3,134 | 1,031 | 196 |
| Region V: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 4,304 | 918 | 432 | 4,734 | 1,476 | 204 |
| Michigan | 9,381 | 4,720 | 2,620 | 17,581 | 6,353 | 848 |
| Ohio | 9,808 | 2,168 | 900 | 20,042 | 8,114 | 671 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 8,481 | 1,607 | 851 | 19,245 | 7,636 | 355 |
| Indiana | 4,639 | 1,651 | 628 | 8,102 | 2,922 | 331 |
| Wisconsin | 4,396 | 383 | 117 | 8,797 | 3,721 | 354 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 3,474 | 769 | 420 | 8,173 | 5,173 | 438 |
| Florida | 6,435 | 1,456 | 776 | 8,762 | 4,754 | 371 |
| Georgia | 3,557 | 1,081 | 621 | 7,431 | 2,992 | 352 |
| Mississippi | 2,797 | 782 | 425 | 3,488 | 1,758 | 187 |
| South Carolina | 2,437 | 1,121 | 620 | 3,726 | 2,075 | 227 |
| Tennessee | 4,133 | 1,041 | 475 | 7,443 | 3,821 | 191 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 2,833 | 776 | 319 | 4,454 | 2,945 | 485 |
| Minnesota | 4,583 | 1,272 | 892 | 8,423 | 3,836 | 359 |
| Nebraska | 1,359 | 354 | 178 | 2,541 | 1,211 | 59 |
| North Dakota | 913 | 35 | 29 | 832 | 581 | 54 |
| South Dakota | 747 | 92 | 44 | 1,050 | 562 | 88 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 2,834 | 550 | 244 | 4,306 | 1,870 | 154 |
| Kansas | 2,732 | 493 | 260 | 4,210 | 2,082 | 157 |
| Missouri | 5,774 | 1,342 | 737 | 11,826 | 3,814 | 317 |
| Oklahoma | 3,455 | 563 | 221 | 4,803 | 2,514 | 227 |
| Region X: | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 4,030 | 385 | 210 | 3,569 | 1,560 | 166 |
| New Mexico | 1,043 | 153 | 75 | 1,791 | 1,121 | 46 |
| Texas | 12,477 | 3,851 | 1,965 | 22,603 | 13,743 | 1,007 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 2,234 | 394 | 238 | 4,546 | 2,823 | 190 |
| Idaho | 1,189 | 200 | 138 | 2,006 | 1,404 | 86 |
| Montana | 772 | 124 | 94 | 1,297 | 749 | 41 |
| Utah | 1,246 | 182 | 132 | 2,410 | 1,049 | 79 |
| Wyoming | 304 | 61 | 50 | 687 | 446 | 13 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 1,984 | 268 | 126 | 2,539 | 1,206 | 116 |
| California | 26,290 | 6,359 | 4,612 | 32,940 | 13,098 | 811 |
| Nevada | 502 | 165 | 116 | 804 | 503 | 4 |
| Oregon | 3,677 | 1,311 | 924 | 4,712 | 2,827 | 145 |
| Washington | 4,811 | 875 | 539 | 4,710 | 2,345 | 107 |

a/ Written applications only.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
December 23, 1946

Statistical article

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Mississippi Unemployment
Compensation Commission
State Employment Service
Research & Statistics Division

Summary Statement of Local Office
Activities in Mississippi
November, 1946

During November 103,947 persons contacted the 33 local State Employment Service offices in Mississippi in order to apply for work, file claims for unemployment compensation, or servicemen's readjustment allowance benefits, or to obtain job information. The number of persons contacting SES offices during November shows a decrease of 12,747 from October.

During November the 33 local SES offices referred 8,442 applicants to non-agricultural job openings, resulting in 4,759 placements.

Local SES offices in Mississippi during November took 69,395 claims for unemployment compensation and Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances. Of these 18,043 were unemployment compensation claims and 51,352 were claims for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances filed by World War II veterans. The decrease in total claims from October was 12,013 or 14.8%. U. C. claims showed an increase of 472 or 17.5%. The decrease in SRA claims was 12,485, or 19.6%.

During November 1,764 veteran placements were made, of which 187 or 10.6% were handicapped.

For the month of November, the State summary of placements showed that 1,742 World War II veterans were placed in non-agricultural jobs. This figure included 10 order-holding office clearance placements. Of the total number of World War II veterans placed during November, 550 or 31.6% were placed in manufacturing industries, chiefly in lumber mills, ship and boat building, and repair, furniture and finished lumber products, food and kindred products, chemicals, and paper mills; 615 veterans, or 35.3% were placed in contract construction; 243 or 13.9% in wholesale and retail trade; 97 or 5.6% in service industries; 84 or 4.8% in other public utilities; and 101 or 5.8% were placed in governmental establishments.

During November SES offices in the State reported the following breakdown of World War II veteran placements by major occupational groups; 63.0% unskilled jobs; 12.3% in semi-skilled jobs; 11.4% in skilled jobs; 4.4% in service occupations; 7.7% in clerical and sales; and 1.2% in professional and managerial jobs.

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | STATE | | ABERDEEN | | BILOXI | | BROOKHAVEN | | CENTREVILLE | | CLARKSDALE | | COLUMBIA | | COLUMBUS | | CORINTH | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | VET | TOTAL | VET | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. |
| NUMBER OF ITINERANT POINTS | 74 | — | 3 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| NUMBER OF ES FULL-TIME PERSONNEL | 275 | — | 6 | — | 12 | — | 7 | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 11 | — | 6 | — |
| RECEPTION CONTACTS | 103947 | 66571 | 4326 | 2867 | 2912 | 1405 | 3176 | 2340 | 922 | 795 | 1934 | 1395 | 2383 | 1510 | 3460 | 2045 | 4369 | 2974 |
| NEW APPLICATIONS FOR WORK - TOTAL | 7539 | 2797 | 96 | 38 | 256 | 76 | 136 | 47 | 31 | 18 | 145 | 80 | 218 | 96 | 347 | 108 | 179 | 61 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 372 | 225 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 9 | 12 | 9 |
| APPLICANT INTERVIEWS, N.E.C. | 12110 | 6544 | 83 | 37 | 533 | 252 | 385 | 160 | 67 | 60 | 40 | 26 | 107 | 48 | 287 | 136 | 146 | 70 |
| WITH PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED APPLICANTS | 10365 | 5657 | 83 | 37 | 533 | 252 | 243 | 130 | 66 | 60 | 40 | 26 | 72 | 43 | 286 | 136 | 93 | 65 |
| SKELETON APPL. - SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMANTS | — | 166 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 4 | — | 0 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 0 |
| LOCAL REFERRALS - TOTAL | 8448 | 3344 | 61 | 4 | 342 | 101 | 148 | 48 | 4 | 4 | 135 | 67 | 63 | 11 | 606 | 276 | 119 | 30 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 8442 | 3340 | 61 | 4 | 342 | 101 | 148 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 67 | 62 | 11 | 606 | 276 | 119 | 30 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 520 | 374 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 39 | 23 | 7 | 6 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 198 | — | 0 | — | 23 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 6 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1 |
| APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE REFERRALS - TOTAL | 205 | 150 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 203 | 148 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| LOCAL PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 4760 | 1764 | 40 | 3 | 143 | 53 | 113 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 20 | 35 | 7 | 378 | 141 | 90 | 22 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 4759 | 1764 | 40 | 3 | 143 | 53 | 113 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 20 | 34 | 7 | 378 | 141 | 90 | 22 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 257 | 187 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 133 | — | 0 | — | 22 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1 |
| ORDER-HOLDING OFFICE PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 26 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 26 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| INTRA-STATE, INTER AREA | 13 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — |
| INTER-STATE, INTER AREA | 11 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| APPL -HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - TOTAL | 46 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 46 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INTER-AREA | 30 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| COUNSELING INTERVIEWS - TOTAL | 1109 | 782 | 32 | 24 | 43 | 15 | 31 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 13 | 27 | 26 | 84 | 49 | 37 | 36 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 541 | 388 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 54 | 27 | 11 | 7 |
| INITIAL | 631 | 425 | 21 | 14 | 34 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 59 | 31 | 18 | 17 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 316 | 208 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 42 | 18 | 6 | 5 |
| EMPLOYER VISITS - TOTAL | 3354 | — | 22 | — | 100 | — | 92 | — | 9 | — | 35 | — | 13 | — | 108 | — | 73 | — |
| NUMBER OF DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS VISITED | 2148 | — | 11 | — | 72 | — | 20 | — | 7 | — | 27 | — | 11 | — | 73 | — | 64 | — |
| ACTIVE APPLICATIONS ON FILE - TOTAL | 29004 | 15001 | 1086 | 586 | 1136 | 525 | 768 | 429 | 170 | 150 | 298 | 182 | 667 | 327 | 1611 | 598 | 1214 | 860 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | — | 2344 | — | 60 | — | 100 | — | 131 | — | 24 | — | 15 | — | 43 | — | 133 | — | 112 |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - BEGINNING OF MONTH | 3684 | — | 27 | — | 47 | — | 61 | — | 10 | — | 175 | — | 5 | — | 278 | — | 28 | — |
| OPENINGS RECEIVED DURING MONTH | 4767 | — | 46 | — | 274 | — | 89 | — | 12 | — | 49 | — | 45 | — | 293 | — | 110 | — |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - END OF MONTH | 2693 | — | 17 | — | 56 | — | 27 | — | 15 | — | 24 | — | 2 | — | 189 | — | 7 | — |
| CLAIMS TAKEN - TOTAL (U.C. AND S.R.A.) | 69395 | 51352 | 3636 | 2238 | 1531 | 944 | 1919 | 1585 | 825 | 752 | 832 | 720 | 2040 | 1487 | 2078 | 1461 | 4390 | 3069 |
| U.C. CLAIMS - INITIAL | 3131 | — | 122 | — | 49 | — | 69 | — | 9 | — | 19 | — | 99 | — | 87 | — | 168 | — |
| U.C. CLAIMS - WAITING PERIOD & COMPENSABLE | 14912 | — | 1276 | — | 538 | — | 265 | — | 64 | — | 93 | — | 454 | — | 530 | — | 1153 | — |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 3984 | — | 144 | — | 115 | — | 84 | — | 53 | — | 56 | — | 94 | — | 129 | — | 159 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 32661 | — | 1591 | — | 824 | — | 1038 | — | 619 | — | 173 | — | 880 | — | 1051 | — | 2100 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - SELF-EMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 238 | — | 8 | — | 0 | — | 7 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 12 | — | 11 | — | 0 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - SELF-EMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 14469 | — | 495 | — | 5 | — | 456 | — | 79 | — | 486 | — | 501 | — | 270 | — | 810 |

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | GREENVILLE | | GREENWOOD | | GRENADA | | GULFPORT | | HATTIESBURG | | INDIANOLA | | JACKSON | | KOSCIUSKO | | LAUREL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. |
| NUMBER OF ITINERANT POINTS | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 5 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| NUMBER OF ES FULL-TIME PERSONNEL | 11 | — | 9 | — | 9 | — | 15 | — | 14 | — | 4 | — | 25 | — | 5 | — | 14 | — |
| RECEPTION CONTACTS | 4800 | 2351 | 3408 | 1758 | 3188 | 2071 | 3903 | 2465 | 5631 | 3638 | 889 | 661 | 7523 | 4458 | 2587 | 1498 | 5898 | 3797 |
| NEW APPLICATIONS FOR WORK - TOTAL | 342 | 151 | 264 | 88 | 180 | 54 | 475 | 187 | 316 | 123 | 39 | 24 | 890 | 283 | 167 | 52 | 452 | 174 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 26 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 27 | 25 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 16 |
| APPLICANT INTERVIEWS, N.E.C. | 386 | 153 | 297 | 129 | 352 | 144 | 671 | 226 | 752 | 403 | 16 | 16 | 2321 | 1188 | 193 | 120 | 788 | 468 |
| WITH PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED APPLICANTS | 328 | 137 | 276 | 123 | 336 | 132 | 642 | 214 | 652 | 358 | 10 | 10 | 2278 | 1171 | 147 | 88 | 588 | 357 |
| SKELETON APPL. - SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMANTS | — | 8 | — | 12 | — | 3 | — | 0 | — | 11 | — | 8 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | 6 |
| LOCAL REFERRALS - TOTAL | 498 | 208 | 298 | 129 | 200 | 45 | 522 | 150 | 437 | 158 | 145 | 75 | 1291 | 487 | 69 | 20 | 614 | 255 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 498 | 208 | 297 | 129 | 200 | 45 | 522 | 150 | 437 | 158 | 145 | 75 | 1291 | 487 | 69 | 20 | 614 | 255 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 57 | 30 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 53 | 31 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 42 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 7 | — | 20 | — | 0 | — | 7 | — | 3 | — | 12 | — | 17 | — | 4 | — | 6 |
| APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE REFERRALS - TOTAL | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 61 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 19 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 61 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 19 |
| LOCAL PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 292 | 101 | 159 | 63 | 123 | 16 | 224 | 78 | 244 | 81 | 87 | 36 | 707 | 260 | 60 | 17 | 307 | 135 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 292 | 101 | 159 | 63 | 123 | 16 | 224 | 78 | 244 | 81 | 87 | 36 | 707 | 260 | 60 | 17 | 307 | 135 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 28 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 26 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 24 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 0 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 9 | — | 29 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| ORDER-HOLDING OFFICE PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| INTRA-STATE, INTER-AREA | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 3 | — |
| INTER-STATE, INTER-AREA | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| APPL.-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INTER-AREA | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| COUNSELING INTERVIEWS - TOTAL | 18 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 34 | 23 | 66 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 114 | 60 | 52 | 47 | 72 | 64 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 6 | 4 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 62 | 40 | 11 | 9 | 37 | 31 |
| INITIAL | 13 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 30 | 20 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 34 | 22 | 18 | 51 | 46 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 4 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 20 |
| EMPLOYER VISITS - TOTAL | 56 | — | 148 | — | 168 | — | 69 | — | 94 | — | 58 | — | 304 | — | 149 | — | 206 | — |
| NUMBER OF DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS VISITED | 56 | — | 108 | — | 114 | — | 52 | — | 85 | — | 16 | — | 98 | — | 41 | — | 132 | — |
| ACTIVE APPLICATIONS ON FILE - TOTAL | 1575 | 654 | 956 | 513 | 1025 | 441 | 1956 | 967 | 1745 | 990 | 97 | 74 | 2138 | 836 | 332 | 164 | 1711 | 953 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | — | 151 | — | 55 | — | 36 | — | 151 | — | 196 | — | 14 | — | 138 | — | 29 | — | 142 |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - BEGINNING OF MONTH | 153 | — | 26 | — | 32 | — | 116 | — | 140 | — | 157 | — | 373 | — | 120 | — | 198 | — |
| OPENINGS RECEIVED DURING MONTH | 565 | — | 168 | — | 166 | — | 332 | — | 273 | — | 29 | — | 471 | — | 51 | — | 317 | — |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - END OF MONTH | 250 | — | 29 | — | 47 | — | 52 | — | 55 | — | 98 | — | 313 | — | 31 | — | 197 | — |
| CLAIMS TAKEN - TOTAL (U.C. AND S.R.A.) | 2368 | 1661 | 1456 | 1138 | 1995 | 1645 | 2735 | 2033 | 4012 | 3037 | 332 | 298 | 4714 | 3432 | 1753 | 1296 | 4328 | 3179 |
| U.C. CLAIMS - INITIAL | 237 | — | 76 | — | 51 | — | 112 | — | 118 | — | 16 | — | 343 | — | 126 | — | 154 | — |
| U.C. CLAIMS - WAITING PERIOD AND COMPENSABLE | 470 | — | 242 | — | 299 | — | 590 | — | 857 | — | 18 | — | 939 | — | 331 | — | 995 | — |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 283 | — | 149 | — | 115 | — | 225 | — | 238 | — | 28 | — | 351 | — | 69 | — | 249 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 1130 | — | 553 | — | 786 | — | 1736 | — | 2385 | — | 83 | — | 2120 | — | 487 | — | 2447 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - SELF-EMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 9 | — | 14 | — | 3 | — | 6 | — | 15 | — | 8 | — | 28 | — | 11 | — | 8 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - SELF-EMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 239 | — | 422 | — | 741 | — | 66 | — | 399 | — | 179 | — | 933 | — | 729 | — | 475 |

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | Lexington | | Louisville | | Magee | | McComb | | Meridian | | Natchez | | New Albany | | Newton | | Oxford | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. | Total | Vet. |
| Number of itinerant points | 3 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Number of ES full-time personnel | 4 | — | 8 | — | 5 | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 10 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 5 | — |
| Reception contacts | 1166 | 738 | 2491 | 1824 | 2544 | 2152 | 2877 | 1648 | 4881 | 4417 | 2372 | 1079 | 2840 | 2184 | 2710 | 1654 | 1682 | 1413 |
| New applications for work – total | 116 | 23 | 159 | 80 | 79 | 44 | 216 | 75 | 370 | 130 | 162 | 61 | 77 | 46 | 78 | 38 | 44 | 31 |
| Handicapped workers | 8 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Applicant interviews, N.E.C. | 153 | 133 | 62 | 54 | 318 | 269 | 382 | 219 | 375 | 200 | 418 | 206 | 60 | 43 | 389 | 273 | 1 | 1 |
| With previously registered applicants | 140 | 129 | 41 | 35 | 161 | 139 | 382 | 219 | 353 | 192 | 119 | 68 | 52 | 37 | 336 | 233 | 1 | 1 |
| Skeleton appl. – SRA self-employed claimants | — | 0 | — | 5 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 1 |
| Local referrals – total | 60 | 27 | 227 | 70 | 156 | 141 | 322 | 140 | 381 | 167 | 279 | 90 | 41 | 31 | 133 | 54 | 4 | 3 |
| Nonagricultural | 60 | 27 | 227 | 70 | 156 | 141 | 322 | 140 | 381 | 167 | 279 | 90 | 41 | 31 | 133 | 54 | 4 | 3 |
| Handicapped workers | 4 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| On-job-training | — | 9 | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 |
| Applicant-holding office referrals – total | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nonagricultural | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Local placements – total | 40 | 18 | 159 | 40 | 36 | 33 | 157 | 62 | 147 | 74 | 209 | 56 | 30 | 21 | 98 | 36 | 3 | 2 |
| Nonagricultural | 40 | 18 | 159 | 40 | 36 | 33 | 157 | 62 | 147 | 74 | 209 | 56 | 30 | 21 | 98 | 36 | 3 | 2 |
| Handicapped workers | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| On-job-training | — | 7 | — | 3 | — | 0 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 |
| Order-holding office placements – total | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonagricultural | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intra-State, inter-area | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| Inter-State, inter-area | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | - | — |
| Appl.-holding office acceptances – total | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonagricultural | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Inter-area | 0 | — | 0 | — | 2 | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — |
| Counseling interviews – total | 16 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 32 | 21 | 38 | 29 | 54 | 42 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Handicapped workers | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Initial | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Handicapped workers | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Employer visits – total | 60 | — | 200 | — | 55 | — | 75 | — | 98 | — | 235 | — | 44 | — | 60 | — | 38 | — |
| Number of different employers visited | 45 | — | 157 | — | 27 | — | 49 | — | 90 | — | 78 | — | 26 | — | 34 | — | 38 | — |
| Active applications on file – total | 290 | 126 | 701 | 369 | 497 | 378 | 866 | 418 | 1450 | 925 | 450 | 252 | 597 | 423 | 512 | 319 | 292 | 206 |
| Handicapped workers | — | 12 | — | 67 | — | 57 | — | 53 | — | 125 | — | 36 | — | 52 | — | 57 | — | 11 |
| Openings unfilled – beginning of month | 6 | — | 233 | — | 25 | — | 249 | — | 455 | — | 226 | — | 59 | — | 121 | — | 13 | — |
| Openings received during month | 39 | — | 61 | — | 35 | — | 67 | — | 138 | — | 245 | — | 19 | — | 107 | — | 17 | — |
| Openings unfilled – end of month | 5 | — | 222 | — | 24 | — | 52 | — | 291 | — | 222 | — | 41 | — | 130 | — | 15 | — |
| Claims taken – total (U.C. and S.R.A.) | 871 | 597 | 1485 | 1236 | 2550 | 2208 | 2194 | 1495 | 3280 | 2645 | 853 | 556 | 2349 | 1954 | 2077 | 1555 | 1207 | 1056 |
| U.C. claims – initial | 101 | — | 41 | — | 50 | — | 167 | — | 71 | — | 57 | — | 61 | — | 44 | — | 19 | — |
| U.C. claims – waiting period & compensable | 173 | — | 208 | — | 292 | — | 532 | — | 564 | — | 240 | — | 334 | — | 478 | — | 132 | — |
| S.R.A. claims – unemployed – initial | — | 34 | — | 110 | — | 143 | — | 94 | — | 52 | — | 84 | — | 91 | — | 91 | — | 51 |
| S.R.A. claims – unemployed – continued | — | 300 | — | 642 | — | 1257 | — | 885 | — | 2174 | — | 409 | — | 998 | — | 899 | — | 356 |
| S.R.A. claims – self-employed – initial | — | 0 | — | 10 | — | 8 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 1 |
| S.R.A. claims – self-employed – continued | — | 263 | — | 474 | — | 800 | — | 509 | — | 412 | — | 61 | — | 861 | — | 561 | — | 648 |

MISSISSIPPI STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONTHLY REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL LOCAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

| | PASCAGOULA | | PICAYUNE | | SARDIS | | TUPELO | | VICKSBURG | | WINONA | | YAZOO CITY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. | TOTAL | VET. |
| NUMBER OF ITINERANT POINTS | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| NUMBER OF ES FULL-TIME PERSONNEL | 12 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 10 | — | 11 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — |
| RECEPTION CONTACTS | 3830 | 1514 | 1645 | 924 | 1234 | 993 | 5540 | 4159 | 2632 | 1202 | 1667 | 961 | 2627 | 1681 |
| NEW APPLICATIONS FOR WORK - TOTAL | 342 | 148 | 97 | 38 | 70 | 36 | 342 | 111 | 423 | 143 | 254 | 67 | 177 | 66 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| APPLICANT INTERVIEWS, N.E.C | 997 | 477 | 101 | 43 | 220 | 190 | 531 | 407 | 624 | 352 | 27 | 22 | 37 | 19 |
| WITH PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED APPLICANTS | 667 | 294 | 89 | 40 | 180 | 164 | 531 | 407 | 596 | 329 | 27 | 22 | 17 | 9 |
| SKELETON APPL. - SRA SELF-EMPLOYED CLAIMANTS | — | 0 | — | 4 | — | 10 | — | 14 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| LOCAL REFERRALS - TOTAL | 311 | 143 | 65 | 26 | 63 | 32 | 97 | 30 | 540 | 220 | 75 | 38 | 142 | 64 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 311 | 143 | 65 | 26 | 63 | 32 | 97 | 30 | 540 | 220 | 75 | 38 | 142 | 64 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 40 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | 37 | — | 2 | — | 6 |
| APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE REFERRALS - TOTAL | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 17 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 17 |
| LOCAL PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 193 | 104 | 57 | 17 | 30 | 12 | 124 | 49 | 249 | 87 | 57 | 25 | 127 | 55 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 193 | 104 | 57 | 17 | 30 | 12 | 124 | 49 | 249 | 87 | 57 | 25 | 127 | 55 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| ON-JOB-TRAINING | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 23 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| ORDER-HOLDING OFFICE PLACEMENTS - TOTAL | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INTRA-STATE, INTER-AREA | 3 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| INTER-STATE, INTER-AREA | 8 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 3 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — |
| APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE ACCEPTANCES - TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 17 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 17 |
| INTER-AREA | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 0 | — | 1 | — | 0 | — | 23 | — |
| COUNSELING INTERVIEWS - TOTAL | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 55 | 42 | 125 | 80 | 9 | 3 | 30 | 27 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 42 | 32 | 53 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 21 |
| INITIAL | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 14 | 31 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 12 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| EMPLOYER VISITS - TOTAL | 95 | — | 19 | — | 36 | — | 229 | — | 148 | — | 76 | — | 182 | — |
| NUMBER OF DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS VISITED | 88 | — | 12 | — | 18 | — | 179 | — | 103 | — | 57 | — | 160 | — |
| ACTIVE APPLICATIONS ON FILE - TOTAL | 1022 | 383 | 494 | 280 | 267 | 89 | 1381 | 864 | 1032 | 415 | 307 | 135 | 361 | 170 |
| HANDICAPPED WORKERS | — | 39 | — | 25 | — | 8 | — | 173 | — | 69 | — | 6 | — | 24 |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - BEGINNING OF MONTH | 36 | — | 41 | — | 4 | — | 104 | — | 134 | — | 18 | — | 14 | — |
| OPENINGS RECEIVED DURING MONTH | 149 | — | 38 | — | 36 | — | 127 | — | 199 | — | 62 | — | 138 | — |
| OPENINGS UNFILLED - END OF MONTH | 48 | — | 22 | — | 8 | — | 97 | — | 66 | — | 24 | — | 17 | — |
| CLAIMS TAKEN - TOTAL (U.C. & S.R A.) | 1666 | 705 | 1433 | 891 | 735 | 611 | 4726 | 3728 | 847 | 616 | 1394 | 857 | 784 | 667 |
| U.C. CLAIMS - INITIAL | 142 | — | 58 | — | 28 | — | 148 | — | 88 | — | 176 | — | 25 | — |
| U.C. CLAIMS - WAITING PERIOD & COMPENSABLE | 819 | — | 484 | — | 96 | — | 850 | — | 143 | — | 361 | — | 92 | — |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 92 | — | 55 | — | 76 | — | 184 | — | 153 | — | 56 | — | 77 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 549 | — | 750 | — | 221 | — | 2342 | — | 231 | — | 377 | — | 268 |
| S.R A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - INITIAL | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 9 | — | 17 | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| S.R.A. CLAIMS - UNEMPLOYED - CONTINUED | — | 63 | — | 82 | — | 305 | — | 1185 | — | 226 | — | 418 | — | 316 |

December 2, 1946

Mr. L. W. Davis
Industrial Secretary
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Davis:

Many thanks for your most interesting letters of November 26 and 27.

I could come up to Richmond at almost any time,inot December 14-17, but otherwise pretty much as you might wish. If you will fix a date and let me know a couple of weeks ahead, I think I can get there.

Many thanks for collecting the figures. I will try to get a composit estimate next time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:W

# RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
A YEAR ROUND RED FEATHER SERVICE
AFFILIATE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

112 WEST CHARITY STREET - RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA - DIAL 3-7343

WILEY A. HALL
*Executive Secretary*

L. W. DAVIS
*Industrial Secretary*



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Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker
T. W. Wilmer
Miss Virginia R. Withers


November 27, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Looks like I am trying an "Emory Judy" - writing daily. However, I am intensely interested in the Veterans Problem and intend to try to do something about it.

A further check yesterday and today reveals that 25 is an optimistic figure. The Insurance Sales on-the-job training won't run over 12 men. When the earnings report went in, seven men were over the ceiling - four more are now eligible for subsistence pay of $5.00. We are continuing our spot check.

Things don't look too bright from a veterans viewpoint. The powers that be - both Veterans Administration and Civic - are apathetic to them.

Although the VA gave us a Contact Office and have a VA Radio Hour, they have failed completely to mention this office.

The city has permitted a Veterans Cab Association - white - and is permitting additional cabs from time to time. Negro veterans are turned down with the excuse that the saturation point has been reached.

I have talked with other committee members and they are enthusiastic over a visit from you.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. Davis

L. W. Davis,
Industrial Secretary.

LWD/b

Lyr of a Ur.

# RICHMOND URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES
A YEAR ROUND RED FEATHER SERVICE
AFFILIATE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

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Henry Schwarzschild
Mrs. Aubrey H. Straus
Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker
T. W. Wilmer
Miss Virginia R. Withers

November 26, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I started to work on a conpilation of the information you wanted regarding the status of On-the-Job-Training.

It is going to be very difficult to get an accurate picture. One of the first things that Mr. Crittenden said this morning was to eliminate Institutional training from our thinking for the Virginia version placed such training under the head of apprenticeship. We tried to get the approval blanks for On-the-Job-Training. These would do no good because they are only "about 20% accurate." So it looks like you've got to play the good old American custom and use the other end of your pencil to bring the figure down from 200 to just under 50. Don't take that as final! I am going to attempt an accurate spot check.

Several other things may well be said in this connection. We have asked for an on-the-Job-Training Investigator. "Nothing doing until you can have 200 businesses using trainees." Now how can this goal ever be reached when we don't have a Training Facility Officer whose job it is to find the places for approval? We both know that the man now doing this work is making only a token effort.

When we go after them regarding a Training Officer I know Mr. Crittenden is going to Mr. Schneider and have him offer some already employed teacher $10.00 or $15.00 extra a month to "keep 'em quiet."

Not a bright picture so far as an effective On-the-Job-Training program is concerned.

I talked over the meeting for veterans on a state-wide basis with Mr. Hall. He wasn't too enthusiastic about the plan. However,

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FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

A YEAR ROUND RED FEATHER SERVICE

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Mrs. Hattie N. F. Walker
T. W. Wilmer
Miss Virginia R. Withers


Dr. George S. Mitchell - #2 November 26, 1946

I talked it over with some of the fellows on my committee and we want to give it a try. We have thought of adding one or two fellows who get throughout the whole state so we can get first hand information and be more effective.

It is my further thought that it would be a fine thing if you'd let me know in advance of your next visit up here. Then I can get these fellows together and we can thrash the thing out and get the ball rolling.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. Davis

L. W. Davis,
Industrial Secretary.

LWD/b

Statistical Article

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway - Room 826
New York City 10

Guichard Parris
Tel: CHelsea 3-1838

For Release:

Wednesday
December 18, 1946

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Employment of Negroes on policy-making levels within the Veterans' Employment Service (USES) was disclosed by Perry Faulkner, VES Chief, in a recent Washington conference with National Urban League officials. Faulkner also announced a plan for hiring additional Negro personnel under an expanded VES program which authorizes Assistant and Field Assistant Employment Representatives working in coordination with State USES offices, but responsible to the VES office in Washington.

In a subsequent letter to LeRoy W. Jeffries, the Urban League's Assistant Industrial Relations Director, Faulkner stated that a Negro Assistant Veterans' Employment Representative was already working in the District of Columbia, while other Field Assistants are on staffs in Ohio, Michigan, and New York. He said further that "as soon as it is feasible, under our present budget, and proposed budgets...we should like to have in those states where it is deemed necessary Negro Assistant Veterans Employment Representatives to serve on...State Veterans Employment staffs."

"A veteran is a veteran..."

In a re-statement of the Veterans' Employment Service non-discrimination policy, Faulkner said, "A'veteran' is defined for us by law and we do not have any inclination to look at it in any other light. A veteran is a veteran, be he White, Negro, or of any other

(m o r e . . .

race."

Under the present VES plan, there is one Veterans' Representative in each state, which is broken down into areas, with Assistants and Field Assistants allocated to the state according to veteran population. These assistants are responsible for making contacts with employers in the interest of veterans, and maintaining regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view to keeping them advised of veterans available for employment and the veterans advised of opportunities for employment. The work of the Negro staff members is integrated with that of the offices with which they are attached. Placement for the jobs is made through Civil Service.

## NUL Report Points Up Bias

In a report on "Adjustment of Negro veterans" issued in March and sent to USES officials, the National Urban League noted that the Veterans' Employment Service had made "little or no effort to utilize Negro personnel in its counseling and job-finding programs." Negro veterans seeking assistance through the service, the report stated, expressed "a lack of confidence in this agency's efforts to secure employment for them, particularly in jobs other than the traditional Negro jobs."

Jeffries, commenting on the new VES program, called attention to the numerous conferences held by Urban League officials with VA, USES, and other Department of Labor personnel in an effort to facilitate placement of Negro veterans and to eliminate discrimination throughout all the states. He expressed the hope that the plan would cover southern states, particularly, where there is a large concentration of Negro veterans, and widespread dissatisfaction with the quality of counseling and other services available to them.

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File w/ Statistical Article

S. C. State Employment Service, Division of S. C. Employment Security Commission

# LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1947
Southern Regional Council

December 1946

Statewide - Adm. Office, Box 1406, Columbia, S. C. - W. Rhett Harley, State Director

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS: Non-agricultural employment in South Carolina is estimated to have increased from 441,140 in 1940 to 486,000 on January 1, 1947. Reports on 192 establishments employing approximately 25% of the non-agricultural workers in the state reported gains of 1,100 workers during the past 60 days. These employers anticipate that by February 15 they will increase their payrolls from 117,700 to 119,800; however, by June 15 this figure will be decreased to 119,250, due mainly to decreases expected in government establishments.

UNEMPLOYMENT: A total of 41,560 people are estimated to be unemployed at present. Reports indicate that the number of unemployed workers has increased somewhat because of farm help applying for temporary work during their slack season. The majority of the 29,508 unemployed workers who have applications for work in the local offices of the South Carolina State Employment Service are unskilled. A good many of the semi-skilled registrants are ex-servicemen who are applying for jobs as truck drivers. There is not sufficient demand for the type of experience these workers acquired in service. Also registered are many war workers and ex-servicemen who have learned skills for which there are no demands in their communities and these applicants cannot be placed unless they are willing to accept training or unskilled jobs. A total of only 4,471 openings to which these applicants can be referred are now on file in the local offices. Unemployment in five of the largest labor market areas in the state is as follows: Charleston - 7,500, Columbia - 4,000, Rock Hill - 3,200, Greenville - 3,000, and Spartanburg - 2,400.

While employment in the major industries in the Charleston area declined during December, out-migration and seasonal hires reduced the number of unemployed by some 700 workers. Little change was reported in the Columbia, Greenville, and Spartanburg areas.

An estimated 3,200 persons are unemployed in the Rock Hill area, which comprises the whole of York county. This group includes veterans of World War II who have gained new skills in service for which there are no demands in the area; women with little skill or only war-time skills which were mainly acquired at a shell loading plant in an adjoining state and not in demand in this area; inefficient and unskilled textile workers; construction laborers; and agricultural workers available for non-agricultural work until March 1947. The largest demand in the area is for spinners for second and third shift work in the textile plants. There are also job orders in the local office for card tenders, doffers, speeder tenders,

(over)

weavers, bricklayers, finish carpenters, automobile mechanics, waitresses, salespersons, and domestics.

NEW APPLICATIONS: During December 5,091 applicants filed for the first time applications for work at the local offices. This is a decrease of 588 from those filed during November. Of this number 2,466, or 48%, were filed by veterans.

REFERRALS AND PLACEMENTS: Throughout the state, the Employment Service office personnel referred 7,700 workers to jobs and as a result 4,821 placements in suitable jobs were reported. Placements of veterans totalled 1,692, or 35% of the total number of placements.

During the year 1946, the 29 local offices of the Employment Service referred 122,861 workers to jobs, of whom 48,435, or 39% were veterans. Fifty-eight percent of these referrals resulted in placements. Of the total 70,750 placements, 24,962 were placements of veterans. In making these placements, trained counselors held interviews with 11,514 applicants for work who needed special assistance in making their vocational choice. The applicants were assisted in making suitable choices by having pertinent information furnished them on which to base their decisions. Veterans accounted for 9,889 of the total number of such interviews.

CLAIMS: Veterans filed 41,313 claims for benefits during December as compared to 37,357 during November. This is the first increase over a preceding month experienced since July. Claims for unemployment compensation filed against the South Carolina Employment Security Commission increased from 13,498 in November to 16,875 in December. Some of this increase was caused by curtailments because of the coal strike, and also by layoffs after the Christmas rush season.

A total of 1,070,307 claims were filed during 1946. Of this number 831,515 were filed for Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances and 238,792 were filed for unemployment compensation.

# The LABOR MARKET

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

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JAN 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

DECEMBER 1946

## KNOXVILLE AREA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
## (KNOX-BLOUNT COUNTIES, TENNESSEE)

EMPLOYMENT INCREASE MODERATE

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWED SLIGHT GAINS DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, THE BULK OF THE INCREASE HAVING RESULTED FROM A RETURN TO WORK OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN A LABOR DISPUTE. INCREASED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, TRADE AND GOVERNMENT OVERBALANCED DECREASES IN EMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IS ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY 96.4 THOUSAND.

MANUFACTURING SHOWS FOUR PER CENT EMPLOYMENT GAIN

RETURN TO WORK OF APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY EMPLOYEES AS THE RESULT OF SETTLEMENT OF A LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE ACCOUNTED FOR THE BULK OF THE 4 PER CENT INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT. THE RECALL OF WORKERS WHO HAD BEEN LAID OFF IN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER DUE TO LACK OF CHEMICAL SUPPLIES ADDED A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER TO THE EMPLOYMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES. EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES INCREASED 2.3 PER CENT DURING THE PAST SIXTY DAYS. EMPLOYMENT IN LUMBER, FURNITURE AND NON-FERROUS METALS MANUFACTURING SHOWED EMPLOYMENT DECREASES. MATERIAL SHORTAGES, INCLUDING YARN, LUMBER AND CERTAIN HARDWARE ITEMS CONTINUE TO HAMPER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. SKILLED, EXPERIENCED WORKER SHORTAGES ALSO CONTINUE AND AFFECT EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES SERIOUSLY.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT

THE LEVEL OF CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA IS SLIGHTLY BELOW THAT REPORTED SIXTY DAYS AGO. THE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD WEATHER DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER CONTRIBUTED TO MAINTAINING A HIGHER CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT LEVEL THAN ANTICIPATED FOR THE PRESENT PERIOD. BUILDERS OF DWELLING UNITS HAVE WORKED TOWARD PUTTING UNITS UNDER COVER SO THAT WORK CAN BE CONCENTRATED ON INSIDE FINISH DURING THE BAD WEATHER. HOUSING UNITS ARE BECOMING AVAILABLE TOO SLOWLY TO AFFORD ANY APPRECIABLE RELIEF TO THE SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGE.

SEASONAL INCREASE IN TRADE EMPLOYMENT ACCOUNTS FOR MOST OF NON-MANUFACTURING INCREASE

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ARE PRACTICALLY LIMITED TO SEASONAL INCREASE IN RETAIL TRADE AND TEMPORARY INCREASES IN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS. EMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES AND MINING INCREASED SLIGHTLY, BUT NOT SIGNIFICANTLY. EMPLOYMENT DECREASED IN TRANSPORTATION AND FINANCE INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK DOWNWARD FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS

EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO DECREASE SLIGHTLY DURING THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS. LAYOFFS ARE EXPECTED IN RETAIL TRADE BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY. EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IS EXPECTED TO BE DECREASED BY FEBRUARY 1, 1947. INCREASED EMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION WILL BE CONTINGENT ON CHANGES IN POLICIES, AVAILABILITY AND COSTS OF MATERIALS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS. THE BULK OF THE DEMAND FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IS THAT OF TEXTILE PLANTS FOR EXPERIENCED WORKERS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL LABOR SUPPLY.

LABOR SUPPLY INCREASES SLIGHTLY

PROSPECTS OF SEASONAL WORK IN CHRISTMAS TRADE IS CREDITED FOR AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY THREE PER CENT IN LABOR SUPPLY DURING THE PAST SIXTY DAYS. THE PRESENT LABOR SUPPLY IS ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY 9,000, OF WHICH 21 PER CENT IS WOMEN AND 56 PER CENT VETERANS. THE CURRENT LABOR SUPPLY IS BELIEVED TO INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 400 WORKERS WHO ARE NOT INTERESTED IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT; HOWEVER, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT INCREASED LIVING COSTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ENTRANCE OF NEW WORKERS INTO THE LABOR MARKET. THE NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS MAKING APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES HAS DECREASED APPROXIMATELY 36 PER CENT DURING THE PAST SIXTY DAYS.

BASIC EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR KNOX-BLOUNT COUNTIES, TENNESSEE
NOVEMBER, 1946 A/

| INDUSTRY | ESTIMATED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | APRIL 1940 B/ | JULY 1945 | JAN. 1946 | JULY 1946 C/ | SEPT. 1946 C/ | NOV. 1946 D/ |
| TOTAL | 74,537 | 85,026 | 84,568 | 93,232 | 94,265 | 96,368 |
| AGRICULTURE | 7,330 | 6,200 | 6,200 | 7,695 | 7,741 | 7,741 |
| MINING | 1,258 | 1,234 | 1,342 | 1,334 | 1,370 | 1,390 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,070 | 1,592 | 1,752 | 4,897 | 4,900 | 4,885 |
| MANUFACTURING | 22,375 | 31,091 | 29,069 | 30,359 | 31,243 | 32,448 |
| FOOD | 1,901 | 2,621 | 2,546 | 2,650 | 2,776 | 2,748 |
| TEXTILE | 6,906 | 6,536 | 6,526 | 6,925 | 6,994 | 7,155 |
| APPAREL | 2,069 | 2,646 | 2,684 | 3,220 | 3,338 | 3,384 |
| LUMBER | 933 | 750 | 701 | 694 | 1,000 | 1,010 |
| FURNITURE | 616 | 602 | 681 | 640 | 660 | 682 |
| PAPER | 47 | 38 | 191 | 227 | 213 | 213 |
| PRINTING | 743 | 555 | 646 | 660 | 672 | 672 |
| CHEMICALS | 219 | 1,499 | 577 | 830 | 850 | 954 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL | - | - | - | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| LEATHER | - | - | - | 16 | 19 | 19 |
| STONE | 1,607 | 1,098 | 1,379 | 1,606 | 1,558 | 1,540 |
| IRON AND STEEL | 1,210 | 3,301 | 2,600 | 1,120 | 1,161 | 2,057 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT EXCEPT AUTOMOBILES | 26 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MACHINERY | 504 | 819 | 832 | 753 | 806 | 806 |
| ALL OTHER E/ | 5,594 | 10,626 | 9,706 | 10,997 | 11,177 | 11,189 |
| TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTIL. | 5,200 | 7,669 | 7,699 | 7,755 | 7,863 | 7,857 |
| TRADE | 13,536 | 13,756 | 14,998 | 15,993 | 16,123 | 16,523 |
| FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE | 1,807 | 1,409 | 1,432 | 1,546 | 1,508 | 1,543 |
| SERVICE | 15,320 | 16,609 | 16,748 | 18,114 | 18,240 | 18,275 |
| GOVERNMENT | 3,004 | 5,466 | 5,308 | 5,540 | 5,277 | 5,706 |
| N. E. C. | 637 | - | - | - | - | - |

A/ THE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES USED IN THESE RELEASES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY, AND SHOULD BE REGARDED AS SUCH. THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN MANUFACTURING ESTIMATES IS VERY SMALL DUE TO ALMOST COMPLETE COVERAGE BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. WHILE ALL OTHER ESTIMATES ARE SUBJECT TO A WIDER MARGIN OF ERROR, ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION HAS BEEN USED IN PREPARING THEM. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ARE: (1) EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION REPORTS OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. (2) ES-270 REPORTS AND OTHER PERTINENT LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS.

B/ CENSUS, SECOND SERIES, POPULATION

C/ FINAL ESTIMATE REVISED ON BASIS OF U.C. DATA.

D/ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

E/ BECAUSE OF THE SMALL NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN SOME INDUSTRIES SEVERAL HAVE BEEN COMBINED UNDER "ALL OTHER". THIS INCLUDES THE ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

# The LABOR MARKET

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

EMPLOYMENT TREND - 7

DECEMBER 1946

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Southern Regional Council

## EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN TENNESSEE

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW PEAK

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE, WHICH IN SEPTEMBER 1946 WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE REACHED AN ALL-TIME HIGH AFTER A SLOW BUT STEADY RISE THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, REACHED ANOTHER PEAK IN NOVEMBER, PRIMARILY A RESULT OF SEASONAL TRADE EMPLOYMENT. DATA ON A NUMBER OF NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ARE SO FRAGMENTARY AS TO PRECLUDE AN ACTUAL ESTIMATE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT. ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE, HOWEVER, POINTS TO THE ALL-TIME PEAK.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES STEADY GAIN TO 254 THOUSAND IN NOVEMBER

PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF AN INCREASE IN TEXTILE AND IRON AND STEEL EMPLOYMENT, MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FOR NOVEMBER INCREASED 3.2 THOUSAND ABOVE SEPTEMBER. REVISED ESTIMATES OF MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT PLACE THE SEPTEMBER FIGURE AT 251.2 THOUSAND AND THE NOVEMBER FIGURE AT 254.4 THOUSAND. THE NOVEMBER ESTIMATE IS 21.7 THOUSAND ABOVE THE POST-WAR LOW AND ONLY 23.4 THOUSAND BELOW THE WARTIME PEAK. THE NOVEMBER INCREASE IN TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT WAS RATHER GENERAL. THE GAIN IN IRON AND STEEL EMPLOYMENT WAS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO A RETURN TO WORK OF EMPLOYEES OUT ON STRIKE IN ONE ESTABLISHMENT. ON A WHOLE THERE WAS RELATIVELY LITTLE CHANGE IN THE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IN OTHER INDUSTRIES BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER, ALTHOUGH MINOR VARIATIONS OCCURRED.

PRE-HOLIDAY TRADE ACCOUNTS FOR TEMPORARY INCREASE IN NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

ALTHOUGH GAPS IN THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM SEVERAL INDUSTRIES MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ALL DATA AVAILABLE INDICATE A SLIGHT INCREASE FROM SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER. AN ESTIMATED GAIN OF 8,000 IN TRADE EMPLOYMENT, DUE ENTIRELY TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON, HAS MORE THAN COUNTERBALANCED A DECREASE IN RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. BECAUSE OF EXCELLENT WEATHER CONDITIONS THE USUAL SEASONAL SLUMP IN CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT DID NOT OCCUR, EMPLOYMENT IN THIS INDUSTRY REMAINING STATIC IN MOST LOCALITIES.

IF THE NATIONWIDE DEPRESSION - WHICH HAS BEEN PREDICTED IN MANY QUARTERS - DOES NOT OCCUR DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1947 AND NO MAJOR LAYOFFS OCCUR, MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE ITS GRADUAL UPWARD TREND. SOME 700 REPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYING WELL OVER HALF OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, WOULD LIKE TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT BY ABOUT 5,000 BY JANUARY 15 AND BY AN ADDITIONAL 8,000 BY MID-MARCH. SINCE EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED EMPLOYERS TO BE OVERLY OPTIMISTIC IN THEIR FORECASTS - - AND SINCE THIS IS A "WISHED FOR" RATHER THAN "EXPECTED" ESTIMATE - - IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE BY THAT MUCH. BARRING UNFORESEEN EVENTS, HOWEVER, MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY BE EXPECTED TO INCREASE BY 3 OR 4 THOUSAND DURING THE NEXT TWO MONTHS AND AT ABOUT THE SAME RATE DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT TO CONTINUE MODEST UPWARD TREK

MOST OF THE EXPANSION MAY BE EXPECTED IN APPAREL, IRON AND STEEL AND LEATHER, WITH TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT ALSO EXPANDING SUBSTANTIALLY IF WORKERS CAN BE OBTAINED. NEW APPAREL PLANTS LOCATED IN NON-URBAN CENTERS AND EXPANSION IN A FEW OLD PLANTS WILL ACCOUNT FOR MOST OF THE INCREASE IN THAT INDUSTRY. AREAS IN WHICH NEW APPAREL PLANTS ARE LOCATED INCLUDE BROWNSVILLE, HUNTINGDON, LEXINGTON, MILAN, ATHENS, WOODBURY AND LAWRENCEBURG. AS PRODUCTION GETS UNDER WAY IN NEW SHOE PLANTS, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN THAT INDUSTRY WILL BE AUGMENTED. SELMER, SAVANNAH, WAYNESBORO, MCMINNVILLE AND CENTERVILLE ARE AREAS IN WHICH SHOE PLANTS HAVE BEEN LOCATED RECENTLY. THE ANTICIPATED EXPANSION IN IRON AND STEEL EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO A SMALL GENERAL EXPANSION IN A LARGE NUMBER OF PLANTS. THE "HOPED FOR" EXPANSION IN TEXTILE PLANTS IS FAIRLY GENERAL, ALTHOUGH THE KNOXVILLE AREA IS THE PRIMARY SOURCE, AND IS PRIMARILY THE RESULT OF INABILITY TO OBTAIN AND HOLD SUFFICIENT WORKERS. ALTHOUGH THE PROSPECTS FOR IMMEDIATE INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION ARE VERY MODEST, IMPETUS TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SHOULD BE ADDED BY THE LAST HALF OF 1947 AS PRODUCTION GETS UNDER WAY IN THE NEW INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER PLANT AT MEMPHIS, THE DU PONT NYLON PLANT AT CHATTANOOGA AND THE ENKA RAYON PLANT AT MORRISTOWN. EMPLOYMENT IN THESE PLANTS, TOGETHER WITH SMALLER NEW PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND EXPANSION IN EXISTING PLANTS, SHOULD BRING MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE TO VERY NEAR THE WARTIME PEAK OF 277 THOUSAND, ASSUMING THAT THERE IS NO GENERAL DEPRESSION OR MAJOR LAYOFF.

APPAREL, IRON AND STEEL, LEATHER AND TEXTILES HAVE BEST EXPANSION PROSPECTS FOR 1947

THE SEASONAL DECLINE IN TRADE, WHICH WILL OCCUR IMMEDIATELY AFTER CHRISTMAS, WILL BE THE PRIMARY CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO A NET DECLINE OF FROM 10 TO 20 THOUSAND WORKERS IN NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT WHICH MAY BE EXPECTED DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT, WHICH USUALLY DECLINES IN THE WINTER BECAUSE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER, BUT WHICH MAINTAINED AN EVEN LEVEL THROUGH NOVEMBER BECAUSE OF FAVORABLE WEATHER, IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT TO DROP

MEASUREABLE UNEMPLOYMENT - THAT IS, UNEMPLOYMENT AS MEASURED BY CLAIMS RECEIPTS - DROPPED 20 PER CENT FROM SEPTEMBER TO APPROXIMATELY 54 THOUSAND AS OF THE END OF NOVEMBER. OF THIS TOTAL 35 THOUSAND WERE SERVICEMEN AND 19 THOUSAND U. C. CLAIMANTS. THIS IS THE LOWEST POINT THAT THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED CLAIMANTS HAS REACHED SINCE JANUARY 1946, WHEN SERVICEMEN STARTED RETURNING IN LARGE NUMBERS. IT REPRESENTS A DECLINE OF 38 PER CENT FROM THE MAY PEAK OF 87 THOUSAND.

UNEMPLOYED CLAIMANTS DROP 20 PER CENT — 54 THOUSAND IN NOVEMBER

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT UNEMPLOYMENT HAS DECREASED FROM THE MAY PEAK. HOWEVER, REAL UNEMPLOYMENT, AS REPRESENTED BY PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK, HAS NOT DECLINED AS FAST AS THE CLAIMS LOAD. AN UNESTIMATED NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IS COMPOSED OF PERSONS WHO HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR BENEFIT RIGHTS, NEW ENTRANTS TO THE LABOR MARKET AND PERSONS LAID OFF FROM INDUSTRIES NOT COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION.

LARGE POOLS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, PARTICULARLY OF MALE LABOR, CHARACTERIZE MANY OF THE SMALL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF SMALL TOWNS IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HIGHLAND RIM AND SEVERAL IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. THESE TOWNS ARE BADLY IN NEED OF PLANTS WHICH WILL EMPLOY MALE WORKERS. 1/

1/ FOR DETAILED LABOR MARKET INFORMATION REGARDING ANY LOCALITY IN THE STATE, WRITE OR CONTACT THE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

EMPLOYMENT TREND IN TENNESSEE BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRY DIVISION AND MANUFACTURING GROUP
APRIL 1940 - NOVEMBER 1946 A/

| INDUSTRY DIVISION | APRIL 1940B/ | JULY 1944C/ | JULY 1945C/ | JULY 1946D/ | SEPT. 1946D/ | NOV. 1946D/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 941,714 | 1,051,201 | 1,035,953 | INA | INA | INA |
| AGRICULTURE | 313,029 | 266,000 | 266,000 | INA | INA | INA |
| MINING | 14,397 | 10,867 | 10,867 | 10,900 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 42,790 | 45,100 | 42,739 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| MANUFACTURING | 172,415 | 279,234 | 272,897 | 247,391 | 251,213 | 254,392 |
| ORDNANCE | 0 | 14,782 | 9,592 | 114 | 164 | 164 |
| FOOD | 16,239 | 24,829 | 23,806 | 24,512 | 23,588 | 23,500 |
| TOBACCO | E/ | 1,629 | 1,826 | 1,674 | 1,754 | 1,790 |
| TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS | 37,364 | 36,188 | 34,891 | 39,383 | 40,282 | 41,200 |
| APPAREL | 14,184 | 20,284 | 19,847 | 18,402 | 19,630 | 20,173 |
| LUMBER AND TIMBER | 19,361 | 16,297 | 13,127 | 15,141 | 15,587 | 15,745 |
| FURNITURE & FIN. LBR. PRODUCTS | 9,231 | 12,499 | 11,557 | 15,329 | 15,781 | 15,798 |
| PAPER | 2,484 | 5,048 | 4,679 | 4,086 | 4,162 | 4,187 |
| PRINTING | 8,197 | 5,614 | 5,550 | 7,081 | 7,211 | 7,230 |
| CHEMICALS | 17,701 | 55,833 | 70,270 | 46,808 | 46,518 | 46,284 |
| PETROLEUM AND COAL | 702 | 599 | 555 | 657 | 660 | 692 |
| RUBBER PRODUCTS | E/ | 8,414 | 7,676 | 6,619 | 6,604 | 6,718 |
| LEATHER | 6,177 | 8,209 | 9,157 | 11,625 | 11,604 | 11,415 |
| STONE, CLAY AND GLASS | 5,688 | 6,203 | 6,440 | 8,085 | 8,242 | 8,200 |
| IRON AND STEEL | 12,877 | 18,177 | 17,503 | 17,307 | 18,055 | 19,278 |
| TRANSP. EQUIPMENT (EXCEPT AUTO) | 357 | 18,503 | 9,218 | 850 | 641 | 685 |
| NON-FERROUS METALS | 6,160 | 11,308 | 11,116 | 12,291 | 12,177 | 12,177 |
| MACHINERY (ELECTRICAL & NON-ELEC) | 3,408 | 4,098 | 5,275 | 5,500 | 6,369 | 6,834 |
| AUTOMOBILES & EQUIPMENT | 2,428 | 265 | 121 | 1,482 | 1,676 | 1,676 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | E/ | 2,322 | 2,743 | 3,142 | 3,191 | 3,220 |
| NOT CLASSIFIED | 9,858 | 8,133 | 7,948 | 7,203 | 7,317 | 7,426 |
| TRANS., COMM., & OTHER PUB. UTIL. | 51,364 | 68,700 | 69,300 | 75,950 | 76,450 | INA |
| TRADE | 125,635 | 138,300 | 134,400 | 157,300 | 160,800 | 168,850 |
| FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE | 18,218 | 30,000 | 28,550 | 27,100 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| SERVICE | 169,659 | 163,000 | 161,200 | 166,900 | 167,000 | 167,000 |
| GOVERNMENT | 23,244 | 50,000 | 50,000 | INA | INA | INA |
| N. E. C. | 10,962 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

A/ BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SUFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT TREND INFORMATION, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN OMITTED AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED AGAIN UNTIL MORE VALID DATA BECOME AVAILABLE.

B/ U. S. CENSUS

C/ ESTIMATED

D/ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

E/ INCLUDED IN "NOT CLASSIFIED" IN 1940.

# The LABOR MARKET

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1947
Southern Regional Council

DECEMBER 1946

## CHATTANOOGA AREA EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
## (HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE)

THE PAST TWO MONTHS HAVE SEEN THE CONTINUED RISE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN HAMILTON COUNTY. EMPLOYMENT NOW STANDS AT AN ESTIMATED 80,579 COMPARED TO 77,948 IN SEPTEMBER. THE FIGURES BELOW INDICATE THE TREND OF EMPLOYMENT SINCE MARCH 1946.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT —"GOING UP!"

| | |
|---|---|
| MARCH | 72,663 |
| MAY | 75,249 |
| JULY | 76,188 |
| SEPTEMBER | 77,948 |
| NOVEMBER | 80,579 |

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY 4,760 OVER THE V. E. DAY LEVEL OF 75,875. HOWEVER, ABOUT 1,000 OF THE CURRENT PEAK REPRESENTS PERSONAL EMPLOYMENT IN TRADE INDUSTRIES.

CONSTRUCTION TAKES SPOTLIGHT

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED ITS IMPRESSIVE GAINS TO LEAD ALL OTHER INDUSTRY DIVISIONS WITH A NET INCREASE OF 679 OVER THE SEPTEMBER LEVEL. SINCE JULY 1946 CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT HAS RISEN FROM 3,500 TO AN ESTIMATED 4,685 IN NOVEMBER. FIFTY-NINE PER CENT OF THE 679 INCREASE WAS IN THE UNSKILLED OR LABORER CLASSIFICATION. THE REMAINDER OF THE INCREASE WAS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE SKILLED TRADES.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT STILL RISING

FOUR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS SPARKED A MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT INCREASE OF 928 DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS. THE LEADERS WERE FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS WITH 213, IRON AND STEEL AND THEIR PRODUCTS SHOWING A RISE OF 189, STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS UP 153 AND MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL, WITH 148. TWO INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AND LEATHER PRODUCTS, SHOWED NEGLIGIBLE DECREASES OF 16 AND 2 RESPECTIVELY. ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES SHOWED SMALL INCREASES OR REMAINED THE SAME DURING THE TWO MONTHS FROM SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER.

RETAIL TRADE SHOWS SEASONAL UPSWING

EMPLOYMENT IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE FOLLOWED THE USUAL PRE-HOLIDAY TREND AND INCREASED APPROXIMATELY 1,000 BETWEEN SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER. THIS GAIN IS, OF COURSE, TEMPORARY AND EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO DROP BACK TO APPROXIMATELY THE SEPTEMBER LEVEL AFTER CHRISTMAS. EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER NON-MANUFACTURING NON-CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES REMAINED STATIC.

CONSTRUCTION AT DU PONT PROGRESSING SLOWLY

GROUND HAS BEEN BROKEN AT THE PLANT SITE OF THE NEW DU PONT PLANT AND FULL SCALE EXCAVATION IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN SOMETIME IN JANUARY. NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME AS TO THE TIME ACTUAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN. GRADING WORK ON A SPUR RAILROAD TRACK IS NOW UNDER WAY. ACCORDING TO THE LAST INFORMATION AVAILABLE SOME 75 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, INCLUDING LABORERS, CARPENTERS, ETC., WERE WORKING. PEAK CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 1,500 BUT NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AS TO WHEN THIS PEAK WILL BE REACHED.

FUTURE DEMAND SMALL — UNCERTAIN

DEMAND FOR NEW EMPLOYEES DURING THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS IS SMALL. DEMAND FOR THE FOUR MONTHS PERIOD, NOVEMBER THROUGH MARCH 1947 IS 747 TOTAL, 711 OF THIS TOTAL BEING IN MANUFACTURING AND 36 IN NON-MANUFACTURING. THERE IS A DEMAND OF 451 TOTAL FROM NOVEMBER THROUGH JANUARY 1947. DEMAND IN MANUFACTURING FOR THIS PERIOD IS 506 AND A DECREASE OF 55 IS FORECAST FOR NON-MANUFACTURING. DEMAND FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS IS SMALL AND SEEMS INDICATIVE OF A CONTINUED RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS TO MAKE LONG RANGE PLANS IN THE FACE OF PREVAILING UNSETTLED CONDITIONS. MEETING THE SMALLEST DEMAND OR EVEN HOLDING PRESENT EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IS DEPENDENT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF WORKERS WITH PROPER SKILLS, MATERIALS, FUEL AND THE CONTINUANCE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

LABOR SURPLUS — "GOING DOWN!"

THE LABOR SURPLUS IN HAMILTON COUNTY CONTINUED TO FALL DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS. SURPLUS IS CURRENTLY ESTIMATED AT 4,226, A DROP OF 774 SINCE SEPTEMBER. THIS SURPLUS IS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 78 PER CENT MALE AND 22 PER CENT FEMALE WITH VETERANS MAKING UP 64 PER CENT OF THE ENTIRE SURPLUS.

SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS DOMINATE SUPPLY

APPROXIMATELY 40 PER CENT OF THE AVAILABLE LABOR SUPPLY FALLS INTO THE SEMI-SKILLED CLASSIFICATION. SKILLED WORKERS AND WHITE COLLAR PEOPLE COMPOSE ANOTHER 40 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL SUPPLY WITH APPROXIMATELY 20 PER CENT OF THE SURPLUS BEING UNSKILLED.

UNSKILLED WORKERS AND SPECIAL SKILLS IN DEMAND

UNFILLED OPENINGS ON HAND IN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER TOTALED APPROXIMATELY 1,000. DEMAND FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS, LABORERS, CONSTITUTES 50 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL DEMAND FOR WORKERS. SPECIAL SKILLS SUCH AS MOLDERS, LOOPERS AND WEAVERS, AND MECHANICS ARE ALSO MUCH IN DEMAND. APPROXIMATELY 15 PER CENT OF CURRENT DEMAND IS FOR CLERICAL WORKERS AND ONLY 8 PER CENT FOR SKILLED WORKERS. UNFORTUNATELY THE UNSKILLED JOBS NOW OPEN OFFER LITTLE ATTRACTION TO AVAILABLE SUPPLY. THERE IS ALSO A DEFINITE SHORTAGE OF WORKERS POSSESSING THE SPECIAL SKILLS IN DEMAND.

MATCHING JOBS AND WORKERS REMAINS A PROBLEM

MATCHING JOBS AND WORKERS CONTINUES TO BE A PROBLEM BECAUSE VETERANS WHO LACK TRAINING OR SKILLS IN DEMAND, ARE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE UNSKILLED OR TRAINEE JOBS WHICH ARE OPEN AND FOR WHICH THEY ARE SUITED. THIS UNWILLINGNESS STEMS PARTIALLY FROM THE TYPE OF JOBS OPEN BUT MAINLY BECAUSE THE JOBS PAY LITTLE, IF ANY, MORE IN "TAKE HOME PAY" THAN THEY CAN RECEIVE FROM SRA BENEFITS. MANY OPENINGS ARE IN INDUSTRIES WITH UNPLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, I.E. HOT, DUSTY, NOISY, HEAVY, SHIFT WORK, IN ADDITION TO LOW WAGES. WORKERS ARE RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT JOBS WHICH THEY FEEL ARE BELOW THEIR SKILLS.

BASIC EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR HAMILTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
NOVEMBER, 1946 A/

| INDUSTRY DIVISION | APRIL B/1940 | MAY C/1945 | NOV. C/1945 | ESTIMATED TOTAL EMPLOYMENT JAN. C/1946 | MAY C/1946 | JULY C/1946 | SEPT. C/1946 | NOV. C/1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 64,550 | 75,875 | 71,099 | 72,625 | 75,249 | 77,137 | 77,948 | 80,579 |
| AGRICULTURE | 2,267 | 1,836 | 1,876 | 2,267 | 2,267 | 2,267 | 2,267 | 2,267 |
| MINING | 240 | 179 | 250 | 250 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,136 | 3,687 | 2,875 | 2,900 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 4,006 | 4,685 |
| MANUFACTURING | 22,208 | 33,480 | 28,078 | 29,183 | 30,282 | 32,170 | 32,475 | 33,403 |
| ORDNANCE | 0 | 1,199 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FOOD | 1,525 | 2,556 | 2,319 | 2,419 | 2,593 | 2,658 | 2,483 | 2,696 |
| TEXTILES | 7,858 | 6,188 | 7,052 | 7,270 | 7,304 | 7,289 | 7,340 | 7,413 |
| APPAREL | 503 | 711 | 401 | 401 | 823 | 823 | 823 | 823 |
| LUMBER | 517 | 164 | 273 | 273 | 208 | 314 | 562 | 562 |
| FINISHED WOOD PRODUCTS | 1,648 | 3,043 | 2,902 | 2,896 | 3,000 | 3,105 | 3,194 | 3,222 |
| PAPER & PRINTING PRODS. | 396 | 1,203 | 639 | 1,065 | 1,081 | 1,130 | 1,185 | 1,241 |
| PRINTING & PUBLISHING | 787 | 446 | 376 | 376 | 539 | 539 | 526 | 510 |
| CHEMICALS | 664 | 4,689 | 1,667 | 1,058 | 784 | 844 | 864 | 887 |
| PETROLEUM | 255 | 167 | 185 | 185 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 214 |
| RUBBER | 0 | 22 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| LEATHER | 345 | 291 | 196 | 194 | 326 | 327 | 327 | 325 |
| STONE, CLAY AND GLASS | 901 | 1,813 | 1,717 | 1,714 | 1,789 | 1,946 | 1,946 | 2,099 |
| IRON AND STEEL | 5,113 | 7,700 | 7,055 | 8,055 | 8,277 | 9,519 | 9,519 | 9,708 |
| TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | 52 | 45 | 57 | 48 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| NON-FERROUS METALS | 104 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| MACHINERY | 845 | 1,728 | 2,176 | 2,133 | 2,021 | 2,079 | 2,109 | 2,257 |
| AUTOMOBILES | 38 | 298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 0 | 180 | 155 | 155 | 231 | 248 | 248 | 248 |
| N. E. C. | 657 | 975 | 817 | 850 | 882 | 925 | 925 | 963 |
| TRANS., COMM., PUB. UTIL. | 4,703 | 5,756 | 5,921 | 5,926 | 5,819 | 5,819 | 5,819 | 5,819 |
| TRADE | 11,258 | 11,985 | 12,621 | 12,621 | 12,976 | 12,976 | 12,976 | 14,000 |
| FINANCE | 2,148 | 2,247 | 2,393 | 2,393 | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 | 2,576 |
| SERVICE | 14,804 | 13,920 | 14,335 | 14,335 | 14,883 | 14,883 | 14,883 | 14,883 |
| GOVERNMENT | 2,122 | 2,785 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| N. E. C. | 664 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

A/ THE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES USED IN THESE RELEASES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY AND SHOULD BE REGARDED AS SUCH. THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE MANUFACTURING ESTIMATES IS VERY SMALL DUE TO ALMOST COMPLETE COVERAGE BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. WHILE ALL OTHER ESTIMATES ARE PROBABLY SUBJECT TO A WIDER MARGIN OF ERROR, ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION HAS BEEN USED IN PREPARING THEM. SOURCES OF INFORMATION ARE: (1) EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION REPORTS OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. (2) ES-270 REPORTS, USES AND OTHER PERTINENT LOCAL OFFICE REPORTS.

B/ CENSUS, SECOND SERIES, "POPULATION".

C/ REVISED ON BASIS OF U. C. DATA.

D/ PRELIMINARY REVISED ESTIMATE.

E/ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE.

State Employment Service Activities
December 1946

With the exception of new applications, all major employment service activities declined in December. Seasonal cutbacks in construction, food processing and lumbering, together with curtailed expansion in industries affected by the soft coal strike contributed to declines in referral and placement activities and to some increase in job applications.

Major activities for December and November are presented below:

| | December 1946 | November 1946 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reception contacts..... | 6,866,629 | 6,986,901 | - 1.7 |
| New applications a/..... | 577,729 | 540,551 | + 6.9 |
| Nonagricultural referrals.... | 695,381 | 892,159 | - 22.1 |
| Nonagricultural placements... | 358,126 | 440,468 | - 18.7 |
| Counseling interviews..... | 96,366 | 106,445 | - 9.5 |
| Employer visits..... | 138,450 | 148,388 | - 6.7 |

a/ Includes written applications only. There are certain classes of job-seekers for whom written applications are not taken.

Slight decline in office traffic despite more new job-seekers.--Although far below the 1946 high of 1½ million reported in January, the December application figure represented a leveling off in monthly total. A similar leveling off occurred in total visits to public employment offices which were at high levels during the first half of the year.

The 7 percent December rise in new applications represents an increase in daily intake occurring for the second consecutive month. Layoffs resulting from the soft coal strike plus holiday job-seeking activities of students accounted for most of the December gain in applicants--a gain which was greater for veterans (13 percent) than for nonveterans (3 percent). The greater increase for veterans reflects a slight December rise in unemployment, mainly among veterans.

Second consecutive monthly drop follows previous upward trend in nonfarm placements.--Nonagricultural placements which were at 412,300 in January of 1946 and which had risen to 546,800 by October, fell back in the last two months of the year with a total of 358,100 for December. Referrals showed a similar trend, reflecting November and December decreases in job openings received by ES offices. Although referrals and placements for the country as a whole showed December declines, Delaware and the District of Columbia reported gains in referrals with Iowa showing increases in both referrals and placements, the only State with a monthly rise in placements.

Nonfarm placements made in December were distributed among the major industry groups as follows:

| | Nonfarm placements December 1946 | Percent of total | Percent change from November |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total..... | 358,126 | 100.0 | - 18.7 |
| Total manufacturing..... | 123,097 | 34.4 | - 29.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade... | 64,982 | 18.1 | - 9.7 |
| Private households..... | 48,009 | 13.4 | - 6.3 |
| Contract construction..... | 37,313 | 10.4 | - 28.0 |
| Service except private households..... | 31,040 | 8.7 | - 15.4 |
| All other..... | 53,685 | 15.0 | (a) |

a/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Of the manufacturing industries, food processing provided the greatest number of jobs (21,830). The 46 percent monthly cut in food processing placements reflects the seasonal influences upon employment in the industry.

Although employment in government declined in December, government provided the only significant December increase in ES placements. Holiday employment, mainly in post offices, brought the December total to 21,650, the highest level since May. Government placements made by ES offices rose 56 percent over the November figure.

Roughly one-fifth, or 70,980, of the nonfarm placements were in short-time jobs. Of these, 45 percent were in domestic service, 15 percent in trade, and 8 percent in food processing. The 14 percent December decline brought short-time placements to the lowest point since May.

Order-holding clearance placements in nonfarm jobs which have been declining since September dropped sharply during December, a 44 percent monthly decrease bringing the monthly total to 9,220. Forty-one percent of all order-holding placements were made in Illinois and California which reported 2,560 and 1,240, respectively.

In addition to nonfarm activities, 84,630 referrals and 77,640 placements were made in farm jobs, mainly in the 10 States having agreements with State Agricultural Extension Services. With the harvesting season drawing to a close, the 44 percent decline in farm placements reflects sharp cuts in fruit, vegetable, and cotton crop harvesting, occurring principally in Arkansas, New York, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Although total agricultural placements declined 44 percent, farm placements of women rose 42 percent during December due entirely to 45,000 placements of women on cotton farms in Tennessee.

Handicapped new job-seekers fall off.--In contrast to the trend for the non-handicapped, new job applications of handicapped workers declined 4 percent to a December total of 35,580, the lowest point reached during 1946. Nonagricultural referrals dropped to 33,510 with nonfarm placements at 16,180--declines of 25 and 22 percent, respectively. Monthly decreases were sharper for handicapped than for nonhandicapped job-seekers.

Nonveterans filed 43 percent of the new applications and comprised 35 percent of the referrals and placements of handicapped workers.

Although nonfarm placements of handicapped job-seekers decreased for the country as a whole, increases were reported by Maine, New Hampshire, Nebraska, New Mexico, Montana, Arizona, and Washington. In spite of December declines, New York, Michigan and Texas each reported 1,000 or more placements of handicapped job-seekers.

Fewer new women applicants, but more men.--ES offices reported 146,560 new applications of women during December. The 12 percent decline for women was less sharp than that of men due in part to the tendency of women layed off from seasonal work to withdraw from the labor force between seasonal jobs. Total nonagricultural referrals fell 20 percent for women and 23 percent for men as placements dropped 14 percent for women and 21 percent for men. During the month, 257,920 referrals and 115,180 placements of women were made in nonfarm jobs.

Nonwhite placement load follows trend for white job-seekers.--The 18 percent monthly drop which brought nonfarm placements of nonwhite workers to 85,540 approximated closely the 19 percent decline for white job-seekers. As in all months of 1946, nonwhite placements comprised almost one-fourth of the total monthly placements. Thirty-nine percent of the December placements of nonwhites were in domestic jobs, the highest proportion since before world War II.

Although the rise was not as sharp, nonwhite as well as white applicants received a boost from holiday government employment. The 2,510 government placements of nonwhite workers was 39 percent higher than the November figure.

Counseling interviews and employer visits decline.--As additional States caught up with backlogs, counseling interviews declined somewhat in December. The 96,370 total was 10 percent below the November figure. Fifty-four percent, or 52,220, of the total counseling interviews were initial interviews. The 8 percent monthly decrease in initial interviews was less than the decline in follow-ups, reflecting the step-up in new applicants.

During the month, 138,450 visits were made by employment service personnel to 111,290 different employers--7 percent fewer visits than during the previous month.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE VETERANS ACTIVITIES
December 1946

As the year's end brought a less favorable hiring climate, greater numbers of veterans filed job applications with public employment offices, while referral, placement, and counseling activities declined. The necessary administrative readjustments involved in the reversion of the Employment Service to a system of Federal-State operation also had some temporary deterrent effects on operations. The principal veterans activities for December and November are shown below:

| | Dec. 1946 | Nov. 1946 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| New applications..... | 246,150 | 218,203 | + 12.8 |
| Nonagricultural referrals..... | 281,356 | 358,019 | - 21.4 |
| Nonagricultural placements..... | 132,008 | 157,826 | - 16.4 |
| Handicapped veterans placements (local nonagricultural) | 10,390 | 13,178 | - 21.2 |
| Total counseling interviews.... | 63,127 | 70,863 | - 10.9 |
| Initial counseling interviews.. | 35,166 | 38,835 | - 9.4 |

Applications take upward turn.--New job applications by veterans declined steadily over most of the year from the near-million peak of January. This downward trend was halted in November and reversed in December, as veterans entering the labor market found new job opportunities less plentiful. Demobilization having virtually spent itself, of every 10 new applicants in December, four were veterans, as against six early in the year.

Nonagricultural placements decline for second consecutive month.--In response to the combination of economic and administrative factors, December's placements continued the downward trend from October's peak. Although veterans nonfarm placements in December were at the lowest level since February, they constituted over 54 percent of all men--the highest proportion since May.

Substantial shifts from the previous month occurred in the industrial distribution of nonfarm placements of World War II veterans. Placements in government increased from 5 percent of the total in November to 12 percent in December, while manufacturing and construction declined, to account for 37 and 14 percent, respectively, of the December total. These shifts may be explained by the seasonal declines in construction and manufacturing, and a seasonal expansion of Post Office activity. The proportions of placements in other industrial categories remained relatively stable with trade representing 17 percent, service--10 percent, and public utilities and other--10 percent. This distribution corresponded rather closely to that for all male nonfarm placements, as it had throughout the year, with some continuing preference for veterans, however, in government placements.

Opportunities for seasonal employment in December were reflected in the occupational character of veteran nonfarm placements. Although the number of placements in all other occupational categories dropped sharply from November, those

in clerical and sales jobs rose 30 percent. As throughout the year, veterans placements--compared to those of male nonveterans--concentrated more in white collar and skilled and semiskilled jobs and less in service and unskilled occupations.

Counseling retarded.--Loss of trained personnel, holiday leaves and dwindling backlogs in some States reduced the volume of counseling interviews in December to the lowest level of the year. Reductions in both initial and follow-up interviews contributed to the decline. Despite this contraction, veterans accounted for three-fourths of all counseling interviews with men.

Handicapped veterans.--New job applications by handicapped veterans continued downward to the lowest level since June 1945, totaling 20,300. Other activities for handicapped veterans followed the general pattern of all veterans' activities. Placements declined to 10,400, reverting to levels preceding the middle of the year. Counseling interviews fell to 23,300, but continued to represent over one-third of all counseling interviews with veterans.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
February 12, 1947

State Employment Service Activities
December 1946

| Activity | Total | | Men | | Women | | Veterans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percentage change from November 1946 | Number | Percentage change from November 1946 | Number | Percentage change from November 1946 | Number | Percentage change from November 1946 |
| Reception contacts..... | 6,866,629 | - 1.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| New applications..... | 577,729 | + 6.9 | 431,174 | +15.5 | 146,455 | -12.4 | 246,150 | +12.8 |
| Referrals - total..... | 780,014 | -24.9 | 522,095 | -24.9 | 257,919 | -24.8 | 292,265 | -21.6 |
| Nonagricultural..... | 695,381 | -22.1 | 486,300 | -22.9 | 209,081 | -20.1 | 281,356 | -21.4 |
| Agricultural..... | 84,633 | -42.3 | 35,795 | -45.1 | 48,838 | -40.1 | 10,909 | -26.4 |
| Placements - total..... | 435,762 | -24.8 | 273,321 | -33.7 | 162,441 | - 3.0 | 141,155 | -17.4 |
| Order-holding clearance placements - total..... | 9,228 | -43.6 | 7,786 | -43.4 | 1,442 | -44.4 | 4,150 | -22.8 |
| Nonagricultural placements - total..... | 358,126 | -18.7 | 242,944 | -20.7 | 115,182 | -14.1 | 132.008 | -16.4 |
| Order-holding clearance placements..... | 9,217 | -43.5 | 7,776 | -43.4 | 1,441 | -44.4 | 4,142 | -22.8 |
| Agricultural placements - total..... | 77,636 | -44.2 | 30,377 | -71.3 | 47,259 | +41.8 | 9,147 | -30.0 |
| Order-holding clearance placements..... | 11 | (a) | 10 | (a) | 1 | (a) | 8 | (a) |
| Handicapped placements..... | 16,088 | -22.0 | 14,781 | -22.4 | 1,307 | -17.2 | 10,390 | -21.2 |
| Total counseling interviews..... | 96,366 | - 9.5 | 84,372 | - 9.2 | 11,994 | -11.2 | 63,127 | -10.9 |
| Initial counseling interviews..... | 52,220 | - 7.9 | 45,862 | - 7.1 | 6,358 | -12.8 | 35,166 | - 9.4 |
| Total counseling interviews - handicapped..... | 36,274 | -11.1 | 33,518 | -11.0 | 2,756 | -12.6 | 23,308 | -11.0 |
| Initial counseling interviews - handicapped..... | 17,905 | - 4.8 | 16,447 | - 4.3 | 1,458 | - 9.3 | 11,775 | -12.1 |
| Total employer visits..... | 138,450 | - 6.7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of different employers visited..... | 111,290 | - 6.4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

a/ Percentage not computed for less than 50 placements.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
January 20, 1947

Summary of State Employment Service activities by State
December 1946

| Region and State | Reception contacts | New applications a/ | Counseling interviews | | Nonagricultural referrals | Nonagricultural placements |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Initial | | |
| Total..... | 6,866,629 | 577,729 | 96,366 | 52,220 | 695,381 | 358,126 |
| Region I: | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 78,484 | 8,119 | 925 | 541 | 13,635 | 6,563 |
| Maine..... | 68,066 | 3,922 | 380 | 251 | 4,452 | 2,220 |
| Massachusetts... | 549,818 | 26,558 | 3,968 | 3,[illegible] | 16,579 | 7,314 |
| New Hampshire... | 24,220 | 1,762 | 76 | 49 | 3,889 | 1,775 |
| Rhode Island.... | 47,682 | 4,062 | 708 | 404 | 5,058 | 2,191 |
| Vermont..... | 14,280 | 966 | 115 | 71 | 1,960 | 906 |
| Region II: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 559,863 | 51,768 | 30,248 | 14,307 | 84,441 | 50,862 |
| Region III: | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 23,240 | 1,108 | 173 | 98 | 1,764 | 678 |
| New Jersey..... | 155,336 | 20,960 | 1,777 | 912 | 26,225 | 9,858 |
| Pennsylvania.... | 305,796 | 38,601 | 3,612 | 2,364 | 38,238 | 17,457 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Col.... | 63,374 | 4,213 | 908 | 632 | 4,842 | 1,426 |
| Maryland..... | 78,643 | 10,181 | 1,567 | 627 | 8,614 | 3,743 |
| North Carolina.. | 153,453 | 6,283 | 779 | 475 | 13,755 | 7,238 |
| Virginia..... | 58,529 | 6,193 | 1,467 | 518 | 9,500 | 4,718 |
| West Virginia... | 174,305 | 6,021 | 389 | 281 | 4,661 | 2,109 |
| Region V: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 85,920 | 7,232 | 1,149 | 530 | 7,867 | 3,049 |
| Michigan..... | 436,572 | 28,986 | 5,310 | 2,775 | 25,659 | 10,317 |
| Ohio..... | 347,373 | 29,375 | 3,475 | 1,427 | 39,356 | 19,356 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 240,897 | 18,816 | 2,486 | 1,312 | 35,906 | 16,122 |
| Indiana..... | 124,075 | 14,130 | 1,372 | 497 | 18,003 | 6,169 |
| Wisconsin..... | 90,300 | 10,853 | 521 | 166 | 14,839 | 7,730 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 86,092 | 10,141 | 1,130 | 529 | 17,136 | 11,209 |
| Florida..... | 135,303 | 12,400 | 1,910 | 939 | 19,749 | 11,513 |
| Georgia..... | 104,402 | 10,484 | 1,139 | 549 | 14,019 | 7,243 |
| Mississippi..... | 110,034 | 6,672 | 884 | 452 | 6,693 | 3,779 |
| South Carolina.. | 96,053 | 5,091 | 1,145 | 609 | 7,758 | 4,829 |
| Tennessee..... | 190,622 | 6,577 | 1,077 | 417 | 12,800 | 7,848 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 102,242 | 8,402 | 891 | 486 | 9,431 | 6,178 |
| Minnesota..... | 133,871 | 12,514 | 2,157 | 1,368 | 14,742 | 7,539 |
| Nebraska..... | 37,341 | 3,500 | 684 | 326 | 4,904 | 2,664 |
| North Dakota.... | 19,179 | 1,941 | 91 | 75 | 1,202 | 914 |
| South Dakota.... | 19,727 | 1,821 | 113 | 57 | 1,663 | 1,055 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 93,637 | 7,358 | 687 | 285 | 9,293 | 5,584 |
| Kansas..... | 78,787 | 6,297 | 834 | 325 | 8,732 | 4,632 |
| Missouri..... | 188,074 | 15,432 | 1,632 | 704 | 17,986 | 7,578 |
| Oklahoma..... | 108,700 | 8,219 | 627 | 296 | 9,403 | 5,671 |
| Region X: | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 56,048 | 9,361 | 684 | 370 | 7,237 | 3,890 |
| New Mexico..... | 40,898 | 2,039 | 229 | 82 | 3,058 | 2,240 |
| Texas..... | 203,282 | 25,704 | 3,685 | 1,970 | 40,760 | 25,716 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | |
| Colorado ..... | 63,331 | 4,648 | 329 | 192 | 8,017 | 4,069 |
| Idaho..... | 41,950 | 4,226 | 282 | 201 | 2,432 | 1,685 |
| Montana..... | 45,603 | 2,606 | 101 | 61 | 2,088 | 1,377 |
| Utah..... | 26,549 | 3,165 | 229 | 164 | 4,552 | 2,370 |
| Wyoming..... | 12,162 | 1,149 | 127 | 99 | 1,078 | 651 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 58,145 | 4,789 | 285 | 98 | 5,389 | 3,148 |
| California..... | 657,770 | 76,277 | 11,326 | 8,397 | 67,230 | 31,391 |
| Nevada..... | 18,625 | 1,152 | 197 | 112 | 1,839 | 1,458 |
| Oregon..... | 149,422 | 10,763 | 1,349 | 896 | 7,659 | 4,593 |
| Washington..... | 308,054 | 14,892 | 1,137 | 667 | 9,288 | 5,501 |

a/ Written applications only.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
January 20, 1947

Veterans activities by State
December 1946

| Region and State | New applications a/ | Counseling interviews | | Nonagricultural referrals | Nonagricultural placements | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Initial | | Total | Handicapped |
| Total..... | 246,150 | 63,127 | 35,166 | 281,356 | 132,008 | 10,390 |
| Region I: | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2,545 | 558 | 348 | 5,955 | 2,927 | 351 |
| Maine..... | 1,666 | 250 | 173 | 1,827 | 749 | 77 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8,766 | 3,157 | 2,560 | 6,863 | 3,220 | 269 |
| New Hampshire..... | 645 | 53 | 33 | 1,743 | 735 | 82 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,488 | 397 | 224 | 2,129 | 868 | 87 |
| Vermont..... | 459 | 98 | 60 | 1,050 | 530 | 45 |
| Region II: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 20,929 | 18,224 | 8,804 | 22,701 | 10,896 | 890 |
| Region III: | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 396 | 106 | 57 | 827 | 276 | 16 |
| New Jersey..... | 7,068 | 924 | 505 | 10,565 | 3,196 | 284 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 17,659 | 2,481 | 1,669 | 17,022 | 7,412 | 584 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia. | 1,660 | 476 | 265 | 2,733 | 432 | 27 |
| Maryland..... | 3,438 | 755 | 293 | 3,552 | 1,575 | 151 |
| North Carolina..... | 3,324 | 523 | 355 | 6,063 | 2,875 | 303 |
| Virginia..... | 3,211 | 817 | 331 | 3,697 | 1,565 | 70 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,157 | 269 | 193 | 1,887 | 671 | 84 |
| Region V: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 4,142 | 892 | 512 | 3,480 | 1,237 | 161 |
| Michigan..... | 11,675 | 3,842 | 2,107 | 12,373 | 4,745 | 631 |
| Ohio..... | 12,199 | 2,160 | 905 | 16,104 | 6,613 | 585 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 8,508 | 1,383 | 759 | 15,399 | 6,732 | 299 |
| Indiana..... | 6,227 | 1,083 | 393 | 7,420 | 2,392 | 266 |
| Wisconsin..... | 5,666 | 299 | 103 | 7,767 | 3,614 | 250 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 4,441 | 619 | 344 | 6,105 | 3,832 | 377 |
| Florida..... | 6,418 | 1,334 | 663 | 7,800 | 4,133 | 263 |
| Georgia..... | 4,188 | 888 | 452 | 5,874 | 2,649 | 254 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,864 | 626 | 326 | 2,743 | 1,410 | 142 |
| South Carolina..... | 2,466 | 937 | 496 | 2,892 | 1,699 | 171 |
| Tennessee..... | 3,053 | 674 | 268 | 4,695 | 2,795 | 102 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 4,354 | 699 | 384 | 4,998 | 3,178 | 435 |
| Minnesota..... | 6,609 | 1,815 | 1,120 | 7,172 | 3,504 | 320 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,801 | 433 | 218 | 2,328 | 1,171 | 79 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,303 | 84 | 72 | 497 | 340 | 24 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,068 | 97 | 49 | 823 | 485 | 71 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 3,728 | 459 | 208 | 3,147 | 1,630 | 162 |
| Kansas..... | 3,085 | 532 | 233 | 3,813 | 1,882 | 126 |
| Missouri..... | 6,465 | 1,042 | 503 | 7,612 | 3,475 | 265 |
| Oklahoma..... | 3,981 | 416 | 206 | 3,777 | 2,095 | 160 |
| Region X: | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 4,268 | 550 | 315 | 3,323 | 1,602 | 126 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,143 | 167 | 66 | 1,572 | 1,165 | 46 |
| Texas..... | 10,624 | 3,127 | 1,615 | 16,088 | 9,768 | 634 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 2,646 | 269 | 162 | 3,771 | 1,861 | 96 |
| Idaho..... | 2,359 | 197 | 137 | 1,095 | 810 | 62 |
| Montana..... | 1,522 | 86 | 51 | 969 | 628 | 45 |
| Utah..... | 1,537 | 157 | 117 | 1,977 | 985 | 61 |
| Wyoming..... | 647 | 101 | 81 | 496 | 296 | 6 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,267 | 261 | 90 | 2,228 | 1,163 | 114 |
| California..... | 27,938 | 6,874 | 5,116 | 36,442 | 11,499 | 581 |
| Nevada..... | 500 | 95 | 60 | 470 | 331 | 6 |
| Oregon..... | 4,325 | 1,019 | 672 | 3,374 | 2,028 | 100 |
| Washington..... | 5,722 | 822 | 493 | 4,118 | 2,334 | 120 |

a/ Written applications only.

U. S. Department of Labor
United States Employment Service
Reports and Analysis Division
January 20, 1947

Statistical Articles

# NEWS ABOUT FARMING and GARDENING

## More Trees Are Required To Meet Lumber Demand

### 'We Are No Longer In Era Of Timber Surplus,' Asserts State College Man

The question of why lumber is scarce and what is the outlook for the future is on the minds of all prospective builders of new homes. Should farmers plan to grow more timber and should they put into effect better timber management practices in their present woodlands, resulting in a much greater yield of timber per acre?

R. W. Graeber, in charge of Extension Forestry at State College, Raleigh, was asked to outline the reasons why lumber is scarce and suggest practical plans for developing present timber resources. The following information on the subject was prepared by Graeber from facts developed in surveys of the United States Forest Service.

"Before the war (1935-1939) the United States produced 26 billion board feet of lumber annually," Graeber asserted. "Our lumber yards and mills kept about 17 billion board feet on hand to meet current needs. The war demanded huge quantities of lumber. Production was prodded up and up, and by 1941 we were producing 36.5 billion board feet, the peak output since the 1920's. But we couldn't keep it up. Output fell, and by 1945 it was down to 27.4 billion. Meanwhile, the war ate up lumber faster than we produced it. In 1942 we used 43 billion board feet. To fill war needs we had to curtail civilian use and drain the lumber stocks normally kept on hand. In June 1946 there was only 4.1 billion board feet in our lumber stockpile.

**Requirements Remain High**

"Government plans for 2¾ million homes before the end of 1947 set a pace that is expected to last for 10 years," said Graeber. "If manufacturing and other industries continue active enough to keep our people prosperous, they will use more lumber than before the war. Assuming that income and employment remain high, and forest products are available at reasonable prices, the estimated amount of lumber we might use is 42 billion board feet a year.

"Lumber output may reach 31 billion board feet in 1946, but it will be difficult to put it above 33 billion annually during the next 10 years. The prospect of meeting the current needs, to say nothing of replacing the war-depleted lumber stocks, is poor. Favorable prices, more labor, and more equipment will help.

"But soon, production will be limited by shortages of timber. Timber reserves are declining. In the West many of the established sawmills will run out of logs in a few years. New opportunities for large-scale operations are limited. In the North timber depletion has shrunk the lumber industry to a small fraction of its former importance. Even in the South the stand of fast growing pines is not

## Down On The Farm

**CAN DOUBLE CORN YIELD**

The corn contest conducted in 1946 has convinced the farmers of Moore County that they can double their yield by using the right hybrid strains of corn along with proper fertilization and cultivation. That's the way Farm Agent W. G. Caldwell puts it. He says he is getting numerous calls from farmers these days who ask for advice on the variety of seed corn to use in 1947.

**LIMING PAYS OFF**

The contributing factor to the success of field crops in Stanly County the past season has been greater use of agricultural limestone, according to V. A. Honeycutt, assistant farm agent.

"We feel that extensive liming has been one of the greatest and probably one of the most profitable practices that has ever been launched in this country," Honeycutt reports to the State College Extension Service.

"Not only does limestone neutralize the acid soils, but it also works mutually with the other fertilizer elements to bring about the greatest yields," he says. "Since this county is a large grain producing area where legumes follow in rotation, we plan to continue this practice on a large scale."

**WINS PUREBRED CALF**

Donnie Brown of Route 1, Reidsville, a 4-H club member of the Williamsburg Club, recently won his second purebred Guernsey calf for having the heaviest litter of pigs at weaning, reports Charles M. Turner, Rockingham County assistant farm agent.

**COMPLETES DAIRY BARN**

W. J. Dixon of Route 1, Leasburg, a progressive Person County farmer who believes in crop rotation, soil conservation, terracing, cover crops and dairying, is completing work on a new general purpose barn, according to County Agent H. K. Sanders.

**SPEAKING CONTEST**

A soil conservation speaking con-

## To Fight For Cattle Health

### Dr. Moore Is Backing Health Certificates

BY THOMPSON GREENWOOD
N. C. Deartment of Agriculture

RALEIGH, Jan. 5.—Dr. William Moore, head of the veterinary division of the State Department of Agriculture, says a movement is developing to permit livestock markets to bring cattle into this State without the requirement of health cerificates.

He is prepared to fight it.

"We know from experience that it is impossible to control such cattle after they are sold, and many of them are finally marketed to farmers by dealers and traders and are added to local herds—with a consequent spread of disease," says Dr. Moore, adding that "we feel such legislation would be detrimental to the cattle interests of the State and would result in spreading Bang's disease and other diseases to our cattle."

The veterinary division of the State Agriculture Department for past 20 years has conducted a campaign for the control and eradication of Bang's disease.

Since July 1, 1934, the campaign has been conducted in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, practicing veterinarians, and agricultural agencies.

From July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1942, all cattle in the State over six months old were tested and during that period 1,255,648 tests were made, which disclosed 20,506 Bang's disease reactors. Since July 1, 1942, 517,002 tests, mostly in infected herds, have been completed, and 4,839 reactors have been found. These reactors were slaughtered and indemnity paid on them.

It is estimated the total amount spent by the State and federal governments in applying these tests and paying indemnities has amounted to more than $1,500,000.

However, as a result of this testing, infection in all counties has been reduced to less than 1 per cent and all the counties are now accredited for Bang's disease, indicating that the infection is less than 1 per cent.

North Carolina, according to Dr. Moore, is the only State in the nation having such a Bang's disease status.

A recent report, released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and covering work in this field for the past 12 years, shows North Carolina has the lowest percentage of any State.

But Dr. Moore has been informed by a member of the Legislature, who is also a livestock market operator, that this representative plans to introduce a bill in the Legislature which convenes Wednesday to bring an end to the requirements of health certificates for imported cattle.

Dr. Moore discloses that during recent years the State has experienced "considerable difficulty"

**NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO FARMERS MAKE RAPID STRIDES**

Pictured above are two examples of industry and initiative under direction of Negro teachers of vocational agriculture in North Carolina. The pictures were made at widely separated points. At the top is the home of James Walker near Littleton which was built under the supervision of Prof. W. B. Jamison of McIver School at Littleton. Walker had been a tenant farmer for 21 years. He now owns a 153-acre farm. The other picture shows four Catawba County N. F. A. boys exhibiting their dairy calves at the second state-wide dairy show in 1946. Three of the animals won blue ribbons and the other a red. At the left are R. K. Wright, Catawba County teacher, and G. C. Cox, vice-president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

## Negro Farm Life Program In State Made Great Progress During Year

### Vocational Agriculture Teachers Report On Wide Variety Of Projects

BY S. B. SIMMONS,
State Director Of Vocational Agriculture Teachers

Negro teachers of vocational agriculture report great progress in their farm life program for 1946. Their major interests for the year

## Farms Of Davidson Yield Big Income

### County Fortifies Against Economic Reverses Through Balanced Program

LEXINGTON, Jan. 5.—With a total agricultural income in 1946 of $9,000,000, less than one-fourth of which comes from any one cash crop source, Davidson County faces the future in better shape than many areas to withstand economic reverses in agriculture, according to annual report released today by John F. Brown, county farm agent.

Of the county's cash crops tobacco ranks first with annual income of $1,900,000. Dairying accounts for income of $1,541,000 and corn production returned $1,020,000 to Davidson farmers. Other cash crops, listed in order of income value, were poultry, small grain, sweet potatoes and lespedeza seed.

The report says the average corn yields in the county may reasonably be increased to 40 or 50 bushels per acre and points to the need for increased livestock production, more temporary and permanent pastures, better fencing, more interest in production of alfalfa, improved methods of growing and marketing sweet potatoes, and increased production of barley and oats.

Statistical report reveals the county agent's office in 1946 conducted 25 demonstrations with hybrid corn, average yields being 74.9 bushels per acre. Fourteen new 4-H clubs were organized. Instruction and demonstration meetings were conducted throughout the county on milk production and for 4-H club members. The office assisted in placing 200 bushels of hybrid seed corn, placed 115 purebred cows and 32 bulls with 87 dairymen and five baby beef calves with 4-H club members, conducted eight sweet potato production demonstrations, held six temporary silo construction demonstrations, directed agricultural display at county fair, and aroused interest in production of alfalfa and Ladino clover.

"Davidson County, with a tax valuation of more than $42,000,000, is not the wealthiest county in North Carolina," said Brown, "yet it is far above the average. The county is considered one of the best balanced in the state."

"Davidson County's agriculture has made much progress during the past decade. The acreage devoted to legumes for soil building and high quality hay has increased enormously. The county ranks high in the use of lime and phosphate on legumes and pastures. At least 20 per cent of the cropland is now devoted to hay crops. Farmers have become soil conservation conscious. Much of the land needing it has been terraced," he said.

"The county ranks third in the state in sweet potato production, but way down the list in regard to improved methods in growing and marketing the crop. This will constitute one of our major projects in 1947.

"There is a rapid trend toward more mechanization of farms. The county now ranks fourth in number of tractors on farms and third in

## Mebane Man Wins Awards

### Wood Takes Nine Honors In Poultry

(Special to Daily News)

MEBANE, Jan. 5.—Norman Wood, a poultry breeder, made another grand win on his White-Laced Red Cornish at the greatest Madison Square Garden Show held in many years, December 27-31, 1946.

Wood had nine entries — six singles and one trio—and won on every entry. He won First Cock, Third Hen, First and Second Cockerel, First and Second Pullet, First Old Trio, Best Old Trio, Best Display, Champion Cockerel, Grand Champion of All Cornish, Grand Champion Bird in English Class, and runner-up for Grand Champion of the show of more than 8,000 birds.

Wood has been breeding White-Laced Reds since 1922. He has 90 thoroughbreds in his yard now. There are seven breeds in the English class, each breed having a grand champion, and Mebane admirers of Wood's poultry felt a great pride in the fact that his cockerel was judged the grand champion bird of all.

## Alamance County Home Program Is Great Success

(Special to Daily News)

GRAHAM, Jan. 5.—The past year set a new record for the farm and home management plan in Alamance County, it is revealed in a report from the Farmer's Home Administration, which states that $91,890 worth of food was grown and canned for home use by the 100 families taking part in the program here.

This figure does not include the value of foods sold on local markets, Mildred H. Reid, F. H. A. Home Supervisor, said. It is an average of $918 in home food production by each family.

Most families taking part in the F. H. A. plan are those who needed federal loans to start a farm of their own or to continue as tenant farmers, and this year's report, Miss Reid said, is clearly an indication of the program's success. In addition to the $100,000 production

1946 there was only 4.1 billion board feet in our lumber stockpile.

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"But soon, production will be limited by shortages of timber. Timber reserves are declining. In the West many of the established sawmills will run out of logs in a few years. New opportunities for large-scale operations are limited. In the North timber depletion has shrunk the lumber industry to a small fraction of its former importance. Even in the South the stand of fast growing pines is not sufficient to maintain present output.

**Not Growing Enough**

"We are no longer in an era of timber surplus. Now we must make the fullest possible use of what we have and can grow. There is some waste of timber, which could be avoided by better cutting, marketing and milling practices. Better protection of our forest capital against fire and pests is also needed. But in the long run we shall have to grow more timber than we do now if we are to supply the needs of a prosperous nation. Meanwhile, the average farm and home owner is going to have difficulty getting all the timber he would like to have.

"North Carolina farm woodland owners will find timber growing a profitable enterprise, and they can render no greater service to the nation than to keep their forest in a thrifty, productive condition."

**Technical Help**

The Agricultural Extension Service, with the co-operation of the United States Forest Service, is providing technical management and marketing service to the farm woodland owners. This service encourages the farmers to harvest the trees that are ready for cutting, and yet leave enough timber on their land for future crops. Farmers are urged to contact their county farm agents; the farm foresters located at Windsor, Clinton, Whiteville, Durham Wadesboro, Wilkesboro, Morganton, and Raleigh, or write direct to the Forestry Extension Office at State College, Raleigh.

## *Smithfield Exchange Club To Get Charter*

(Special to Daily News)

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 5.—The newly-formed Exchange Club of Smithfield will be presented its charter Monday night, January 6, it was announced by Herold M. Harter of Toledo, Ohio, national secretary.

Representing the National Exchange Club in the presentation at Smithfield will be C. McKaye Clarke of Durham, district governor. Acceptance on behalf of the local club will be made by Charles I. Parrish, president.

**FLYING HALFBACK**

PITTSBURGH, Kan.—(INS)—Bud Foster, Emporia Teachers College first string football halfback, missed the first period of the Emporia-Pittsburgh grid classic. Foster flew from Pittsburgh to Emporia shortly before the game began to see his wife and newborn son. He landed in a convenient field near the stadium about midway of the first period and helped his team win 20-0.

**HIGH EGGS PRODUCTION**

Gaston County demonstration poultry flocks averaged 201 eggs per hen during the past year, according to W. F. Parker, assistant county agent.

has been one of the greatest and probably one of the most profitable practices that has ever been launched in this country," Honeycutt reports to the State College Extension Service.

"Not only does limestone neutralize the acid soils, but it also works mutually with the other fertilizer elements to bring about the greatest yields," he says. "Since this county is a large grain producing area where legumes follow in rotation, we plan to continue this practice on a large scale."

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**SPEAKING CONTEST**

A soil conservation speaking contest has been arranged for Randolph County. F. D. Allen, assistant farm agent, says any boy or girl in high school may enter in competition for the $50 savings bond that will be awarded as first prize. Second place winner will receive a $25 savings bond. The county winner will compete, in the district contest, Allen says.

**HOLLAND TURKEYS**

Farm Service Hatchery of Siler City, one of Chatham County's largest producers of turkey poults, recently purchased 250 small white Holland turkeys for breeders, reports County Agent Paul A. Raper. Raper says the small turkey appears to be the type demanded by most of the housewives, and therefore should prove popular in the county.

**CLEANS SEEDS FREE**

Surry County has purchased a tobacco seed cleaner to be used by State College Extension Service personnel in the county as a free service to farmers. Assistant Farm Agent S. N. Hawks, Jr., urges every farmer who uses his own seed to take advantage of the cleaner.

## Henderson Leaf Sales To Be Resumed Today

(Special to Daily News)

HENDERSON, Jan. 5 — Tobacco sales will be resumed on the Henderson auction market tomorrow for the first full week since operations were renewed following the suspension November 26 because of conditions arising from the soft coal strike then in effect, and for the holiday season.

The market operated two days the past week—on Thursday and Friday—and sold 517,650 pounds of leaf for $211,825.46 at an average of $41 per hundredweight.

## *Smithfield Womon Hurt In Explosion Of Stove*

TAZWELL, Tenn., Jan. 5. —(AP)— Mrs. Jack Jones of Smithfield, N. C., was in fair condition last night at a hospital, where she is being treated for second degree burns on the body received when a stove exploded in her apartment here Friday.

Mrs. Jones has been attending the nearby new Tazwell tobacco sales with her husband. She said the stove exploded when she poured anti-freeze, which she mistook for kerosene, onto the fire.

**DEE SLATE IMPROVED**

KING, Jan. 5.—The condition of Dee Slate, who was injured when a passenger and freight train collided head-on near Raleigh Saturday morning, December 28, is very much improved. Slate, who resides in the Capella community, has been running as mail clerk between Greensboro and Goldsboro for 15 years and this was his first wreck.

517,002 tests, mostly in infected herds, have been completed, and 4,839 reactors have been found. These reactors were slaughtered and indemnity paid on them.

It is estimated the total amount spent by the State and federal governments in applying these tests and paying indemnities has amounted to more than $1,500,000.

However, as a result of this testing, infection in all counties has been reduced to less than 1 per cent and all the counties are now accredited for Bang's disease, indicating that the infection is less than 1 per cent.

North Carolina, according to Dr. Moore, is the only State in the nation having such a Bang's disease status.

A recent report, released by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and covering work in this field for the past 12 years, shows North Carolina has the lowest percentage of any State.

But Dr. Moore has been informed by a member of the Legislature, who is also a livestock market operator, that this representative plans to introduce a bill in the Legislature which convenes Wednesday to bring an end to the requirements of health certificates for imported cattle.

Dr. Moore discloses that during recent years the State has experienced "considerable difficulty" in controlling the large number of cattle shipped into North Carolina, the records showing many herds that were negative prior to 1942 have become infected through the introduction of imported cattle—notwithstanding the regulations in effect to prevent this occurrence.

Present regulations require that feeding, breeding, and dairy cattle must come from herds that are negative in Bang's disease, and all other cattle except steers shipped in for slaughter must be consigned to approved slaughtering plants.

In the opinion of Dr. Moore, one of the most difficult problems being encountered in controlling Bang's disease is the public livestock markets—of which there are now 42 in this State.

## *Four-H Program To Be Considered By Negro Agents*

William C. Cooper, specialist in Negro 4-H Club work, has announced that beginning today and continuing through January 10, Negro farm and home agents will meet in Raleigh in a training conference.

The entire Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of the 4-H Club program and its operation among Negro boys and girls of the state. L. R. Harrill, state 4-H Club leader Miss Eleanor Barbar and Jesse James, assistant State 4-H Club leaders, and the specialist in Negro 4-H Club Work, will be the discussion leaders.

There is an increasing interest being placed on 4-H Club work which is an integral part of the extension program of this state. There are 257,616 Negro boys and girls from 10 to 20 years old in the state; this is 26.2 per cent of the total Negro population. Of all these youth in the 4-H age range, 189,684, 73.6 per cent, live in rural sections and are eligible for 4-H Club work. They are part of families whose principal occupation is farming.

The 96 agents will study other subjects relative to agronomy, livestock, food production and family life, etc.

## *New Officers Installed By Statesville Kiwanis*

(Special to Daily News)

STATESVILLE, Jan. 5—New officers of the Kiwanis Club, installed at the club's meeting Friday, are J. H. Sechrest, president; Mark Davis, first vice-president; Glenn M. Chandler, second vice-president; Paul Scarborough, secretary; and Harold R. Wilson, treasurer.

New members of the board of directors are John Alexander, Karl Deaton, Rev. John K. Lasley, Ralph M. Lazenby, Henry Rhodes, M. E. Ramsey, Jr., and C. E. Ware.

## *Henry County Native To Head Hosiery Mill*

(Special to Daily News)

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Jan. 5. — Taylor Ingram, in the employ of Marshall Field and Company's Fieldale operations since 1936, with the exception of over two years service in the army during the war, has been appointed superintendent of the company's hosiery mill at Fieldale.

A native of Henry County, Ingram is a graduate of Bassett High School and of Roanoke Business School.

**DYNAMITE SHORTAGE OVER**

The shortage of nitro-glycerine dynamite will be over in January and farmers can again begin to make plans for ditch blasting work, according to information from manufacturers to State College.

**NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO FARMERS MAKE RAPID STRIDES**

Pictured above are two examples of industry and initiative under direction of Negro teachers of vocational agriculture in North Carolina. The pictures were made at widely separated points. At the top is the home of James Walker near Littleton which was built under the supervision of Prof. W. B. Jamison of McIver School at Littleton. Walker had been a tenant farmer for 21 years. He now owns a 153-acre farm. The other picture shows four Catawba County N. F. A. boys exhibiting their dairy calves at the second state-wide dairy show in 1946. Three of the animals won blue ribbons and the other a red. At the left are R. K. Wright, Catawba County teacher, and G. C. Cox, vice-president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

# *Negro Farm Life Program In State Made Great Progress During Year*

**BY S. B. SIMMONS,**
**State Director Of Vocational Agriculture Teachers**

Negro teachers of vocational agriculture report great progress in their farm life program for 1946. Their major interests for the year deal with better homes, aiding veterans to become established on the farm, more and better credit unions, improved livestock, Hybrid corn production, New Farmers of America functions and conserving farm-grown foods.

The 95 agriculture teachers and the 79 special instructors provided an educational program for 16,392 farm people during the year.

**Housing**

The improvement of rural homes is not a new program for most agriculture teachers. S. C. Anderson of the Rocky Point community has established himself as the outstanding Negro leader in the country when it comes to improving homes, schools and churches in rural communities. Exhibits of the 263 buildings which his students have improved under his supervision were shown to the members of the House Education Committee at the request of Representative Graham A. Barden, chairman of the committee.

Other leaders in this field of home improvement are Prof. J. J. Lanier of Alamance County, Prof. H. E. Sutton of Moore and Prof. J. A. Brown of Currituck. Throughout the state this year more than 657 Negro homes have been improved under the supervision of this group of teachers.

**Veterans Training Program**

Agriculture teachers have been called upon to help veterans of World War II who desire to farm, to become established in farming. This new educational program for veterans was begun last Spring. By December 31 there were more than 2,000 Negro veterans being trained in this program in North Carolina—the largest number in any of the states. Some of these veterans own their own farms, others are renters or tenants. Many of them have completed their plans to purchase farms on government plans provided for veterans. Six veterans in Iredell County under Prof. D. O. Ivey have bought a $24,000 farm which is being divided. Guilford County veterans under Prof. William Goldsborough purchased a truck load of pure-bred and grade pigs last Fall. In Pitt County, the veterans have taken the lead in providing a cannery on the County Training School campus. These young GI farmers have limed and planted pastures, put out young fruit trees in many of the communities. The agriculture teachers are providing a program that will encourage the veterans to put money into productive investments.

**Credit Unions**

The state laws governing credit unions and carried out under the supervision of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture have become popular in Negro rural communities. That popularity has been greatly aided by the Negro teachers of vocational agriculture. Year before last there were 20 credit unions in the communities where the agricultural men work. By December 1946 the number had grown to 34 and the assets had advanced to over $400,000. Through these financial institutions, farmers are able to buy farms, power machinery and livestock, improve their homes and secure medical care as never before. This sound economical program has meant that Negro farmers are buying cows and furnishing milk to the large creameries of the state.

**Livestock**

"Two-Armed" farming as preached by Dr. Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer is having its influence on many Negro communities today. Negro veterans L. Baker of Union County and Hilliard Ramseur of Cleveland County sold over 700 turkeys last Fall. A large number of the all-day project boys sold from six to 20 turkeys last season. In Cabarrus County, Prof. M. M. Woodson and his students have purchased some of the finest Poland-China sires to be had. Grady Harris, Jr., is perhaps the first Negro boy to place a litter on the merit test. So impressed has Sears, Roebuck and Company of Atlanta been by the progress that Negro Vocation Agriculture students have made in livestock production that a $1,000 fund was provided to aid the program. In addition to the fund, eight purebred Hereford bulls have been placed with the same number of farmers, under the leadership of various N. F. A. chapters, to improve beef cattle production on Negro farms.

**Hybrid Corn Production**

Last year, 568 farm men and youth produced hybrid corn for the first time, as a part of their practice program. Teachers were unable to get seed corn for a large number who had requested it. The lowest production was 43 bushels per acre; the average yield was 56 bushels per acre which is more than twice the average corn-yield made by farmers.

**Canning Of Home Grown Food**

The production of the family food supply was emphasized during the year 1932. The production and conserving of farm grown food was stressed during World War II. All farm food production and conserving records were broken in 1946. Many of the school community canneries were able to put up more than 40,000 cans of food. Leading in this phase of the work were Prof. J. L. Faulcon of the R. L. Vann School at Ahoskie, Prof. W. B. Jamieson of the McIver School, Littlejohn, and Prof. S. C. Anderson of the Rocky Point School. The 95 teachers canned 604,741 quarts of food last season. The men have worked late into the night in preserving meats and lard for the rural people.

**N. F. A. Functions**

Perhaps the most effective work being done by the Negro teachers of Vocational Agriculture in North Carolina is the work accomplished with the Vocational Agriculture boys who are members of the N. F. A. Association. Governor R. Gregg Cherry praised them for their fine record made during the war period and for raising $10,504.72 in 1946 for the Negro Orphanage at Oxford.

Individual members won high honors in the national organization during the last year. D. E. Smith of Fayetteville won first place in the farm mechanics contest, William Glover of Durham won the National Home and Farm Improvement Contest, the Fairmont quartet was awarded second honors in the singing contest, Rudy Perry of Zebulon ranked second in the H. O. Sargent Farm Management Program, William Graves of the Pleasant Grove community in Alamance County was second in the National Star Superior Farmer event, Charlie Robinson of Zebulon ranked third in the National Quiz Program on Parliamentary Procedure. Willie Dockery of the Catawba chapter was elected national treasurer. So impressed was the national organization of more than 35,000 Negro farm boys with the North Carolina program that they voted to hold the 1947 National Convention at A. and T. College in Greensboro.

## Vocational Agriculture Teachers Report On Wide Variety Of Projects

dairymen and five baby beef calves with 4-H club members, conducted eight sweet potato production demonstrations, held six temporary silo construction demonstrations, directed agricultural display at county fair, and aroused interest in production of alfalfa and Ladino clover.

"Davidson County, with a tax valuation of more than $42,000,000, is not the wealthiest county in North Carolina," said Brown, "yet it is far above the average. The county is considered one of the best balanced in the state."

"Davidson County's agriculture has made much progress during the past decade. The acreage devoted to legumes for soil building and high quality hay has increased enormously. The county ranks high in the use of lime and phosphate on legumes and pastures. At least 20 per cent of the cropland is now devoted to hay crops. Farmers have become soil conservation conscious. Much of the land needing it has been terraced," he said.

"The county ranks third in the state in sweet potato production, but way down the list in regard to improved methods in growing and marketing the crop. This will constitute one of our major projects in 1947.

"There is a rapid trend toward more mechanization of farms. The county now ranks fourth in number of tractors on farms and third in number of combines.

"The county is well situated with reference to dairy markets but the situation is different with reference to poultry, sweet potatoes, grain and seed. A strong local co-operative with over 3,000 members, is in a position to, and is now working on plans to vastly improve the poultry, sweet potato, grain and seed market facilities."

## Lodge At Statesville Installs New Officers

(Special to Daily News)

STATESVILLE, Jan. 5. — The weekly meeting of Statesville Lodge Knights of Pythias was featured by installation of officers to serve for the coming year. Dr. S. Wallace Hoffman, district grand chancellor, was in charge of the ceremonies.

Harry Church was installed as chancellor commander of the lodge, succeeding Oscar R. Mills, who has completed four years as head of the organization. Other officers installed were Neil S. Sowers, vice-chancellor commander; M. E. Ramsey, master of work; Dr. S. Wallace Hoffman, prelate; Ralph Stilwell, keeper of records and seal; Charles Proctor, master-at-arms; Oscar R. Mills, master of finance; G. E. Brown, master of exchequer; R. U. Warren, inner guard, and Harold Lazenby, outer guard.

## Friederich Organizes New Literature Group

(Special to Daily News)

CHAPEL HILL, Jan. 5.—Dr. W. P. Friederich, associate professor of German and comparative literature at the University of North Carolina, is the founder and first chairman of a national comparative literature organization which was formed at a recent meeting of the Modern Language Association of America in Washington.

The new organization already has a membership of 210 scholars, 70 of whom attended the Washington meeting, and is to apply for affiliation with the Modern Language Association. The members represent many institutions in this country and Canada.

**ESSAY WINNERS**

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 5. — Ruth Blackman, Smithfield Senior, and Ida Lewis, Kenly Junior, are the first and second place winners, respectively, in the second annual Johnston County essay contest under the sponsorship of the newspapers of the county and the North Carolina Press Association, Essay Chairman Tom Lassiter announced.

**FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE**

A family of 5 will need to put 500 pounds of pork, 375 pounds of beef, 50 fryers, and 100 pints of fruits and vegetables in the freezer locker for a year's food supply. The 6-cubic-foot box holds only 150 pounds and so there must be careful budgeting.

grand champion, and Mebane admirers of Wood's poultry felt a great pride in the fact that his cockerel was judged the grand champion bird of all.

## Alamance County Home Program Is Great Success

(Special to Daily News)

GRAHAM, Jan. 5.—The past year set a new record for the farm and home management plan in Alamance County, it is revealed in a report from the Farmer's Home Administration, which states that $91,890 worth of food was grown and canned for home use by the 100 families taking part in the program here.

This figure does not include the value of foods sold on local markets, Mildred H. Reid, F. H. A. Home Supervisor, said. It is an average of $918 in home food production by each family.

Most families taking part in the F. H. A. plan are those who needed federal loans to start a farm of their own or to continue as tenant farmers, and this year's report, Miss Reid said, is clearly an indication of the program's success. In addition to the $100,000 production for use, farmers sold a large amount of eggs, poultry, milk and truck crops to local retail markets.

Outstanding in the record is the amount of food stored for an all-year around supply. The F. H. A. families canned 49,823 quarts of vegetables, fruits and meats, stored 3,311 bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes and dried 275 bushels of beans, peas and fruits for table use. Pork dressed for home needs totaled 82,900 pounds.

Wheat for family bread was grown on 51 of the farms and beeves were butchered by 38 of the farmers to be stored in freezer lockers. An average of 2 cows and a flock of 60 hens per farm played a big part in the daily food supply and in the general health of farm families, Miss Herds report said.

Small group demonstrations taught 18 women to make yellow American cheese from their surplus milk to add welcome variety to the farm table.

## Marshall Field Sends Check To Henry County

(Special to Daily News)

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Jan. 5. — Brice L. Eggleston, chairman of Henry County board of supervisors, reported Saturday that the board is in receipt of a check for $225,000 from Marshall Field and Company as their part of the cost of the installation of a modern water works and sewerage disposal system for the Fieldale Sanitary District, set up sometime ago by order of the Henry County Circuit Court.

Citizens of Fieldale have pledged $75,000 towards the cost of the project, which will cost around $300,000 when completed and in operation.

The company's agreement with the county board is that the money is only to be used for the specified project, and if a contract is not let by the end of this year, the money is to be returned.

## *Office Denies Service As Agency For Wives*

(Special to Daily News)

ELIZABETH CITY, Jan. 5.—The Pasquotank County Welfare Department which handles all sorts of family adjustment cases was confronted with an unusual and difficult problem Thursday when an admirer of the fairer sex walked in and wanted to order a wife.

He was assured that this was not one of the department's duties and that if he wanted a wife he would have to look elsewhere for assistance in finding one.

**VANCE SCHOOLS REOPEN**

HENDERSON, Jan. 5.—All remaining schools of the city and county which did not resume class work last Thursday return to normal schedules Monday, including all white and Negro schools of the city and Negro schools of the county. The five white rural schools began work Thursday.

# Permanent War-Time Parity Legislation Will Be Sought

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)— Legislation to make permanent the government's war-time price support program for basic farm crops will be introduced by Senator Russell and Representative Pace, Georgia Democrats.

Announcing today their plans to sponsor a permanent price-support program, they said they also will introduce companion bills to require that farm labor costs be figured into parity prices.

The price-support program expires automatically January 1, 1949, unless extended.

The Pace-Russell bills will cover prices of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts and will provide that the government amounting to 90 per cent of the parity price of these products.

As under the war-time program, sponsored by Pace, this would assure farmers of a firm price, whatever price existed on commodity exchanges, since they could either sell on the market or obtain a 90 per cent of parity loan.

Continuation of the price-support program would carry with it compulsory acreage allotments for various crops under the Russell bills.

The Colmer post-war planning committee has recommended continuation of the price-support system, but expressed belief the government should guarantee no more than 75 per cent of parity and that acreage in excess of allotments should be allowed, provided the "excess" would not be eligible for support.

Under the parity-price formula, farmers are supposed to receive for their crops a price comparable to that which they must pay for the things they use.

The 1910-14 period is taken as a base in figuring agricultural prices and cost of products farmers must buy. If, for instance, equipment and supplies have advanced 20 per cent since the base period, a farmer is entitled to a relative boost in his cotton sales price.

The cost of farm labor is not one of the items now used in calculating parity prices. Both Pace and Russell unsuccessfully tried to get the last Congress to require inclusion of this item.

"Cost of farm labor in the base period was a relatively minor one," Pace told a reporter, adding: "But it is a major item now."

## Former Scout Leader Fills Post At Edenton

(Special to Daily News)

EDENTON, Jan. 5. — Peter A. Carlton, former Field Scout executive of the Albemarle, assumed his duties as full time secretary of the Edenton-Chowan Chamber of Commerce Friday. Carlton comes to Edenton from Elizabeth City, where he had his office in Scouting work.

William Warren, former coast guardsman stationed at the Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air Station and now a resident of Elizabeth City by choice, was selected Thursday night by the Scout Advisory Council to succeed Carlton.

**COW HAS FINE RECORD**

North Carolina Airess 1770758, a Holstein cow at State College, has a lifetime production record of 150,825 pounds of milk and 4,781 pounds of butterfat in 8 yearly milkings.

**SATISFY TASTE WHIMS**

Tempting caseroles, steaming soups, attractive salads, and unusual desserts satisfy the taste whims of all, say home economists of the Extension Service at State College.

Approximately 16,000,000 thunderstorms take place annually, 44,000 daily.


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ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
and GRAIN PRODUCTS
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January 13, 1947

Mr. Cyrus M. Johnson
North Carolina Commission on
Interracial Cooperation
336 S. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Many thanks for the figures.

I had a nice talk with your Mr. Duncan. He was most helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Statistical Article

TELEPHONE 3-1911

# North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation

336 S. SALISBURY ST.

Raleigh, N. C.

DIRECTOR
CYRUS M. JOHNSON

GENERAL OFFICERS

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
GOV. R. GREGG CHERRY
RALEIGH

STATE CHAIRMAN
REV. LEON RUSSELL
GOLDSBORO

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. C. SPAULDING
DURHAM

CHAIRMAN BOARD OF FINANCE
GURNEY P. HOOD
RALEIGH

January 8, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

It was good to see you for a few minutes the other day. I am inclosing the figures on the college students that you asked me to send.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Johnson C. Smith Univ. ----- | 276 | |
| A. & T. College ---------- | 1216 | |
| Elizabeth City S. T. C. ---- | 0 | none on |
| St. Augustine's College ---- | 78 | G.I. finances |
| Livingston College -------- | 79 | |
| North Carolina College ----- | 287 | |
| Fayetteville S. T. C. ------ | 65 | |
| Winston-Salem S. T. C. ---- | 78 | |
| Shaw Univ. ---------- | 137 | |
| Immanual Lutheran College -- | 31 | |
| Two of campus centers ------ | 57 | |
| Total | 2,304 | |

This is as of about Nov. 1946 GMB

As I understand it, these are all under the G. I. Bills. There are quite a few more veterans that are not receiving expenxes.

Sincerely,

Cyrus M. Johnson

Cyrus M. Johnson

VICE-CHAIRMEN

W. A. STANBURY
C. H. HAMLIN
DAVID D. JONES
J. W. SEABROOK
MRS. ROSE D. AGGREY
HAROLD L. TRIGG

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JOHN R. LARKINS
A. E. MANLEY
N. C. NEWBOLD
J. E. SHEPARD
E. T. THOMPSON
MRS. L. B. YANCEY

Statistical Article

# REPORT ON FARM TRAINING
## BY STATES, BRANCH No. 5 AREA

| State and Date | Public Law 16 (1) 1/ | (2) 2/ | (3) 3/ | Total | Public Law 346 (1) 1/ | (2) 2/ | (3) 3/ | Total | P L 16 & P L 346 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 31, 1947 | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 307 | 10 | 35 | 352 | 3459 | 0 | 64 | 3523 | 3875 |
| Florida | 205 | 7 | 32 | 244 | 1517 | 19 | 208 | 1744 | 1988 |
| Georgia | 348 | 1 | 15 | 364 | 2954 | 8 | 257 | 3219 | 3583 |
| South Carolina | 141 | 00 | 0 | 141 | 3012 | 8 | 0 | 3020 | 3161 |
| Tennessee | 377 | 0 | 4 | 381 | 7344 | 30 | 45 | 7419 | 7800 |
| Branch 5 Total | 1378 | 18 | 86 | 1482 | 18286 | 65 | 547 | 18925 | 20407 |
| March 31, 1947 (Estimate) | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 500 | 15 | 50 | 565 | 6400 | 0 | 100 | 6500 | 7065 |
| Florida | 301 | 28 | 44 | 373 | 3312 | 218 | 395 | 3925 | 4298 |
| Georgia | 537 | 3 | 32 | 572 | 4021 | 13 | 340 | 4374 | 4946 |
| South Carolina | 175 | 2 | 0 | 177 | 3512 | 12 | 0 | 3524 | 3701 |
| Tennessee | 475 | 2 | 6 | 483 | 9500 | 40 | 55 | 9595 | 10078 |
| Branch 5 Total | 1988 | 50 | 132 | 2170 | 26745 | 283 | 890 | 27918 | 30088 |

1/ (1) Enrolled with educational institutions for institutional on farm training, self proprietorship.

2/ (2) Enrolled with educational institutions for institutional on farm training, employer trainer.

3/ (3) Enrolled with employer trainer for regular on the job training on farm.

For Immediate Release
January 22, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

# MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN MISSISSIPPI INCREASES DURING NOVEMBER

## NOVEMBER TOTAL 10 PERCENT ABOVE THAT OF A YEAR AGO

Employment in Mississippi's industrial plants showed a substantial increase between October 15 and November 15. The rise during this period amounted to 3,200 workers and reflects the end of a two month period of relative inactivity in Mississippi industrial employment. According to the latest estimates there were 90,500 persons on Mississippi factory payrolls on November 15, which represents an increase of 8,500 workers, or 10.4 percent, over the November 1945 total. Moreover, during this twelve month period, employment in the "heavy" goods industries advanced 11.9 percent and the "consumer" goods industries rose 8.3 percent.

The rise during the current 30-day period was shared by all major industries except the transportation equipment industry which had a slight decline of 100 employees. The largest of the increases occurred in the lumber industry which added 1,600 employees to return to a level of 33,300, only 100 workers below the August 1946 post-war high. Since logging and sawmill operations were restricted during September and October by unfavorable weather and priority controls, the current rise is a reflection of a change in operating conditions and the easing of price controls on building materials. The furniture and finished lumber industry, closely allied to lumber, registered the next largest gain with the addition of 600 workers. In this industry the rise resulted from increased activity in wood preserving and in wooden box manufacturing. Seasonal expansion in the food processing and chemical industries accounted for the greater part of the remainder of the rise in manufacturing employment; each added 400 work-

ers between mid-October and mid-November. The increase in food processing employment was attributed to the normal acceleration of work in seafood canneries at this time of the year. The chemical expansion was attributed largely to continued activity in cottonseed oil processing mills. There were minor additions of 100 workers each in the stone, clay and glass industry, the apparel industry and the miscellaneous "consumer" goods group, while textiles and the miscellaneous durables each added less than 50 persons.

The table below summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in Mississippi for November 1946, October 1946 and November 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MISSISSIPPI 1/

| Industry Groups | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Net Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Nov.'45 To Nov.'46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands of employees) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING | 90.5 | 87.3 | 82.0 | + 3.2 | + 3.7 | + 10.4 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 52.5 | 50.3 | 46.9 | + 2.2 | + 4.4 | + 11.9 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 38.0 | 37.0 | 35.1 | + 1.0 | + 2.7 | + 8.3 |
| Durable Goods | | | | | | |
| Lumber & Timber Basic Products | 33.3 | 31.7 | 28.2 | + 1.6 | + 5.0 | + 18.1 |
| Logging Camps & Sawmills | 23.8 | 22.6 | 21.9 | + 1.2 | + 5.3 | + 8.7 |
| Transportation Equipment | 5.4 | 5.5 | 7.1 | -.1 | -1.8 | -23.9 |
| Furniture & Finished Lmbr.Prods. | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | + .6 | +10.2 | + 22.6 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Prods. | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | + .1 | + 3.1 | + 6.5 |
| Other Durable Goods 2/ | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | -- | -- | + 25.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | | | | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 | -- | -- | + 27.1 |
| Apparel & Other Finished Prods. | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.4 | + .1 | + .9 | -5.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.1 | + .4 | + 4.0 | + 13.2 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | + .4 | + 7.8 | + 3.8 |
| Other Nondurable Goods 3/ | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | + .1 | + 1.9 | + 17.8 |

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes iron and steel; electrical machinery; machinery except electrical; automobiles; and nonferrous metals.

3/ Includes leather; tobacco; paper & allied products; printing & Publishing; petroleum & coal; rubber products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS AND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE
PER VETERAN INCLUDED IN FINDING OF NEED FOR COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES FOR WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS

| States | Veteran Enrollment | | | Finding of Need (Square Feet) | | | Square Feet per Veteran | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Negro | Total | White | Negro | Total | White | Negro |
| Alabama | 15,655 | 13,991 | 1,664 | 435,417 | 364,117 | 71,300 | 27.8 | 26.0 | 42.8 |
| Arkansas | 8,680 | 7,591 | 1,089 | 272,250 | 227,300 | 44,950 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 41.3 |
| Delaware | 1,344 | 1,200 | 144 | 29,200 | 19,000 | 10,200 | 21.7 | 15.8 | 70.8 |
| District of Columbia | 4,964 | 2,761 | 2,203 | 131,600 | 83,600 | 48,000 | 26.5 | 30.3 | 21.8 |
| Florida | 15,236 | 14,466 | 770 | 534,334 | 509,274 | 25,060 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 32.5 |
| Georgia | 12,895 | 11,126 | 1,769 | 372,350 | 265,850 | 106,500 | 28.9 | 23.9 | 60.2 |
| Kentucky | 15,640 | 15,390 | 250 | 109,590 | 96,190 | 13,400 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Louisiana | 16,685 | 14,755 | 1,930 | 318,020 | 215,080 | 102,940 | 19.1 | 14.6 | 53.3 |
| Maryland | 8,639 | 8,212 | 427 | 121,419 | 102,119 | 19,300 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 45.2 |
| Mississippi | 6,412 | 5,832 | 580 | 1,064,700 | 1,018,700 | 46,000 | 166.0 | 174.7 | 79.3 |
| Missouri | 19,052 | 18,712 | 340 | 216,620 | 206,020 | 10,600 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 31.2 |
| North Carolina | 11,520 | 7,079 | 4,441 | 385,476 | 264,660 | 120,816 | 33.5 | 37.4 | 27.2 |
| Oklahoma | 21,015 | 20,415 | 600 | 302,494 | 282,494 | 20,000 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 33.3 |
| South Carolina | 6,807 | 6,163 | 644 | 226,920 | 182,520 | 44,400 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 68.9 |
| Tennessee | 11,795 | 10,925 | 870 | 171,100 | 150,600 | 20,500 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 23.6 |
| Texas | 47,156 | 45,190 | 1,966 | 1,378,456 | 1,304,336 | 74,120 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 37.7 |
| Virginia | 11,726 | 10,718 | 1,008 | 83,250 | 59,500 | 23,750 | 7.1 | 5.6 | 23.6 |
| W. Virginia | 9,334 | 9,334 | - | 139,700 | 139,700 | - | 15.0 | 15.0 | - |
| All States | 244,555 | 223,860 | 20,695 | 6,292,896 | 5,491,060 | 801,836 | 25.7 | 24.5 | 38.7 |

U.S. Office of Education
Veterans' Educational Facilities Program
January 23, 1947

DISTRIBUTION AND PER CENT OF
INSTITUTIONS SERVICED

| States | Institutions Eligible | | | Institutions Serviced | | | Per cent of Institutions serviced | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Negro | Total | White | Negro | Total | White | Negro |
| Alabama | 23 | 16 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 69.6 | 81.3 | 42.9 |
| Arkansas | 23 | 18 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 69.6 | 77.8 | 40.0 |
| Delaware | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 75.0 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| District of Columbia | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Florida | 18 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 44.4 | 42.9 | 50.0 |
| Georgia | 37 | 27 | 10 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 67.6 | 66.7 | 70.0 |
| Kentucky | 26 | 24 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 34.6 | 33.3 | 50.0 |
| Louisiana | 22 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 5 | 77.3 | 75.0 | 83.3 |
| Maryland | 14 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 64.3 | 63.6 | 66.7 |
| Mississippi | 23 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 69.6 | 84.6 | 50.0 |
| Missouri | 25 | 23 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 60.0 | 60.9 | 50.0 |
| N. Carolina | 32 | 23 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 37.5 | 43.5 | 22.2 |
| Oklahoma | 28 | 27 | 1 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 75.0 | 74.1 | 100.0 |
| S. Carolina | 26 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 38.5 | 57.1 | 16.7 |
| Tennessee | 42 | 35 | 7 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 54.8 | 62.9 | 14.3 |
| Texas | 79 | 67 | 12 | 64 | 59 | 5 | 81.0 | 88.1 | 41.7 |
| Virginia | 19 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 42.1 | 50.0 | 28.6 |
| W. Virginia | 17 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 52.9 | 64.3 | - |
| All States | 464 | 361 | 103 | 284 | 241 | 43 | 61.2 | 66.8 | 41.7 |

U.S. Office of Education
Veterans' Educational Facilities Program
January 23, 1947

For Immediate Release
January 24, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Atlanta, Georgia

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA CONTINUES TO RISE

Employment in South Carolina's factories increased by 3,400 workers between October 15 and November 15 to continue the general upward trend in employment which, with the exception of the 30-day period ending September 15, has been uninterrupted since October 1945. According to the latest employment estimates released today, there were 186,700 persons employed in South Carolina industrial plants on November 15, which is 10.8 percent more than were working on this date last year, and is a higher level than at any time since December 1943. The importance of two industries, textiles and lumber, in South Carolina's industrial pattern is forcibly pointed out in the current period since these two industries account for 88 percent of the rise.

The lumber industry had the largest of the two outstanding increases between mid-October and mid-November with 1,600 new hirings. This industry, with few exceptions, has been increasing its employment since V-J Day, and the November 15 total (22,500 workers) is the highest attained since April 1943. The textile industry accounted for nearly all of the remainder of the rise with an increase of 1,400 persons. The current hirings brings the industry's total to 124,900 employees, which is some 10,000 more than on this date in 1945. In addition to these substantial increases the chemical industry added 200 persons and the apparel and paper industries each hired 100 new workers.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in South Carolina manufacturing industries for November 1946, October 1946 and November 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

| Industry Groups | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1946 | Net Change From Oct.'46 to Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Oct.'46 to Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Nov.'45 to Nov.'46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands of employees) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING | 186.7 | 183.3 | 168.5 | +3.4 | +1.9 | +10.8 |
| Durable Goods | 33.5 | 31.9 | 29.2 | +1.6 | +5.0 | +14.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 153.2 | 151.4 | 139.3 | +1.8 | +1.2 | +10.0 |
| Durable Goods | | | | | | |
| Lumber & Timber Basic Prods. | 22.5 | 20.9 | 18.5 | +1.6 | +7.7 | +21.6 |
| Logging Camps & Sawmills | 19.3 | 17.8 | 16.0 | +1.5 | +8.4 | +20.6 |
| Furniture & Finished Lmbr. Prods. | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.2 | -- | -- | + 9.6 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Prods. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | -- | -- | +18.2 |
| Other Durable Goods 2/ | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | -- | -- | -18.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | | | | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 124.9 | 123.5 | 114.2 | +1.4 | +1.1 | + 9.4 |
| Cotton Textile Mills | 103.4 | 102.1 | 94.1 | +1.3 | +1.3 | + 9.9 |
| Rayon & Silk Textile Mills | 12.6 | 12.5 | 11.9 | + .1 | + .8 | + 5.9 |
| Finishing, Sponging & Coating | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 | -- | -- | + 6.2 |
| Apparel & Other Finished Prods. | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | +.1 | +1.6 | + 4.9 |
| Food & Kindred Prods. | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | -- | -- | -.2.7 |
| Paper & Allied Prods. | 6.6 | 6.5 | 4.9 | + .1 | +1.5 | +34.7 |
| Chemicals & Allied Prods. | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | + .2 | +5.6 | - 5.0 |
| Other Nondurable Goods 3/ | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 | -- | -- | +57.1 |

* Revised.

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes Iron and Steel; electrical machinery; machinery except electrical; transportation equipment (except autos.); automobiles and automotive equipment; and nonferrous metals and their products.

3/ Includes leather and leather products; tobacco manufacturers; printing and publishing and allied industries; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

these relatively large employment accessions, there were small increases in a number of the other major industries which ranged from a 300 worker rise in the furniture industry to a 100 addition in the machinery industry.

These increases were partially offset by employment declines in four major industries. The largest of these, a 500 worker loss, occurred in the lumber industry where the reduction was about equally divided between sawmills and planing mills. A loss of 300 workers each occurred in the transportation equipment and apparel industries, while the paper industry released 200 workers. The reduction in the transportation equipment industry reflects a slowing of work at ship repair yards, while the loss in the apparel industry reflects cut-backs as a result of material shortages in plants manufacturing men's and boy's clothing, and an easing of demand for production of one specialized garment plant.

Estimated contract construction employment declined by 600 persons between October 15 and November 15. On the latter date 25,200 workers were employed as against 25,800 the preceding month. A small increase of less than 100 workers in general building construction was more than offset by decreases of 300 persons in heavy engineering work, and 400 workers employed by special trade contractors.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries and contract construction in Georgia for November 1946, October 1946 and November 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GEORGIA 1/

| Industry Groups | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Net Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Nov.'45 To Nov.'46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (In thousands of employees) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING | 265.7 | 263.9 | 243.4 | + 1.8 | + .7 | + 9.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 72.9 | 73.2 | 71.4 | -.3 | -.4 | + 2.1 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 192.8 | 190.7 | 172.0 | + 2.1 | +1.1 | +12.1 |
| Durable Goods | | | | | | |
| Iron & Steel & Their Products | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | -- | -- | +13.2 |
| Machinery (Except electrical) | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | + .1 | + 1.7 | +13.0 |
| Transportation Equipment | 4.0 | 4.3 | 12.1 | -.3 | -7.0 | - 66.9 |
| Automobile & Automotive Equipment | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | -- | -- | +42.9 |
| Lumber & Timber Basic Prods. | 35.3 | 35.8 | 31.3 | -.5 | -1.4 | +12.8 |
| Logging Camps & Sawmills | 29.3 | 29.6 | 26.0 | -.3 | -1.0 | +12.7 |
| Furniture & Finished Lmbr.Prods. | 12.2 | 11.9 | 10.2 | +.3 | +2.5 | +19.6 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Prods. | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.8 | -- | -- | +18.8 |
| Other Durable Goods 2/ | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | +.1 | +4.5 | +35.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | | | | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 107.8 | 106.9 | 97.3 | +.9 | + .8 | +10.8 |
| Cotton Textile Mills | 86.8 | 86.0 | 78.9 | +.8 | + .9 | +10.0 |
| Knitting Mills | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.4 | +.2 | +2.0 | +19.0 |
| Apparel & Other Finished Products | 22.9 | 23.2 | 20.1 | -.3 | -1.3 | +13.9 |
| Men's and Boy's Clothing | 11.7 | 11.8 | 10.9 | -.1 | - .8 | + 7.3 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | -- | -- | +10.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 28.0 | 27.2 | 25.0 | + .8 | +2.9 | +12.0 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | -.2 | -2.6 | + 8.8 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Prods. | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.8 | + .2 | + 3.0 | +17.2 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.5 | + .2 | + 1.7 | + 7.0 |
| Fertilizers | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | -- | -- | + 5.9 |
| Other Nondurable Goods 3/ | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | + .5 | + 12.8 | + 69.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 25.2 | 25.8 | 18.1 | -.6 | -2.5 | + 38.8 |

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the period nearest the fifteenth of the month.

2/ Includes electrical machinery; nonferrous metals and their products.

3/ Includes products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; tobacco manufactures; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

For Immediate Release
January 21, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT SHOWS INCREASE IN PAST YEAR

Construction employment in Alabama at the middle of November was estimated at 20,600 persons, an increase of 69.9 percent over the 12,100 employed a year ago, according to the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations. This information was taken from a new series of monthly employment estimates for the contract construction industry in Alabama prepared in cooperation with the Atlanta Regional Office of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Analysis of the figures indicates that the trend of construction employment continued steadily upward throughout 1946 from January until September when 21,900 persons were employed. In the two months following, the usual seasonal decline became effective, resulting in a reduction of 1,300 persons. The average estimated monthly employment for the first eleven months of 1946 was 4,000 persons more than that for the corresponding period of 1945.

Within the industry the greatest increase occurred in general building contracting where employment rose 88 percent from 5,100 in November 1945 to 9,600 in the current month. Employment in heavy engineering rose 77.6 percent, from 3,100 to 5,500, within the same period. The smallest increase, 40.2 percent, took place among the specialized trade contractors, such as, plumbers, electricians, and painters, who employed 5,500 persons in November 1946 as against 4,000 one year earlier.

Increased employment in 1946 is the result of accumulated need for housing, commercial and industrial buildings, highways, bridges, and

other construction work, which could not be met during the war years because of military and defense plant needs and restrictions placed on construction work not essential to the war effort.

The table below shows the estimated total employment month by month for the contract construction industry in Alabama for the period January 1943 through November 1946.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

January 1943 - November 1946 1/
( In thousands )

| MONTH | TOTAL EMPLOYEES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 |
| January | 11.6 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 37.3 |
| February | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 35.4 |
| March | 13.0 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 32.1 |
| April | 16.1 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 29.8 |
| May | 17.1 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 28.2 |
| June | 19.4 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 27.6 |
| July | 20.3 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 24.6 |
| August | 21.6 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 20.6 |
| September | 21.9 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 19.2 |
| October | 21.1 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 17.6 |
| November | 20.6 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 16.6 |
| December | | 11.5 | 10.6 | 15.6 |

1/ Estimates include all full and part time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month by general and special trade contractors. Proprietors, self-employed, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

For Immediate Release
January 22, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

# ALABAMA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

## NOVEMBER 1946 LEVEL 14.5 PERCENT ABOVE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR

Employment in the industrial plants of Alabama increased by 6,400 workers between mid-October and mid-November to continue the upward trend which began in May. The November 15 level of 221,600 marks the first time in which employment has been above that of V-J Day, when 221,200 persons were employed. During the current 30-day period the greater part of the rise occurred in the "heavy" goods industries, which added 4,500 workers as compared with an increase of 1,900 employees in the "consumer" goods industries.

The lumber industry, exceeded only by the textile industry in number of workers, had the largest employment gain between October 15 and November 15, with a net hiring of 3,200 workers. The current rise continues the general upward employment trend in this industry since the first of 1946. Moreover, the current level of 49,900 persons is higher than the war-time peak reached in the summer of 1942. The second outstanding employment increase during the current period was the addition of 1,300 workers in the food processing industry. This brings the industry's employment to 14,500, a higher level than any reached during recent years and reflects an acceleration of work at meat packing and seafood canning plants. Another large gain during the current 30-day period occurred in the transportation equipment industry which added 900 persons to its payrolls to reach a total of 7,500.

Of the remaining major industries, steel plants and textile mills each increased employment by 400 workers, and other durable goods, prima-

rily machinery and nonferrous metals, added 300 employees. Present employment in textile mills stands at 53,800 persons, the largest number working in this industry since April 1944. In addition to these substantial increases, the paper, printing, and chemical industries each added 100 workers.

The only major industries registering declines between mid-October and mid-November were the furniture industry, with an employment reduction of 300 workers, and the miscellaneous "consumer" goods group, with a loss of 100 employees.

The table on the following page summarizes employment changes in manufacturing industries in Alabama for November 1946, October 1946 and November 1945.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN ALABAMA 1/

| Industry Groups | Nov. 1946 | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Net Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Oct.'46 To Nov.'46 | Percent Change From Nov.'45 To Nov.'46 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ( In thousands of employees ) | | | | | |
| ALL MANUFACTURING | 221.6 | 215.2 | 193.5 | + 6.4 | + 3.0 | + 14.5 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 124.3 | 119.8 | 102.6 | + 4.5 | + 3.8 | + 21.2 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 97.3 | 95.4 | 90.9 | + 1.9 | + 2.0 | + 7.0 |
| Durable Goods | | | | | | |
| Iron & Steel & Their Products | 43.3 | 42.9 | 34.8 | + .4 | + .9 | + 24.4 |
| Transportation Equipment | 7.5 | 6.6 | 12.3 | + .9 | + 13.6 | -39.0 |
| Lumber & Timber Basic Products | 49.9 | 46.7 | 39.8 | + 3.2 | + 6.9 | + 25.4 |
| Furniture & Finished Lmbr.Prods. | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 | -.3 | + -5.2 | + 27.9 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Products | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 | -- | -- | + 23.8 |
| Other Durable Goods 2/ | 12.9 | 12.6 | 7.2 | + .3 | + 2.4 | + 79.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | | | | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 53.8 | 53.4 | 49.6 | + .4 | + .7 | + 8.5 |
| Cotton Textiles | 44.2 | 43.9 | 41.6 | + .3 | + .7 | + 6.3 |
| Apparel & Other Finished Prods. | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | -- | -- | -10.0 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 14.5 | 13.2 | 13.3 | + 1.3 | + 9.8 | + 9.0 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.6 | + .1 | + 1.9 | + 19.6 |
| Printing, Publishing & Allied Prods | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | + .1 | + 3.0 | + 17.2 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.4 | + .1 | + 1.8 | -10.9 |
| Products of Petroleum & Coal | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | -- | -- | + 26.1 |
| Other Nondurable Goods 3/ | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.8 | -.1 | -1.6 | + 5.2 |

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

2/ Includes electrical machinery; machinery except electrical; automobiles ; and nonferrous metals.

3/ Includes leather; tobacco; rubber products; and miscellaneous industries.

For Immediate Release
January 23, 1947

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Atlanta, Georgia

# SLIGHT INCREASE IN GEORGIA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT DURING NOVEMBER

## CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION DECLINES SLIGHTLY

Manufacturing establishments in Georgia increased their employment slightly between October 15 and November 15, with net hirings amounting to 1,800 workers. According to the latest employment estimates released today by Harris P. Dawson, Jr., Regional Director of the Atlanta office of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 265,700 workers on Georgia's industrial payrolls on November 15 as compared to 263,900 on October 15, and 243,400 on November 15 of last year. Mr. Dawson pointed out that the current level is over 9 percent above that of November a year ago, and the highest level since V-J Day. As was true in the previous 30-day period, between mid-October and mid-November, the greater part of the changes occurred in the "consumer" goods industries with textiles and food processing showing the largest increases.

The textile industry, continuing a general upward trend which began last April, added 900 employees during this period, the largest addition of any single industry. The rise in textile employment was closely followed by an increase of 800 workers in the food processing industry which reflects a contra-seasonal rise as a result of an increase in activity at meatpacking plants, and confectioneries. The increased activity in these two phases of the industry more than offset the normal decline in canning activities.

The next largest increase occurred in miscellaneous "consumer" goods industries which had 500 new hirings. The rise in this group reflects the settlement of a labor-management dispute in one plant. In addition to

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
BATON ROUGE

# LOUISIANA LABOR MARKET

Louisiana State Employment Service Affiliated with U. S. Employment Service

H. B. Turcan, Administrator | P. O. Box 4094, Capitol Station | Vol. II, No. 1, January, 1947

## Louisiana State Employment Service Operations 1946

### Employment Service Offices Expanded

Due to the greatly accelerated program of demobilization of the armed forces and also to the increased responsibilities assumed under the G. I. Bill, the number of local offices of the Louisiana State Employment Service was increased from 16 to 26 and itinerant points from 60 to 103. These Employment Service itinerant points included 16 full time Unemployment Compensation offices.

### Local Office Traffic Increased

During 1946, 784,512 reception contacts were made at the local offices and itinerant points of the Louisiana State Employment Service. These reception contacts included original visits and revisits for some type of assistance or service, either to apply for a job or to request information of some character.
This figure represents an increase of 32.4% from the total traffic figure of 592,460 in 1945.

### Total of Veteran & Non-Veteran Applications Increased

177,840 applications for work were completed, of which total 90,893 were veterans and 9,151 were handicapped applicants.
This is an increase of 150.5% in total applications from the 1945 figure of 71,004. While veteran applications have been declining rapidly each month from a high of 14,529 in January, the 1946 total shows an increase of 135.5% from that of 1945, 38,591.

### Service to Employers

In order to acquaint employers with the various types of service available to them through the local employment offices, to ascertain their labor needs, and advise them regarding the availability of specific types of workers 27,300 visits were made to establishments during the year.

A total of 86,900 job openings was received from employers during the same period.
From the applicants in the local office files who were looking for work and were qualified to meet the employers' order specifications 122,493 were referred to employers.
Of the total referred 54,468 were veterans and 4,188 were handicapped.

### Heavy Increase in Veterans Placed in Jobs

Of the total placed on jobs 24,213 were veterans, and 2,193 were handicapped. This was a 37.5% increase in veteran placements over the 1945 figure of 17,608. Veteran Placements in 1946 represented 42.4% of total placements, as compared to 1945 when they were only 16%.

## Additional Service Provided Veterans and Handicapped

A total of 30,057 individuals called at the local offices of the Louisiana State Employment Service and requested special information or assistance. 21,308 of this group were veterans who were referred to other agencies both State and Federal set up to provide the special types of assistance needed.

These veterans were directed to the Veterans Administration, Apprentice Training Service, State Vocational Rehabilitation Division, State Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Federal Housing Authority and other agencies as well as to educational institutions.

Due to the fact that a large percentage of the veterans returning had little or no work experience before entering the armed forces and also because the experience gained while in the service was sometimes difficult to tie in with civilian occupations, a special counseling service was provided.

During the year 7,384 veterans, and 2,199 handicapped applicants were counseled.

In addition to the veterans, counseling was provided to 1,468 non-veterans.

This group included new entrants into the labor market, and many former warworkers both male and female, whose only skills were acquired during the war period and were not in demand in the post-war labor market.

## Distribution of Total Placements

The attached charts covering breakdown of placements on jobs, show that there was a very good distribution of these placements in those industries which include the major portion of non-agricultural employment in Louisiana.

### Total Placements — 1946

| Industry | Percent |
|---|---|
| Manufacturing | 27.8 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade | 20.8 |
| Construction | 16.2 |
| Service (except Pvt. Household) | 11.4 |
| Government Establishments | 7.0 |
| Balance of Industries | 16.8 |
| | 100.0 |

### Total Manufacturing Placements 1946

| Type of Mfg. | Percent |
|---|---|
| Food & Kindred Products | 14.7 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 13.7 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 6.6 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 9.3 |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Prods. | 4.7 |
| Ship & Boat Bldg. & Repair | 24.0 |
| Chemical & Allied Prods. | 7.9 |
| Misc. Mfging. (balance) | 19.1 |
| | 100.0 |

## Veterans Housing Program Assisted

The Veterans Emergency Housing Program was materially assisted during the year through 9,217 placements made in the Construction Industry Group. 15.5% of these placements were skilled workers, 6.7% Semi-Skilled, 73.8% Unskilled and 4.0% were in Professional, Managerial and Clerical work. To further assist the various agencies and housing committees concerned with this program, monthly Reports on Construction were compiled in the six principal Labor Market Areas of the State and copies were furnished these interested agencies and committees for their information.

## Extensive Labor Market Information Provided

Each month during 1946, Labor Market information was also compiled by the six principal Labor Market Areas in Louisiana.

This information was issued in two ways, first as a bi-monthly, confidential Labor Market Developments Report for within the Agency use and second as a monthly Area Labor Market Report for Community Distribution. In addition to all of these releases a State Labor Market Report for Community Distribution was issued each month by the State Office. This report summarized labor market conditions through out the State and presented a brief of major developments together with a forecast of Labor demand.

## Major Activities
## 1946

| Activity | Total | Veteran | Handicapped |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reception Contacts | 784,512 | —— | —— |
| Applications for work | 177,840 | 90,893 | 9,151 |
| Referred to openings | 122,493 | 54,468 | 4,188 |
| Placed in jobs | 57,074 | 24,213 | 2,193 |
| Counseled | 8,852 | 7,384 | 2,199 |
| Employer visits | 27,300 | —— | —— |
| Job openings received | 86,900 | —— | —— |
| Directed to other agencies | 30,057 | 21,308 | —— |

## Total Placement Breakdown
## 1946

| Major Occupational Groups | | Types | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Professional and Managerial | 743 | Short-time | 3,784 |
| Clerical and Sales | 7,711 | Women | 14,323 |
| Service | 13,054 | Non-White | 32,236 |
| Skilled | 4,566 | Veteran | 24,213 |
| Semi-skilled | 4,784 | Handicapped | 2,193 |
| Unskilled | 26,099 | | |

Total Placements 57,074

## Total Placement Breakdown
## 1946
## Major Industry Groups

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mining | 660 | Finance, Insurance & Real Est. | 849 |
| Construction | 9,217 | Service (except pvt. household) | 6,490 |
| Manufacturing | 15,885 | Private Household | 5,142 |
| Inter-State Railroads | 384 | Government | 4,044 |
| Other Public Utilities | 2,314 | Miscellaneous | 221 |
| Wholesale & Retail | 11,868 | | |

Total Placements 57,074

## Manufacturing Placement Breakdown
## 1946
## Type of Manufacturing

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food & Kindred Products | 2,338 | Prod. of Petroleum & Coal | 307 |
| Textile Products | 111 | Stone, Clay & Glass Prod. | 745 |
| Apparel & Related Products | 413 | Iron & Steel Products | 594 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 2,170 | Ship & Boat Bldg. & Repair | 3,823 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 1,052 | Non-Ferrous Metal Prod. | 187 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 1,485 | Electrical Machinery | 60 |
| Printing & Publishing | 215 | Other Machinery | 503 |
| Chemical & Allied Products | 1,249 | Auto & Auto Equipment | 95 |
| | | Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 148 |

Total Manufacturing Placements 15,885

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# North Carolina Labor and Industry

*Monthly Bulletin of the* DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FORREST H. SHUFORD, *Commissioner*

VOL. XIV RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1947 No. 1

## 1946 IN REVIEW

The year 1946 has been a period of reconversion from an economy geared to war to an economy of peace. Many signs indicate that reconversion is not yet complete. Political and economic groups show new alignments of power. Tensions built up during nearly four years of war are slow in being dissipated.

The Department of Labor has attempted to move with the times. Uppermost in our policies has been the idea of production. Everybody recognizes that a return to peace on the domestic front depends upon a high and continuing level of production.

*Labor Relations*—North Carolina has been remarkably free of the prolonged controversies between labor and management which have afflicted some sections of the country. We have indeed had a few strikes, but not more than three of them have resulted in any significant loss of production. Many differences between labor and management have been settled amicably without resort to the strike. During the last 12 months the Conciliation Service has been in touch with a total of 103 situations in which a controversy, or the threat of a strike, existed. Twenty labor-management disputes were settled by arbitration at the combined request of employers and employees, using the services of the arbitrators appointed by the Commissioner of Labor under authority of the Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945.

*Safety*—Collaborating with plant safety engineers, Labor Department inspectors have developed a State-wide industrial safety program. Forty manufacturing plants have qualified for recognition under this program by reducing their accident rates 40 per cent or more during a six-month period. They will be awarded a "Certificate of Safety Achievement" signed by the Commissioner of Labor and the Secretary of Labor of the United States.

*Inspections*—A total of 9,077 industrial establishments employing 321,000 workers—almost half of the State's working non-agricultural population—were inspected by the Division of Standards and Inspections during the past 12 months. These inspections resulted in the discovery and correction of 16,524 violations of the labor laws and safety and health regulations.

A total of 921 establishments were inspected under the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Minimum wage and overtime violations discovered in these inspections resulted in the payment of $198,180 in back wages to 6,300 workers by 451 establishments.

The single Labor Department elevator inspector made 358 inspections, 177 safety tests, 74 compliance inspections; condemned 23 unsafe elevators, held 144 conferences, and approved permits for 263 new elevator installations during the past 12 months. The Boiler Bureau issued 3,151 operating certificates for boilers.

*Apprenticeship*—The Division of Apprenticeship Training continued to work with some 350 apprentice training programs which have been established throughout the State, under which over 600 apprentices are receiving a thorough training in various skilled trades. The number of training programs in operation now is four times as large as it was a year ago, and the number of apprentices enrolled is about three times as great.

*Statistics*—The Division of Statistics continued to collect and collate important information about employment, pay rolls, average earnings, and hours worked. The monthly sample of industries reporting has been expanded from 1,982 firms with 244,316 employees a year ago to 2,184 firms with over 300,000 employees now. Also developed during the year was an entirely new monthly analysis of industrial employment, which furnishes estimates of total employment in each leading industry group.

*Building*—The Division of Statistics also continued to collect data on building in 26 cities of over 10,000 population and about 70 smaller municipalities. Combined reports of the 26 cities for the last 12 months show that 5,088 permits were issued for buildings estimated to cost $47,963,129. Of this sum, $21,271,278 went for new residential construction, providing housing for 5,330 families. The sum of $20,674,029 went for construction of new nonresidential buildings, mostly for business purposes. Alterations and repairs of all types amounted to $6,017,822.

*Child Labor*—Departmental personnel reviewed 35,602 employment certificates which were issued to minors under 18 years of age during the past 12 months. This compares with 59,307 employment certificates issued during the previous 12-month period.

*Deaf Workers*—Industrial and other gainful employment was found for 23 deaf workers by the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf during the year. The bureau reports that most deaf workers are sticking to their jobs. Finding new employment opportunities for others registered with the bureau has involved much contact work with prospective employers.

## SAFETY AWARDS

### Furniture and Cotton Mills First to Be Honored in Presentation Ceremonies

Orange Furniture Craftsmen, a subsidiary of the White Furniture Company of Mebane, was the first manufacturing plant to be honored by presentation of a Certificate of Safety Achievement under the Manpower Conservation Program of the Department of Labor.

The certificate was presented to company officials in ceremonies held at the Hillsboro High School on December 17. Some 400 local citizens, plant employees and officials, and State officials attended the event.

In presenting the safety award to Mr. J. Sam White, president of the White Furniture Company, and Mr. Joe P. Privett, plant superintendent, Commissioner of Labor Forrest H. Shuford commended the employees and management for rolling up an "outstanding record in the field of industrial safety."

"Small plants ordinarily show higher accident rates than do larger concerns," the Commissioner said. "That is all the more reason why we are proud of the record made by Orange Furniture Craftsmen. Through their co-operative efforts to reduce the industrial accident toll, the management and employees of this plant made a perfect record of no lost-time accidents during both the first six months of 1945 and the first six months of 1946."

Mr. Shuford explained that the Manpower Conservation Program being carried on by the Department of Labor is a continuation on a permanent, statewide basis of the wartime activities of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries.

"During the war, it was necessary to conserve manpower for production in order to assure our victory," he said. "Production is now essential to a high standard of living. A successful program of accident prevention now will save life and limb for the worker, and will prevent economic losses to both employees and management."

#### GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Governor R. Gregg Cherry, who was present as a special guest speaker at the meeting, pointed out that the trend toward centralization of industry is now in reverse and that "a great reshuffling of plants and a considerable shift in population" will be the result of this trend.

"This change is inevitable because the system that existed in America before the

(Continued on page four)

NORTH CAROLINA
**Labor and Industry**
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FORREST H. SHUFORD
*Commissioner of Labor*
ALMON BARBOUR, *Editor*

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## Women in Industry

Women comprised 40 per cent of the wage earners in 1,353 manufacturing plants in North Carolina during November —a slight increase over the 39.7 per cent in October.

There were 103,266 women among a total of 258,403 wage earners employed by the reporting establishments.

Percentages of women employees by geographic areas was as follows: Coastal plain, 32.3; piedmont, 42.3; mountain area, 32.7.

# Building Activity--November, 1946

## Both Residential and Nonresidential Building Show Drop From Oct.

Despite continued strong building activity during November in the 26 North Carolina cities of over 10,000 population and in some 50 smaller municipalities, estimated building expenditures declined by approximately $2,000,000 during the month compared with the October figure.

The October figure was unusually high because of issuance of permits for railway shop facilities in Spencer costing over $1,000,000; for a $400,000 veterans housing project in Burlington; and for a $235,000 school building in Kinston.

Permits were issued for construction of 458 houses during November, at a total estimated cost of $2,121,105. A total of 298 permits were issued for additions, alterations and repairs to existing dwellings, with estimated cost of $143,961.

A total of 225 permits were issued for nonresidential buildings to cost an estimated $1,089,832. Permits for nonresidential additions, alterations and repairs numbered 101 and amounted to $214,505.

The housing facilities authorized for construction during November included 448 one-family dwellings, nine duplexes, and one apartment building. Average estimated cost of a one-family dwelling given by prospective builders was slightly over $4,600.

Nonresidential buildings authorized for construction included 74 stores, 29 factories and workshops, 16 commercial garages, 57 private garages, eight office and institutional buildings, and five public utility buildings, as well as numerous smaller structures of less value.

## Type of Nov. Building Construction in 26 Reporting Cities

| *Type of Building* | *Buildings for Which Permits Were Issued* No. | Cost |
|---|---|---|
| NEW HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS: | | |
| One-family dwellings | 365 | $1,756,680 |
| Two-family dwellings | 3 | 22,000 |
| Three- and four-family dwellings, having common facilities such as common entrance, heating, etc. | 1 | 12,900 |
| TOTAL | 369 | $1,791,580 |
| NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS: | | |
| Amusement and recreation places | 1 | $ 1,700 |
| Churches | 6 | 36,000 |
| Factories, bakeries, ice plants, and other workshops | 26 | 118,250 |
| Garages, commercial | 10 | 57,250 |
| Garages, private (when separate from dwelling) | 49 | 17,000 |
| Gasoline and service stations | 2 | 3,300 |
| Institutional buildings | 1 | 20,000 |
| Office buildings, including banks | 5 | 11,300 |
| Public works and utilities | 2 | 330,000 |
| Sheds, poultry houses, contractors' temporary offices, stables, barns, etc. | 4 | 2,715 |
| Stores and other mercantile bldgs. | 49 | 114,777 |
| All other nonresidential | 8 | 1,750 |
| TOTAL | 163 | $ 714,042 |
| ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS: | | |
| Housekeeping dwellings | 246 | $ 99,702 |
| On nonresidential buildings | 91 | 188,605 |
| TOTAL | 337 | $ 288,307 |

### SUMMARY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK IN 26 IDENTICAL CITIES NOVEMBER 1945 AND NOVEMBER 1946

| KIND OF CONSTRUCTION | Number of Buildings | | | Estimated Cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Percentage Change | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Percentage Change |
| TOTAL | 710 | 869 | +22.4 | $2,789,667 | $2,793,929 | + 0.2 |
| Residential buildings | 211 | 369 | +74.9 | 821,625 | 1,791,580 | +118.1 |
| Nonresidential buildings | 191 | 163 | —14.7 | 1,014,312 | 714,042 | — 29.6 |
| Additions, alterations and repairs | 308 | 337 | + 9.4 | 953,730 | 288,307 | — 69.8 |

### SUMMARY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK IN 26 IDENTICAL CITIES OCTOBER 1946 AND NOVEMBER 1946

| KIND OF CONSTRUCTION | Number of Buildings | | | Estimated Cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1946 | Percentage Change | Oct. 1946 | Nov. 1946 | Percentage Change |
| TOTAL | 1,047 | 869 | —17.0 | $3,459,586 | $2,793,929 | —19.2 |
| Residential buildings | 535 | 369 | —31.0 | 2,421,025 | 1,791,580 | —26.0 |
| Nonresidential buildings | 163 | 163 | No change | 719,270 | 714,042 | — 0.7 |
| Additions, alterations and repairs | 349 | 337 | — 3.4 | 319,291 | 288,307 | — 9.7 |

### SUMMARY OF NOVEMBER 1946 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK IN 26 IDENTICAL CITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA
Total of November 1945 Included for Comparison

| CITY | No. of Buildings | Private Construction | New Residential Buildings: Estimated Cost | | New Residential Buildings: No. Families | | New Nonresidential Buildings | | Additions, Alterations and Repairs | | Estimated Cost of All Construction Work | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 | Nov. 1945 | Nov. 1946 |
| TOTAL | 369 | $1,791,580 | $821,625 | $1,791,580 | 228 | 375 | $1,014,312 | $714,042 | $953,730 | $288,307 | $2,789,667 | $2,793,929 |
| Asheville | 23 | 83,500 | 52,600 | 83,500 | 14 | 23 | 30,050 | 7,100 | 14,369 | 6,101 | 97,019 | 96,701 |
| Burlington | 15 | 78,150 | 12,675 | 78,150 | 4 | 15 | 134,000 | 284,849 | 50,000 | 8,235 | 196,675 | 371,234 |
| Charlotte | 97 | 578,900 | 85,100 | 578,900 | 35 | 101 | 43,680 | 50,117 | 82,201 | 30,764 | 210,981 | 659,781 |
| Concord | 6 | 39,500 | 10,100 | 39,500 | 2 | 6 | 16,600 | 600 | 20,700 | 2,350 | 47,400 | 42,450 |
| Durham | 38 | 237,900 | 134,400 | 237,900 | 26 | 38 | 106,900 | 40,500 | 10,550 | 38,900 | 251,850 | 317,300 |
| Elizabeth City | 2 | 2,500 | 5,400 | 2,500 | 2 | 2 | 4,625 | ..... | 950 | 1,475 | 10,975 | 3,975 |
| Fayetteville | 15 | 31,550 | 31,900 | 31,550 | 24 | 15 | 11,800 | 58,875 | 5,600 | 6,750 | 49,300 | 97,175 |
| Gastonia | 5 | 15,000 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 5 | 5 | 25,625 | 18,300 | ..... | ..... | 49,625 | 33,300 |
| Goldsboro | 6 | 23,500 | 17,000 | 23,500 | 2 | 6 | 70,050 | 13,925 | 4,050 | 1,100 | 91,100 | 38,525 |
| Greensboro | 33 | 170,900 | 42,900 | 170,900 | 12 | 33 | 129,207 | 8,750 | 25,050 | 39,128 | 197,157 | 218,778 |
| Greenville | 8 | 36,000 | 3,000 | 36,000 | 1 | 8 | 950 | 11,000 | 1,450 | ..... | 5,400 | 47,000 |
| Hickory | 5 | 10,400 | 46,500 | 10,400 | 10 | 5 | 39,000 | 1,050 | 28,000 | 3,525 | 113,500 | 14,975 |
| High Point | 12 | 60,050 | 28,650 | 60,050 | 9 | 12 | 25,475 | 28,300 | 15,102 | 12,880 | 69,227 | 101,230 |
| Kinston | 12 | 45,500 | ..... | 45,500 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 6,000 | ..... | 6,000 | ..... | 57,500 |
| Lexington | 4 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 7,700 | 4 | 4 | 25,500 | 3,550 | ..... | 8,750 | 33,300 | 20,000 |
| New Bern | 2 | 4,200 | 12,000 | 4,200 | 1 | 2 | 5,500 | 5,850 | 2,325 | 220 | 19,825 | 10,270 |
| Raleigh | 23 | 91,550 | 138,350 | 91,550 | 30 | 25 | 90,350 | 16,026 | 515,039 | 4,050 | 743,739 | 111,626 |
| Reidsville | 12 | 52,200 | 30,300 | 52,200 | 7 | 12 | 15,500 | 1,000 | ..... | 800 | 45,800 | 54,000 |
| Rocky Mount | 10 | 46,400 | 10,000 | 46,400 | 3 | 10 | 11,750 | 9,200 | 3,400 | 3,750 | 25,150 | 59,350 |
| Salisbury | 9 | 40,175 | 17,500 | 40,175 | 4 | 9 | 17,950 | 15,500 | 8,600 | 16,900 | 44,050 | 72,575 |
| Shelby | 2 | 12,500 | 18,000 | 12,500 | 6 | 2 | 12,500 | 12,000 | 7,200 | 1,500 | 37,700 | 15,200 |
| Statesville | 5 | 14,800 | 40,400 | 14,800 | 9 | 5 | 106,000 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | 146,400 | 22,300 |
| Thomasville | 2 | 2,900 | 1,800 | 2,900 | 1 | 2 | 43,000 | ..... | 350 | 3,500 | 45,150 | 6,400 |
| Wilmington | 3 | 24,500 | 3,500 | 24,500 | 1 | 3 | 25,500 | 117,500 | 25,066 | 29,440 | 54,066 | 171,440 |
| Wilson | 6 | 9,400 | 27,800 | 9,400 | 10 | 6 | 16,900 | 4,000 | 65,900 | ..... | 110,600 | 13,400 |
| Winston-Salem | 14 | 71,905 | 19,950 | 71,905 | 6 | 14 | 5,900 | 3,350 | 67,828 | 62,189 | 93,678 | 137,444 |

## DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

### State Law Inspections

During the month of November 701 manufacturing, mercantile, service, and mining establishments employing a total of 23,447 workers were inspected under the provisions of the North Carolina Labor Laws and Rules and Regulations by the Inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections.

The inspections revealed a total of 968 violations of the Labor Laws, including recommendations concerning rules and regulations of safety, health, record keeping and other provisions of the law. One thousand one hundred and ten compliances correcting violations of the State Labor Laws and Rules and Regulations were reported during the month. The difference between violations found and compliances reported was due to completion of compliance with recommendations or orders issued in previous months.

The violations and compliances were as follows:

| | *Violations* | *Compliances* |
|---|---|---|
| Hour Law | 64 | 42 |
| Child Labor | 314 | 494 |
| Time Records | 41 | 54 |
| Drinking Facilities | 11 | 12 |
| Sanitation | 103 | 100 |
| Seats | 4 | 0 |
| Safety Code | 212 | 182 |
| Other | 219 | 226 |

During the month four complaints alleging violations of the Child Labor and Maximum Hour Laws were investigated by the Department's Inspectors. Violations were substantiated in three cases and immediate compliance was secured. In the other case the Inspector was unable to substantiate the alleged violations.

A bowling alley-pool room was prosecuted for violation of the State Child Labor Law. Establishment was fined $25 and costs of court.

### Wage-Hour Inspections

A total of 55 establishments were inspected during November under the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

Nine of the establishments were found in violation of both the minimum wage and the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Twenty-eight of them were violating the overtime provision only. One establishment was violating the minimum wage only. Four were in violation of the child labor provisions of the Act. The remaining 13 establishments were in compliance with the Act, except that 12 of them were failing to keep the employee or pay roll records which the Act requires. Of the 55 firms inspected, 45 were failing to keep records in accordance with the Wage-Hour Law requirements.

Twenty-seven establishments paid a total of $12,744.47 in back wages to 339 workers during November. The employees who received these back wages had previously been paid less than the 40 cents hourly minimum, or had not been compensated for overtime worked at the required time-and-a-half rate.

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The next innovation to expect upon the always entertaining American architectural landscape is a Quonset hut fronted by massive, "Gone With the Wind" columns.

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A western Congressman, defeated for re-election, inserted this ad in his local newspaper. "I wish to thank all those who voted for me, and my wife wishes to thank all those who didn't."

## ESTIMATED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

**PREPARED BY DIVISION OF STATISTICS**

**In Coöperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor**

**September 1946 Compared with August 1946 and September 1945**

*(In Thousands of Employees)*

| Industry | Sept. 1946 | Aug. 1946 | Sept. 1945 | Net Change From Aug. 1946 To Sept. 1946 | Per Cent Change From Aug. 1946 To Sept. 1946 | Per Cent Change From Sept. 1945 To Sept. 1946 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing* | 358.9 | 358.9 | 340.7 | ..... | ..... | + 5.3 |
| Durable Goods | 77.4 | 77.6 | 82.3 | —0.2 | — 0.3 | — 6.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 281.5 | 281.3 | 258.4 | +0.2 | + 0.1 | + 8.9 |
| *Durable Goods* | | | | | | |
| Iron and Steel and Their Products | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Machinery (except electrical) | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | ..... | ..... | +16.7 |
| Transportation (except auto) | 2.1 | 2.8 | 9.8 | —0.7 | —25.0 | —78.6 |
| Lumber and Timber Basic Products | 33.6 | 33.3 | 30.9 | +0.3 | + 0.9 | + 8.7 |
| Logging Camps and Sawmills | 27.6 | 27.4 | 25.6 | +0.2 | + 0.7 | + 7.8 |
| Planing and Plywood | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | ..... | ..... | +13.5 |
| Furniture and Finished Lumber Products | 27.2 | 27.2 | 26.1 | ..... | ..... | + 4.2 |
| HH Furniture, Mattress and Bedsprings | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.7 | ..... | ..... | + 1.0 |
| Wooden Containers | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | ..... | ..... | + 6.7 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.5 | ..... | ..... | +20.0 |
| Other Durable Goods† | 3.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | +0.2 | + 7.1 | —42.3 |
| *Nondurable Goods* | | | | | | |
| Textile Mill Products | 217.6 | 217.3 | 197.0 | +0.3 | + 0.1 | +10.5 |
| Cotton Textile Mills | 138.6 | 137.6 | 126.2 | +1.0 | + 0.7 | + 9.8 |
| Rayon and Silk Textile Mills | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.2 | —0.1 | — 0.6 | ..... |
| W. and W. Textile Mills | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | ..... | ..... | + 6.5 |
| Knitting Mills | 48.5 | 49.2 | 41.6 | —0.7 | — 1.4 | +16.6 |
| Fin., Sp. and Coat. Textiles (except woolen and worsted) | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | ..... | ..... | + 9.8 |
| Apparel and Other Finished Products | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | ..... | ..... | + 2.7 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 16.9 | 17.3 | 16.8 | —0.4 | — 2.3 | + 0.6 |
| Dairy Products | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | —0.1 | — 3.6 | + 3.8 |
| Bakery Products | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | ..... | ..... | — 2.0 |
| Beverage Industries | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | ..... | ..... | + 7.1 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 15.5 | 15.4 | 14.7 | +0.1 | + 0.6 | + 5.4 |
| Cigarettes | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.6 | +0.2 | + 1.7 | +12.3 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.4 | ..... | ..... | +14.1 |
| Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | ..... | ..... | +16.0 |
| Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | ..... | ..... | +12.2 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | +0.2 | + 2.3 | + 2.3 |
| Other Nondurable Goods‡ | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | ..... | ..... | — 3.0 |

*Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the period nearest the 15th of the month.
†Includes electrical machinery, automobiles and auto equipment, nonferrous metals and their products.
‡Includes leather and leather products, rubber products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

# Industrial Weekly and Hourly Earnings Show Fractional Increases During Month of November

Earnings of more than 300,000 employees in 2,134 industrial establishments in North Carolina showed fractional increases during November compared with the month of October.

The plants reporting to the Division of Statistics reported an aggregate weekly pay roll of $10,303,000. Weekly earnings were up 0.8 per cent and hourly earnings were up 0.9 per cent in the plants surveyed.

Average hourly earnings stood at 86.3 cents in November and weekly earnings averaged $34.31.

Significant increases in average hourly earnings were reported by the iron and steel manufacturing group, in which earnings increased 3.1 per cent; stemmeries and redrying plants, 3.3 per cent; tobacco products manufacturing, 3.5 per cent; printing and publishing, 2.6 per cent; wholesale houses, 5.1 per cent; and laundries, dyeing and cleaning plants, 2.8 per cent.

Many industries reported increases in average weekly earnings, due partly to hourly pay increases and partly to a lengthened work week in several industries.

In the manufacturing industry division, including 1,381 plants with 276,000 employees, average hourly earnings stood at 87.6 cents and average weekly earnings at $34.87. In nonmanufacturing industries, including 753 plants employing 23,975 workers, hourly earnings were 70.5 cents and weekly earnings averaged $27.94.

Industries showing average hourly earnings of $1 or more were full-fashioned hosiery, $1.07; pulp and paper mills, $1.14; printing and publishing firms, $1.09; and tobacco products, $1.01.

### SAFETY AWARDS

(Continued from page one)

war was inherently wasteful, expensive and inefficient," the Governor said. "In the United States, artificial factors have contributed to the centralization of industry more than any of the natural factors. The concentration of credit facilities in the East, and the freight rate discriminations against the South and West—the principal producers of the nation's raw materials—are the factors that perhaps weighed most heavily."

The Governor said that the waste and inefficiency resulting from this system "was perhaps less true in North Carolina than in many other states." For that very reason, we have all seen a turning of industrial eyes toward our Tar Heel State and a pouring in of industrial dollars to gain a piece of the already functioning North Carolina industry to build or develop new industry.

"Today adequate financing is available to industry in any part of the country, and that is particularly true in North Carolina," the Governor added. "It also looks like the freight rate discriminations will be eliminated at an early date, giving Southern and Western manufactured products the opportunity of moving to their markets under conditions of fair and free competition."

Governor Cherry also commended the management and employees of Orange Furniture Craftsmen for their co-operative efforts in reducing accidents.

OTHER AWARDS

Also receiving the Certificate of Safety Achievement during December were Mills Nos. 4 and 6 of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company in Durham, of which Mr. W. V. Byers is manager. Erwin Mill No. 6 maintained a perfect accident record during the first half of both 1945 and 1946. Mill No. 4 reduced its accident rate from 6.5 in the first half of 1945 to 0.0 in the first half of 1946.

Many additional safety awards are scheduled for the month of January. It is anticipated that new applications for the Certificate of Safety Achievement based upon a comparison of the last halves of 1945 and 1946 will be received by the Department of Labor early in the year.

The Mason-Dixon Line: The dividing line between "You all" and "Youse guys."

## EARNINGS AND HOURS IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES

**PREPARED BY DIVISION OF STATISTICS**

**In Coöperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor**

### November 1946 Compared with October 1946

| INDUSTRIES | | EMPLOYMENT | | PAY ROLLS | | AV. WKLY EARNINGS | | AV. HRS. PER WEEK | | AV. HRLY EARNINGS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Manufacturing:* | FIRMS | No. | % CHG. | AMT. | % CHG. | AMT. | % CHG. | AMT. | % CHG. | AMT. | % CHG. |
| TOTAL | 1,381 | 276,294 | + 0.5 | $ 9,633,626 | + 1.5 | $34.87 | + 1.0 | 39.8 | + 0.3 | 87.6 | + 0.9 |
| Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta | 15 | 959 | + 2.9 | 31,313 | — 0.2 | 32.65 | — 3.0 | 41.7 | — 2.8 | 78.3 | — 0.1 |
| Cotton Goods | 324 | 121,336 | + 1.0 | 4,186,458 | + 3.4 | 34.50 | + 2.3 | 39.1 | + 1.8 | 88.2 | + 0.5 |
| Cottonseed Oil | 13 | 745 | +12.5 | 24,330 | +14.4 | 32.66 | + 1.6 | 51.8 | + 2.2 | 63.1 | — 0.5 |
| Dyeing and Finishing | 18 | 5,011 | + 2.4 | 190,037 | + 5.0 | 37.92 | + 2.5 | 40.5 | + 2.0 | 93.7 | + 0.4 |
| Fertilizer | 41 | 1,442 | + 9.0 | 41,020 | + 5.6 | 28.45 | — 3.1 | 40.3 | — 1.2 | 70.5 | — 1.9 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 211 | 7,400 | + 1.1 | 231,321 | + 0.4 | 31.26 | — 0.7 | 43.0 | — 0.2 | 72.8 | — 0.3 |
| Furn., Bedsprings and Mattresses | 95 | 16,524 | + 1.2 | 551,671 | + 4.4 | 33.39 | + 3.2 | 40.8 | + 1.5 | 81.9 | + 1.6 |
| Hosiery, Full-fashion | 61 | 15,566 | + 0.6 | 646,312 | + 3.3 | 41.52 | + 2.7 | 38.8 | + 1.0 | 106.9 | + 1.6 |
| Hosiery, Seamless | 132 | 19,238 | + 2.3 | 582,542 | + 4.1 | 30.28 | + 1.7 | 36.2 | + 0.8 | 83.7 | + 1.0 |
| Iron and Steel Group | 24 | 1,414 | — 0.4 | 56,984 | + 3.6 | 40.30 | + 4.0 | 43.0 | + 0.9 | 93.7 | + 3.1 |
| Knit Goods, Flat | 11 | 4,761 | + 1.2 | 154,157 | + 1.6 | 32.38 | + 0.3 | 38.6 | no ch. | 84.0 | + 0.5 |
| Lumber (including planing mills) | 61 | 5,202 | + 1.0 | 161,604 | + 2.7 | 31.07 | + 1.7 | 44.2 | + 1.1 | 70.3 | + 0.6 |
| Machinery Group | 55 | 2,764 | + 0.6 | 115,774 | + 2.5 | 41.89 | + 2.0 | 43.6 | + 0.5 | 96.1 | + 1.6 |
| Paper Boxes | 17 | 872 | + 2.1 | 30,041 | + 4.4 | 34.45 | + 2.3 | 43.7 | + 1.9 | 78.8 | + 0.4 |
| Pulp and Paper Mills | 7 | 872 | — 2.1 | 275,511 | × | 52.83 | — 1.5 | 46.3 | + 0.9 | 114.2 | — 2.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | 62 | 1,584 | + 2.0 | 68,770 | + 4.6 | 43.42 | + 2.6 | 39.6 | no ch. | 109.6 | + 2.6 |
| Rayon Goods | 27 | 8,892 | — 0.6 | 354,550 | — 0.5 | 39.87 | + 0.1 | 43.0 | + 0.7 | 92.8 | — 0.6 |
| Stemmeries and Redrying Plants | 32 | 18,036 | — 5.0 | 485,153 | —11.9 | 26.90 | — 7.2 | 39.4 | —10.3 | 68.2 | + 3.3 |
| Tobacco Products | 9 | 14,927 | + 2.0 | 624,752 | + 4.9 | 41.85 | + 2.9 | 41.3 | — 0.5 | 101.4 | + 3.5 |
| Woolen Mills | 8 | 4,446 | + 2.5 | 161,156 | — 1.0 | 36.25 | — 3.4 | 40.9 | — 2.9 | 88.6 | — 0.7 |
| Other Industries | 158 | 19,960 | — 3.6 | 660,170 | — 6.9 | 33.07 | — 3.5 | 39.6 | no ch. | 83.5 | — 3.5 |
| *Nonmanufacturing:* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 753 | 23,975 | + 3.5 | $ 669,931 | + 2.0 | $27.94 | — 1.4 | 39.6 | — 2.2 | 70.5 | + 0.7 |
| Retail | 439 | 10,455 | + 7.8 | 236,080 | + 4.7 | 22.58 | — 2.9 | 35.5 | — 1.4 | 63.8 | — 1.2 |
| Wholesale | 191 | 3,826 | + 1.9 | 137,349 | + 0.1 | 35.90 | — 1.8 | 42.1 | — 6.7 | 85.2 | + 5.1 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning | 58 | 2,823 | — 2.1 | 61,434 | + 0.9 | 21.76 | + 3.1 | 45.2 | + 0.4 | 48.2 | + 2.8 |
| Mines and Quarries | 24 | 777 | — 0.3 | 25,670 | + 5.6 | 33.04 | + 5.9 | 45.4 | + 6.1 | 72.8 | — 0.1 |
| Public Utilities | 22 | 4,696 | + 1.6 | 185,698 | + 0.6 | 39.54 | — 1.0 | 41.0 | — 1.2 | 96.4 | + 0.2 |
| Hotels | 19 | 1,398 | — 1.8 | 23,700 | — 1.7 | 16.95 | + 0.1 | 45.5 | + 0.7 | 37.3 | — 0.3 |
| TOTAL ALL MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING | 2,134 | 300,269 | + 0.7 | $10,303,557 | + 1.6 | $34.31 | + 0.8 | 39.8 | no ch. | 86.3 | + 0.9 |

× Less than .1%.

Statistical Article

February 25, 1947

Mr. Julius A. Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am glad to have your letter of February 10th.

I spent February 13th and 14th in Washington. In conversation with acquaintances at the RRA, I did not get the impression that they were actively preparing a conference, though I did not learn of the arrangement you made under which they are probably to call in the four consultants for the official report.

My field staff is now reduced to two men, and I am not well informed as to the latest personnel developments in VA.

I understand that Virginia has approximately 200 Negro employees in the Richmond Branch Office. One hundred and fifty of these are insurance clerks in a separate building with a Negro supervisor. The other fifty are fairly well scattered within the branch office. For instance two have professional jobs in the Public Relations Office. At least one is a stenographer. A considerable more are employed in the cafeteria, but I do not know whether they are VA appointees or employees of some commercial contractor. Two men and a secretary are employed in the extra contact office in St. Luke Hall. When I last heard, about a month ago, the Virginia Regional Office at Roanoke had no Negro employees in clerical or professional grades at the office, although as is usual the several Negro Guidance Centers at Negro Institutions are appended to the Regional Office.

North Carolina's VA Regional Office at Winston-Salem employs three Negro training officers whose areas of travel are respectively, Western, Middle and Eastern North Carolina. It is at present using informally but shortly expects formally to constitute an advisory committee of responsible Negro citizens. I do not know the number or membership but believe it is around 9 or 12 persons. Incidentally, this seems to me a very good idea for Southern states. Should be copied in others.

Oklahoma has 4 Negro training officers, 3 clerks.

Arkansas has one contact representative, 3 training officers, 4 clerical.

I understand that the Regional VA Office at Nashville, Tennessee is quite likely to employ at an early date a Negro training facilities officer. I do not know of any Negro personnel presently employed by VA in that state, with the exception of persons stationed at Negro Guidance Centers, as usual. I believe Arkansas and Oklahoma have each taken on fairly recently some Negro training officers and training facilities officers.

Texas - I know of none other than at Negro college Guidance Centers.

In Florida - Eight persons, all stationed at Negro colleges, one vocational adviser, five assistant training officers and two stenographers.

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, so far as I know, the VA employs no Negroes in clerical or professional capacities other than at Negro Guidance Centers.

As you know, every state supports some sort of state veterans servicing agency. The only Southern ones that I know of with any Negro personnel are Florida which uses 3 or 4 assistant service officers who are Negroes, and Alabama. I do not know whether the man in Alabama is employed technically by the state department of education or by the state veterans' servicing agency, but I believe he services both. I have been told that Texas will employ one or more Negroes in its state servicing agency, if a Bill now in the Legislature expanding that agency does pass.

There remains one other category of Negro employment in connection with veterans programs; state education departments. Each Southern state has had to expend considerably its force of Negro school teachers, vocational school teachers and vocational-agricultural teachers,

in order to handle the load of Negro veterans. Thus, Alabama has put on at least 25 new such Negro teachers and Georgia some 40 and other states similarly. While with few exceptions, these persons are paid from monies given the states by VA, they are of course appointees of the several state departments of education.

I repeat that my information is by no means inclusive and not everywhere recent. VA has doubtless some men employed that I have not heard of.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY CHelsea 3-1838 NEW YORK 10, N. Y.



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SERVICES
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OPPORTUNITY—Journal of Negro Life

**Thirty-sixth Year of Service**

AFFILIATES IN 54 CITIES IN 27 STATES



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Julius A. Thomas, *Director*
LeRoy W. Jeffries, *Asst. Director*


February
Tenth
1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wrote you last week that I had a conference scheduled with General Erskine and some of the staff in the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. I spent Thursday and Friday in Washington in these conferences, although I was not able to see General Erskine. He was ill and did not come to the office those two days.

I had a long talk with Shane MacCarthy and George L. Glasheen, who is in charge of the retraining phase of this program. In the course of my discussion, I frequently referred to your surveys in the South as well as to information which has come to us from our local affiliates. At the conclusion of the several sessions, it was agreed that we submit in writing all of the available information regarding the use of Negro personnel in the various departments of the Veterans Administration, particularly semi-professional personnel such as vocational advisers, training officers, training facilities officers, and contact representatives. It would be helpful, of course, if this information can be presented by states.

When we made our last check-up in some of the states, we found some very sharp disparities in the utilization of Negro personnel in practically all offices. What I am wondering now is whether there has been any appreciable change in the picture. If you have assembled information for most of the Southern states, will you be good enough to share it with me? I believe we can get some action where action is likely to be most productive.

I raised the question regarding a conference on this subject, and, much to my surprise, the suggestion was well received. I think General Erskine will probably call a meeting of the four Consultants to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration and have them make an official report on such matters as training and training opportunities, school enrollment, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, etc.


*Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes*

After this report is received, I believe he intends to invite Hershey, Bradley and Schwellenbach to sit in a conference to discuss next steps in improving this total situation. As you doubtless know, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration expects to go out of business this summer, and I think they would like to give a reasonably good account of their stewardship. This situation offers an excellent chance for them to get on the record, and I don't think they will want to muff it.

If you can supply me with the information requested, I will be ever so grateful.

Cordially yours,

Julius A. Thomas

Julius A. Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

JAT:RAK

Statistical article

February 25, 1947

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Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

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I repeat that my information is by no means inclusive and not everywhere recent. VA has doubtless some men employed that I have not heard of.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Statistical Article:

I learned at Detroit that the country over on the farm training is now reaching 70% of the eligible farm veterans.Opinion at Detroit was perhaps that it should never reach more then 50%.

Illinois has 5 times as many veterans in non-collegiate training as in college training. They have 20 thousand in college training and over 90 thousand in o.j.t., o-f-t- etc.

Most States are at best 50-50. Michigan is 50-50.

Statistical Article



# TRAINING TO EASE RACIAL BIAS URGED

## Urban League Calls for Group and Block Units to Promote Community Leadership

Cities that have within their boundaries large racial and cultural minorities not yet absorbed into community life were urged yesterday to promote small group and residential block organizations to encourage responsible community leadership.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, asked for "less talk and more 'grass roots' work" directed toward reducing race conflicts.

He said that already the league has achieved "gratifying results" among Negroes and Mexicans in San Diego, Calif. To further their work, a special committee, partly financed by Clinton McKinnon, publisher of The San Diego Journal, will conduct a three-month program to establist such leadership among Mexican and Negro citizens of San Diego. "If we want to keep the Communists from leading these people, we must teach them to lead themselves," he said.

Mr. Granger attributed much community conflict to "excitable elements which seek to lead without knowing what to work toward." He said that riots and general community disorders repeatedly cropped up in areas where the local leadership was weak.

The league in all instances, he said, will abstain from partisan politics and from active lobbying. As "to be effective it must promote the broad interests of the community, no matter what racial group is involved."

He said that the league had feared that more than 1,000,000 Negroes would be unemployed in 1946, but actually the number was about 600,000.

A study carried on for the league by Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary, showed that many industries that first employed Negroes in World War II on an experimental basis were employing them now, Mr. Granger said.

He said that great gains were made for the Negro and other minority groups in the white-collar fields, and that the telephone companies in New York and New Jersey added 600 switchboard operators and office workers to their forces in 1946. This was in the ratio of one to 100, which was not enough, he added.

The problem in the South in spite of markeed gains remains "mainly a psychological one," he said.

Negro veterans still comprise the majority of current unemployment, he said. The league has compiled figures that indicate gross inequalities in all Veterans Administration programs in the South, he declared. Although 700,000 Negro veterans are natives of Southern and border States, only 200 have been employed by the VA, and most of these are restricted to counseling centers in Negro colleges, he charged.

Mr. Granger said that he did not "despair of the South," and pointed to ten Southern cities which with five Northern cities now support the league's program to reduce race tension by directing community action toward the economic causes. The project is to run three years, he said, and has been financed by the General Education Board with a grant of $110,000.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

(38)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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1945 JUN 30 AM 9 40

Q LE116 36 3 EXTRA=RICHMOND VIR 30 953A

GEORGE MITCHELL=

TU ATLANTA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AUBURN AVE TU ATLA=

HAVE TALKED TO PROFESSOR ODUM REGARDING SENATOR EASTLANDS SPEECH YESTERDAY ON NEGRO SOLDIERS ODUM AGREES THAT WE SHOULD REQUESTCOUNTERACING STATEMENT IMMEDIATELY FROM WAR DEPARTMENT ADVISE IF ANYTHING I CAN DO TO HELP

=ALFRED R LEISERSON 819 STCHRISTOPHER ROAD

819

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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Charge the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 Auburn Ave., NE $

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

George S. Mitchell
33 Towana Road
Richmond, Va.

June 30, 1945

LEISERSON WIRED TODAY: "HAVE TALKED TO PROFESSOR ODUM REGARDING SENATOR EASTLAND'S SPEECH YESTERDAY ON NEGRO SOLDIERS. ODUM AGREES THAT WE SHOULD REQUEST COUNTERACTING STATEMENT IMMEDIATELY FROM WAR DEPARTMENT. ADVISE IF ANYTHING I CAN DO TO HELP."

A. Warwick

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., 63 Auburn Ave. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
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| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | X | URGENT RATE | |
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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

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ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

Mr. Alfred R. Lelserson
619 St. Christopher Road
Richmond, Va.

July 3, 1945

RE YOUR TEL THIRTIETH HAVE DISPATCHED FOLLOWING WIRE TO STIMSON. QUOTE THIS COUNCIL COMPOSED OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES, DEPLORES THE REMARKS OF SENATOR EASTLAND OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE SENATE CHAMBER ON JUNE 29th AS REPORTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, PAGE 7102 AND FOLLOWING, ABUSIVE OF THE COURAGE AND CONDUCT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE. WE SHOULD APPRECIATE A STATEMENT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT WITH REGARD TO THE CHARGES MADE BY THE SENATOR. UNQUOTE.

PERHAPS YOU CAN EXPEDITE REPLY.

George S. Mitchell

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 AUBURN AVE., NE $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | X | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1945

THIS COUNCIL, COMPOSED OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES, DEPLORES THE REMARKS OF SENATOR EASTLAND OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE SENATE CHAMBER ON JUNE 29TH AS REPORTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, PAGE 7102 AND FOLLOWING, ABUSIVE OF THE COURAGE AND CONDUCT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATRE.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Guy B. Johnson - Executive Director

George S. Mitchell - Reconversion Director

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
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PRESIDENT

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FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

July 10, 1945

Mr. P. B. Young, Sr.
President and Publisher
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

GREATLY SHOCKED BY COMMENTS ON SRC IN JOURNAL AND GUIDE EDITORIAL JULY 7. EDITORIAL CONTAINS SEVERAL MISSTATEMENTS OF FACT. WOULD APPRECIATE PRIVILEGE OF REPLYING IN YOUR NEXT ISSUE. AIR MAIL LETTER FOLLOWS.

Guy B. Johnson

PAID

---

Charge to the account of $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
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| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | X | URGENT RATE | |
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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1206

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

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FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

July 13, 1945

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
Care Gramercy Park Hotel
New York, N. Y.

MELTZER 417 E 52ND STREET. PLAZA 9-4997. OFFICE PLAZA 5-8920.

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

(54)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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QA02

1945 JUL 13 PM 2 58

QLR30 9 NRH NEWYORK NY 13 240P

ATLANTA

DR GEO S MITCHELL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA TU

PLEASE WIRE COLLECT MELTZER'S ADDRESS CARE MGRAMERCY PARK HOTEL

STETSON

417 E 52nd St Plaza 9-4997 / 2
4 3-8920

MELTZER'S

E COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE 1206 $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

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| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | X | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

July 19, 1945

National Farmers Union
500 B Street, SE
Washington, D. C.

NEED TEN COPIES MURRAY-PATMAN EMPLOYMENT BILL. MAIL 55 TOWANA ROAD RICHMOND 21 VIRGINIA TO REACH BY MONDAY. APPRECIATE.

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201 (27)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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QA47

Q.LB170 DH DM=ATLANTA GA 28 1945 JUL 28 AM 10 39

A WARWICK=

TU ATLANTA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

TU ATLA=

YOUR TELEGRAM JULY 27TH TO GEORGE S. MITCHELL R.E. LEE HALL BLUERIDGE BLACKMOUNTAIN, NCAR. IS UNDELIVERED. MR. MITCHELL HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED THERE SINCE JULY 4TH=

WESTERN UNION WAL 2100 EXT 227.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201 Tele

(17)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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1945 AUG 10 PM 12 28

QA20

Q.LF144 7=HIGHLANDS NCAR 10 1230P

TU ATLANTA

MRS ANNA WARWICK, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE=NE ATLA

TRUST YOU UNDERSTOOD CERTIFIED OR CASHIERS CHECKS=
:GEORGE S MITCHELL.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(44) 1945 OCT

SYMBOLS
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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TO ATLANTA

QA30

Q.RNA42 NL PD (NOT AT 75 IVY ST)=MOBILE ALA OCT 1

GEORGE MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL CARE CIO REGIONAL OFFICE=DLR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG ATLA=

63 auburn

MOBILE PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM MEETING OF TUESDAY EVENING OCTOBER 9 WILL DISCUSS "WILL A THIRTY PERCENT INCREASE IN WAGES BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY?" WILL YOU TAKE THE NEGATIVE GIVING THIRTY MINUTES TALK THEN BE PREPARED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR FOR ANOTHER HOUR? AFFIRMATIVE SPEAKER PROBABLY WILL BE PRESIDENT ALABAMA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. IF NECESSARY WILL PAY RAILROAD FARE AND HOTEL EXPENSES=

W. E ZEUCH EDUCATIONAL DIR LOCAL 18 IUMSWA-CIO.

9.

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*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 65 Auburn Ave., NE

$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

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|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Mr. W. E. Zeuch
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America
65 Church Street
Mobile, Alabama

IT WOULD BE QUITE INCOVENIENT FOR ME TO ADDRESS YOUR MEETING BECAUSE BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS THAT DAY. SUGGEST THAT YOU TRY AUBREY WILLIAMS AT MONTGOMERYOR R. W. STARNES AT NEW ORLEANS. IF NEITHER CAN SPEAK I COULD DO IT. OFFICE HERE IS 65 AUBURN AVENUE NE. NEW ORLEANS, ST. CHARLES HOTEL, OCTOBER EIGHT.

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(47).

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Ship Radiogram

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,QG74 1945 OCT 2 PM 5 58

Q.MEB52 NL PD=MOBILE ALA 2

GEORGE F MITCHELL=

7 REGIONAL CONFERENCE 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CANT GET WILLIAMS DONT WANT STARNES THINK YOU ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO SPEAK WILL COUNT ON YOU MEETING 730 PM BERHERN HALL MOBILE PUBLIC LIBRARY TUESDAY OCT 9=

DR W E ZEUCH RUMSWA-CIO 65 CHURCH ST MOBILE ALA.

730 PM 9 RUMSWA-CIO 65.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. 65 Auburn Ave., NE $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

October 3, 1945

Mr. Thomas A. Johnston
411 W. Milwaukee Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

PLEASE AIR MAIL COPY "HOW RAISE WAGES WITHOUT INCREASING PRICES" TO ME.

George S. Mitchell
65 Auburn Avenue, NE

Personal

From:
THE WARDEN
RHODES HOUSE.

TEL. ADDRESS.
AUGURY. OXFORD.
TEL. NO. 2170.

RHODES HOUSE,
OXFORD.

October 4th, 1945

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you very much for the cutting about Adam von Trott zu Solz. I have had a considerable amount of information about him, from one source and another, but your cutting has furnished one detail of which I was quite unaware - namely, his kinship with the first Chief Justice of the United States.

I am afraid that von Trott was not the only German Rhodes Scholar who suffered this fate. Count Albrecht von Bernstorff, a fearless Liberal throughout the whole of the Nazi régime, was also executed by the butchers, and I have reason to believe that at least eight others went the same way for resistance of various kinds to the Nazi régime. I have not, however, yet assembled all the details.

All kind regards.

Yours sincerely

G.S. Mitchell, Esq.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3
Georgia
U.S.A.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
= Ship Radiogram

1945 OCT 5 PM 4 22

The filing time shown on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA46

Q.LE567 13 1 EXTRA=WUX WASHINGTON DC 5 350P TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

ARRANGING INTERVIEWER VISIT ATLANTA. WILL WIRE OR CALL YOU SATURDAY OR MONDAY=

DONALD P STEPHENS PERSONNEL UNRRA.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE. NE $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | ✓ | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

October 9, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
St. Charles Hotel
New Orleans, Louisiana

MRS. REBECCA REID, 29 E. CALHOUN ST., SUMTER, S. C. ANXIOUS YOU CONDUCT INTERRACIAL FORUM, STATE CONFERENCE SOCIAL WORKERS, THERE NOVEMBER EIGHTH. TOLD HER YOU WOULD BE RICHMOND THEN. WANTS YOU WIRE HER WHETHER CAN ADJUST SCHEDULE FOR THIS.

A. Warwick

file

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(08)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA62

Q WB184 DL PD=WUX WASHINGTON DC 10 342P ATLANTA

DR GEO S MITCHELL=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

STEVENS SUDDEN DEPARTURE CHINA MAKES IMPOSSIBLE RECRUITING TRIP TO ATLANTA THIS TIME. PLANS FOR ONE NEAR FUTURE BEING ARRANGED. APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE. SUGGEST YOU HAVE QUALIFIED APPLICANTS DIRECT THEIR INQUIRIES=
LYMAN H COZAD ASST DIR OF PERSONNEL IN CHARGE OF EMPLOYMENT.

COZAD.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

120 (58)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA49 YF83

1945 OCT 17 PM 1 25

Y.PD42 11=PD RICHMOND VIR 17 1152A

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

DIRECTOR VETERANS SERVICES SOUTHERN REGIONAL

COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

RICHMOND COMMITTEE WISHES YOU AS SPEAKER OCTOBER 23RD

8 PM ANSWER=

THOMAS C ALLEN.

23 8 PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

October 22, 1945

Tele

Jefferson Hotel
Richmond, Virginia

PLEASE RESERVE A ROOM FOR ME BEGINNING OCTOBER 24th.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

October 22, 1945

Dr. R. P. Atwood, President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

WHERE IN CHICAGO IS LAND GRANT COLLEGE MEETING TOMORROW?

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

Tele

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QK39 AB48

A.EAA1252 NL PD=TEEA UR SEATTLE WASH 20 1945 NOV 21 AM 2 11

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE

NE ATLA=

LANDED SAFELY SEETTLE REPORTING TO CHICAGO FOR DISCHARGE WILL

CALL YOU SOON=

HARRY L WRIGHT..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Ave., NE $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

November 30, 1945

Virginia Hotel
Monroe, Louisiana

PLEASE RESERVE SINGLE ROOM FOR ME DECEMBER THIRD.

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.QJ40

1945 DEC 11 PM 10 15

Q.NSA824 NL PD=JACKSON MISS 11

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ROOM 432 63 AURBURN AVE

NORTH EAST ATLA=

WILL ARRIVE ATLANTA FRIDAY ON YOUR APPROVAL=

:HAARY L WRIGHT 1244 PITTSBURGH ST JACKSON MISS.

.1244..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(41)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
DC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the QK41 telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Q.NSA786 NL PD=JACKSON MISS 10 1945 DEC 10 PM 9 42

DR GEORGE SMITCHELL

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE

ATLA=

WOULD LIKE TO COME OVER FOR CONFERENCE WITH YOU THIS WEEK IF YOU WILL WIRE TIME AND DATE=

HARRY L WRIGHT.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

December 11, 1945

Mr. Harry L. Wright
Jackson, Mississippi

RE YOU TEL 10. ANY DAY THIS WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY SOONER BETTER COME AHEAD. REPLY COLLECT.

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(55)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA66

1945 DEC 14 PM 1 09

Q.LJ200 7 TOUR=BIRMINGHAM ALA 14 1120A

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

TU ATLANTA

SOUTH REGIONAL BLDG 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA

=WILL ARRIVE BY GREY HOUND BUS 528=

=1 B JANUARY.

528.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

January 2, 1946

Major Lewis H. Killian
611 Bolt Avenue
Macon, Georgia

OIUM SUGGESTSWE DISCUSS POSSIBLE TEMPORARY JOB FOR YOU. PLEASE CALL ME COLLECT ATLANTA WALNUT 7963.

George S. Mitchell
Director Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Charge to the account of ~~Southern Regional Council, Inc.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

January 2, 1946

Mr. W. E. Dixon
3539 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

THAT'S FINE. LOOK FOR YOU JANUARY FIFTEENTH.

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
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| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

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QN97

1945 DEC 28 PM 9 46

Q.CA968 NL PD=CHICAGO ILL 28

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNICIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

WILL ACCEPT POSITION. WILL ARRIVE IN ATLANTA ANY DATE AFTER 10TH JANUARY '46 SEND REPLY 3539 SO PARKWAY CHICAGO=

W E DIXON.

10 '46 3539 SO...

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

January 2, 1946

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Re COOPER'S LETTER DEC. 29 I SHALL BE GLAD BE MEETING CHAPEL HILL JANUARY FOURTEEN EVENING.

George S. Mitchell

---

Charge to the account of $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

January 16, 1946

Mr. Paul Christopher
218 South Gay Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

SHALL BE HIGHLANDER THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY. ATLANTA TILL MONDAY NIGHT.

George S. Mitchell

Personal - paid cash
12-16-46
OM

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

$ CHECK

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

January 17, 1946

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

To Mr. Alva Tabor

Care of or Apt. No.

Street and No. State Department of Education

Place Ft. Valley, Georgia

CAN WE BEGIN WORK MONDAY JANUARY 21 ? PLEASE ADVISE.

Horace A. Bohannon

*Sender's name and address* (For reference only)
Horace A. Bohannon
Southern Regional Council (Veterans Division)
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

*Sender's telephone number* WA .7963

*Charge to the account of* _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

January 17, 1946

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
610 Birney St.
Apt. #1
Marietta, Ga.

MITCHELL PICK YOU UP TOMORROW QUARTER TO SIX

Anna Warwick

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 17, 1946

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

ON ACCOUNT OF A COLD I AM ARRIVING FIRDAY MORNING BEFORE TEN.

George S. Mitchell

Personal
Paid Cash
AL

---

Charge to the account of ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 18, 1946

Mr. Willy James Lynch
11 Pratt Street
Newnan, Georgia

CAN GET WELDING COURSE. COME TO MY HOME 477 LARKIN ST SW SATURDAY JANUARY NINETEENTH.

Horace A. Bohannon

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 21, 1946

Hotel Washington Duke
Durham, North Carolina

SHALL BE IN DURHAM JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH INSTEAD OF TWENTY-FOURTH.
PLEASE CHANGE RESERVATION.

George S. Mitchell

G. S. Mitchell

# HOTEL WASHINGTON DUKE

A BLAND HOTEL

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Complying with your request, we are reserving the desired accommodation for your arrival on January 24, 1946

We are anticipating your visit and the opportunity of serving you. Reservations are held until 6:00 P. M. unless otherwise advised. Many thanks. Please notify us in the event you find you are not able to use the reservation on the date shown. Please present this card to the room clerk.

Cordially yours,

HOTEL WASHINGTON DUKE

G. W. Serrett (S)

G. W. SERRETT, *Resident Manager*

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA82 YA125

Y.RGA885 NL PD=CHAPELHILL NCAR 23 FY JAN 23 PM 7 04

GEORGE MITCHEL=

CARE GUY B JOHNSON 95 EAST WESLY RD ATLA=

=UNC CHAPTER SOUTHERN CONFERENCE HUMAN WELFARE IS PRESENTING CONFERENCE ON STUDENTS AND LABOR FEB 6. WILL YOU SPEAK TO GROUP DURING AFTERNOON ON STUDENTS AND POLITICAL ACTION. PLEASE WIRE REPLY=

ROBERT GURNEY JR.

967 MRS. Woodruff
CAN CONTACT ADSEE AT 9A. NTFY INT.
WC 752AUK
CED3944A-

6..

TE ...ANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

Jan. 23, 1946

Mr. Willy James Lynch
11 Pratt Street
Newnan, Georgia

COME TO OFFICE FRIDAY. READY TO GO.

Horace A. Bohannon

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 24, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Hotel Washington Duke
Durham, N. C.

ROBERT GURNEY JR. OF CHAPEL HILL NIGHTLETTERED "UNC CHAPTER SCHW IS PRESENTING CONFERENCE ON STUDENTS AND LABOR FEBRUARY SIXTH. WILL YOU SPEAK TO GROUP DURING AFTERNOON ON STUDENTS AND POLITICAL ACTION? PLEASE WIRE REPLY."

Anna Warwick

---

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

$ CHECK

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Feb 12 1946

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

To Mr Alva Tabor
Care of or Apt. No. State Dept Education
Street and No. Ft Valley State College
Place Fort Valley, Ga

Unable to make conference. Please call me when in Atlanta.

Horace A. Bohannon

Horace A. Bohannon — Sou Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave — Wa 7963

Sender's name and address (For reference only) — Sender's telephone number

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Feb. 18, 1946

Mr. Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S. C.

DELIGHTED COME COLUMBIA MARCH 28.

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL=Day Letter |
| NL=Night Letter |
| LC=Deferred Cable |
| NLT=Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown i QM79 on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

Q.CFA1355 NL PD=SUMTER SOCAR 15 1946 FEB 15 PM 10 56

DR GEORGE MITCHELL= 29 E Calhoun St

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CAN YOU LEAD FORUM SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING COLUMBIA MARCH 28 OR APPROXIMATE DATE POSSIBLE FOR YOU=

:REBECCA REED SEC

28..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM | | NIGHT LETTER | |
| SPECIAL SERVICE | | SHIP RADIOGRAM | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

$ CHECK

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

To Mr. J. E Briggs — Feb 19 1946

Care of or Apt. No.

Street and No. 328 Winthrip

Place Millen Ga.

In Millen Wed A.M. enroute to Savannah.

Horace A. Bohannon

Paid for Horace Bohannon

**WANT A REPLY?**
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

*Sender's address for reference*

*Sender's telephone number*

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM | | NIGHT LETTER | |
| SPECIAL SERVICE | | SHIP RADIOGRAM | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

$ CHECK

S ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

F TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

To Mr. E. W. Dove — Feb 19 1946

Care of or Apt. No. Bohler — Phone 2-8280

Street and No. 1102 Philip Street

Place Augusta, Ga.

Unable to make meeting. Will see you Wednesday.

Horace A. Bohannon

Paid for Horace Bohannon

**WANT A REPLY?**
"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

*Sender's address for reference*

*Sender's telephone number*

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 13, 1946

Mr. Milton Kaufman
Congress on Civil Rights
205 East 42nd St.
New York 17, N. Y.

GLADLY SERVE AS INDIVIDUAL SONSOR CONGRESS ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 8, 1946

Dr. George W. Snowden
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

REYOURTEL SEVENTH SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH FINE

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QM50

PMS APR 7 PM 10 50

Q.NSA419 NL 2 EXTRA PD=NEWORLEANS LA 7

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE ATLANTA=

:IF AGREEABLE REPRESENTATIVE CAN MEET YOU IN ATLANTA 17TH AND 18TH OR 22ND AND 23RD WHICHEVER MOST CONVENIENT. APPRECIATE REPLY BY WEDNESDAY=

:GEORGE SNOWDEN DILLARD UNIV.

17 18 22 23..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

12)

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.QF35
Q.CA796 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL 19 603P
DR GEORGE S MITCHELL
=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ROOM
432 ATLA=

1946 APR 19 PM 7 20

RE WASHINGTON MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON MINORITY VETERANS PROBLEMS GOODWIN APPOINTMENT CHANGED TO TEN THIRTY A.M. APRIL 23=
A A LIVERIGHT.

A.M. 23.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | ✓ | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

April 22, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
c/O Mr. and Mrs. John I. Armstrong
411 North Thomas Street
Arlington, Virginia

LIVERIGHT WIRES GOODWIN APPOINTMENT CHANGED TO TEN-THIRTY A.M. APRIL 23

A. Warwick

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

(10)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA03

1946 APR 26 PM 3 10

QFHA415 7=NORFOLK VIR 26 300P

MRS ANNA WARWICK, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL= TU ATLANTA
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

TUESDAY ENGAGEMENT ALLRIGHT WILL BE THERE=
HAROLD L TRIGG.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

Dr. Harold L. Trigg
c/o Dr. Ellison
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

COULD YOU TALK TO WHITE COLLAR GROUP HERE NEXT TUESDAY SEVEN PM ON WHAT SRC DOES?

Anna Warwick

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

May 3, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

PLEASE ASK YOUR SECRETARY TO BE KIND ENOUGH TO OBTAIN IN BASEMENT AND MAIL PRONTO TO ME FOUR COPIES OF CIRCULAR SIXTY-ONE AND CIRCULAR NINETY -NINE.

George S. Mitchell

NIGHT LETTER

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

May 10

Hotel Park Lane
Buffalo, N. Y.

PLEASE RESERVE A SINGLE ROOM FOR ME FOR MAY 27 AND 28! ARRIVING FIVE PM.

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

(34)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA35

1946 MAY 11 PM 4 39

Q.LC676 DH DM=ATLANTA GA 11

GEORGE MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE ATLA TU=

TU ATLANTA

YOUR TELEGRAM TO LOUIS SHOCKET YOUNG MENS HEBREW ASSN BUFFALO NY IS UNDELIVERED. ADDRESSEE HAS GONE TO ALABAMA=

WESTERN UNION WA 2100 EXT 227.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QM74

1946 MAY 15 AM 5 33

Q.NHA26 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 14

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

KNOW YOU ARE WONDERING WHY MY REPORT IS SO LATE ARRIVED IN NASHVILLE LATE SATURDAY NIGHT SPENT SUNDAY WITH MY MOTHER AT THE HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT IN COLUMBIA MONDAY MEETING IN MURFREESBORO TUESDAY NIGHT AND WILL BE THERE THROUGH WEDNESDAY REPORT WILL REACH YOU THURSDAY MORNING

YOURS VERY TRULY=

MARCUS H GUNTER..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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NLC = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown ... on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA39

Q.NHA1123 6=NASHVILLE TENN 22 658P

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

MY MOTHER PASSED SUDDENLY TUESDAY AFTERNOON=

:MARCUS.

Wa 7963

Cfmd DR 903P

De 5961

Spec m

In 956p mail

Da-9P-Da-9:-0P DR

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

May 22, 1946

Mr. Marcus H. Gunter
915 First Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

IN DR. MITCHELL'S ABSENCE THE COUNCIL STAFF WISH ME TO ASSURE YOU OF THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND SYMPATHY.

Anna S. Warwick

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QN92

Q.NHA1339 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 24

1946 MAY 25 AM 12 39

GEORGE MITCHELL=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

PRESENT TRANSPORTATION SITUATION MAKS STAFF-BOARD MEETING MONDAY AND TUESDAY IMPOSSIBLE STOP IF RAILWAY STRIKE IS SETTLED BY 8 OCLOCK SUNDAY MORNING MEETINGS WILL BE HELD OTHERWISE WILL BE POSTPONED=

JIM DOMBROWSKI

. 8..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

(31)..

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QH54

Q.CA878 DL PD=CHICAGG ILL 27 626P

1946 MAY 27 PM 7 47

GEORGE MITCHELL= 63 Auburn Ave N.E.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

TENTATIVE DATE FOR SECOND CONFERENCE ON MINORITY VETS SET FOR 28TH OR 29TH JUNE. WIRE REGARDING SUITABILITY OF THESE DATES=

MRS SYDNEY TAYLOR BROWN AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS 32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

28 29 32.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

Mrs. Sydney Taylor Brown
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

EITHER 28TH OR 29TH JUNE OKAY. WHERE?

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
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Ship Radiogram

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QF30

1946 MAY 27 PM 8 00

Q.CA883 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL 27 630P

GEORGE MITCHELL,SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

:FOR YOUR INFORMATION MRS SYDNEY TAYLOR BROWN HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE STAFF OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS TO COORDINATE ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO MINORITY VETERANS. I SHOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING ANY PERTINENT MATERIAL DIRECTLY TO HER=

:A A LIVERIGHT.

22 \ 25

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(52)

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

.QH75

Q.CA800 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL 3 547P 1946 JUN 3 PM 7 5

GEORGE MITCHELL.SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEASST ATLA=

TENTATIVE DATE FOR SECOND CONFERENCE ON MINORITY VETERANS' NOW SET FOR JULY 12TH. WIRE SUITABILITY=
:MRS SNYDER TAYLOR BROWN AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS 32 WEST RANDOLPH ST CHICAGO ILL.

12 32.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

Mrs. Snyder Taylor Brown
American Council on Race Relations
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois

JULY 12TH OKAY, BUT WHERE?

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(51)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1946 JUN 5 AM 8 57

QA05

Q.LC114 10=UD MEMPHIS TENN 5 657A TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL, SOU REGIONAL COUNCIL

63 AUBURN AVE NE TU ATLA=

HAD TO RUSH WIFE HERE FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION RETURNING THURSDAY=

FRANK P THOMAS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

July 9, 1946

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
2615 Eleventh Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

REPORTED TODAY CAN YOU SUPPLY FIGURES FOR TRAINING AND INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING AS WELL?

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201 (26)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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QA46

1946 JUN 10 PM 1 30

QCA390 24 9 EXTRA=WUX CHICAGO ILL 10 1206P

DR GEORGE MITCHELL, DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 63 AUBURN AVE

NORTHEAST ATLA=

SECOND CONFERENCE TO CONVENE AT WILLKIE MEMORIAL BUILDING NEW YORK ON JULY 12TH. DETAILS LATER=

SYDNEY TAYLOR=BROWN COORDINATOR ON VETERANS AFFAIRS AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS 32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET.

12 32

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*Charge to the account of* ~~Southern Regional Council, Inc.~~ $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

June 11, 1946

Mr. George Ragland
C/o The Universal Life Insurance Co.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ARRIVING ABOARD THE ROCKET SEVEN AM JUNE THIRTEENTH.

Harry L. Wright

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

,QN88 AB68

A.KMA627 NL PD=OKLAHOMACITY OKLA 13

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLANTA GA=

1946 JUN 13 PM 8 50

=ARRIVED SAFE MY ADDRESS 1206 NE 9TH STREET OKLAHOMA CITY=
HARRY L WRIGHT.

1206 NE 9..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(05)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA72

1946 JUN 25 PM 4 16

Q.JNA1003 12=STAUGUSTINEFLO 25 334P

ATLANTA

JOHN W MERKERSON, COL=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 4 COUNCIL
ROOM 423 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

MOST VETERANS AWAY DONT COME HASTINGS BEFORE JULY 15 LEAVING TODAY MYSELF=

W E HARRIS.

Phoned Mrs. Thompson
June 28 2:30 P.M.
BVM

15

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 5, 1946

Mr. C. Anderson
Wilson High School
Florence, S. C.

PLEASE WIRE DATE OF VETERANS MEETING.

John Merkerson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

---

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 5, 1946

Mr. W. B. Twitty
Allsboro, Alabama

SHALL BE NASHVILLE JULY NINE-ELEVEN INCLUSIVE. MEET ME THERE CARE JOHNSON IF CONVENIENT. LETTER REACHES YOU MONDAY.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | X | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 11, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Dr. Charles Johnson
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

JUDY REPORTS THREE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINE FARM TRAINEES

VIRGINIA JULY FORTY-SIX. NO BREAKDOWN.

Anna S. Herwick

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

X

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1946 JUN 17 AM 2 36

.QN03

Q.NHA6 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 16

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

KNOW YOU HAVE WONDERED WHAT HAPPENED TO ME ATTENDED THREE MEETINGS UP IN THE MOUNTAINS AND IT SEEMS THAT I CAUGHT THE FLU BEEN IN BED SINCE THE SIXTH OF JUNE TODAY IS MY FIRST DAY UP WILL SEND YOU A REPORT ON THE THREE MEETINGS AND THE OTHER INFORMATION YOU DESIRE DOCTOR SAID I SHOULD BE ON THE ROAD BY WEDNESDAY=

GUNTER..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 18, 1946

Mr. W. B. Twitty
Allsboro, Alabama

PLEASE TELEPHONE ME TODAY OR TOMORROW COLLECT IF POSSIBLE.

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

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NL = Night Letter
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA03

1946 JUL 18 AM 8 37

Q.LC54 NL PD=OKLAHOMACITY OKLA JUL 17

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=SOU REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ATLANTA
63 AUBURN AVE NE TU ATLA=

SORRY TO CAUSE TROUBLE SALARY CHECK DUE 15 JULY HASN'T ARRIVED TRIPS BEING DELAYED OF LACK OF FUNDS PLEASE WIRE CURRENT TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT DUE=

HARRY L WRIGHT.

Expense money wired 7/18/46
AW

15...

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QM93

1946 JUL 24 PM 9 58

Q.NHB206 NL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 24

DR GEORGE F MITCHELL=

ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

DEAR SIR SORRY TO LET YOU DOWWN AT A TIME LIKE THIS MY BACK HAS COMPLETELY GIVEN OUT MUST AT LEAST STAY IN THE HOSPITAL FOR TWO WEEKS REPORTS ARE ON THE WAY I HAVE SOME INTERESTING DOPE FOR YOU UPON RELEASE FROM THE HOSPITAL I HOPE I WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE WORKING FOR THE COUNCIL WHILE HERE I AM WORKING ON MY SURVEY=

MARCUS..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

*Charge to the account of* ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

July 26, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Mr. H. C. Green
Farm Security Administration
Pembroke, North Carolina

SAM COHEN CHECK FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND CHECK TO CASH SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS BOUNCED. SUGGEST TRANSFER SUFFICIENT FUNDS FROM WIFE'S ACCOUNT TO COVER. PLEASE WIRE ME.

Anna Warwick

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 29, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Mr. John I. Armstrong
411 N. Thomas Street
Buckingham Village
Arlington, Virginia

PULLEN IN BALTIMORE WILL SEE YOU THREE O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY THE THIRTY-FIRST.

Anna S. Warwick

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

July 29, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Mr. John I. Armstrong
411 N. Thomas Street
Buckingham Village
Arlington, Virginia

PULLEN IN BALTIMORE WILL SEE YOU THREE O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY THE THIRTY-FIRST.

Anna S. Warwick

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1946 JUL 30 PM 4 35

QA84 DB73

D KMD57 NL PD=OKLAHOMACITY OKLA 30 TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA

PLEASE WIRE $50 TRAVEL ADVANCE HERE FORWARD OTHER MAIL TO MISS ADDRESS VISITING MISS ENROUTE TO ATLANTA=

HARRY L WRIGHT

$50

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1220

(48)..

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

YA15 QB84 1946 AUG 1 PM 12 53

Q.TU151 DL PD=TU ATLANTA GA 1 1245P

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

CARE PRESIDENT RALPH P BRIDGEMAN HAMPTON INSTITUTE

HAMPTON VIR=

RELEASED TUESDAY JULY THIRTIETH QUIMBY MELTON RESIGNS VETERANS SERVICE BOARD. OBVIOUSLY THIS IS THE LONG AWAITED OPENING. ADVISE ME AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION OUR COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE. IT IS CERTAIN THAT NEW APPOINTEE CAN SERVE ONLY UNTIL JANUARY FIRST. MR. WARWICK SUGGESTS OUR LINING UP WITH ONE OF THE MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS TO TRY TO INFLUENCE THE MAN TO BE RECOMMENDED. I TRIED TO REACH YOU IN ARLINGTON BUT TO NO AVAIL. I WOULD APPRECIATE A CALL OR WIRE. HOME PHONE JACKSON 7825J.=

BOHANNON.

7825J.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

*Charge to the account of* XXX $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

August 5, 1946

Mr. Ben Sanders
Care Perceval Funeral Home
Greenwood, S. C.

WILL ARRIVE AT TWELVE THIRTY FIVE AM TUESDAY AUGUST SIXTH.

John Merkerson

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(02)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA26

1946 AUG 12 AM 10 10

QBMA182 27 5 EXTRA=TUSCALOOSA ALA 12 838A

TO ATLANTA

DR GEO S MITCHELL, DIRECTOR VETERANS SERVICES=

:SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA:

RED HAVE BEEN ELECTED DELEGATE TO NATIONAL VETERANS MEETING IN LITTL ROCK ARK SCHEDULE TO LEAVE WEDNESDAY PM REQUEST YOUR PERMISSION WIRE INSTRUCTIONS

FRANK P THOMAS 2615 11TH ST TUSCALOOSA ALA,

2615 11(

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 12, 1948

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
2615 Eleventh Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

GLAD YOU WILL ATTEND LITTLE ROCK MEETING. I WILL BEAR HALF YOUR TRAVEL COSTS.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 12, 1948

Mr. Emory T. Judy
c/o Mr. Wiley Hall
Richmond Urban League
112 West Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

OF COURSE OKAY STAY IN VIRGINIA AUGUST. APPRECIATE MR. HALL'S HELP.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

August 13, 1946

Mr. Robert K. Salyers
Assistant Administrator in Charge
Field Service Branch
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

RE YOUR LETTER JULY TWENTY-NINE APPRECIATE FIFTEEN MORE COPIES JULY ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

George S. Mitchell

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(00)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
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| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA11 YC46

Y RGA642 7=RALEIGH NCAR 26 253P 1946 AUG 26 PM 5 12

H A BOHANNON=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC TU ATLANTA
63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY PREFERRED. FRIDAY IF NECESSARY=
CYRUS M JOHNSON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

*Charge to the account of* _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

August 28, 1946

Registrar
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg South Carolina

RE YOUR OFFER ADMISSION ACCEPT AND WILL REPORT SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN. PAPERS BEING FORWARDED.

Marshall Derricotte

# ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is now presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### DOMESTIC SERVICES

**TELEGRAMS**

A full-rate expedited service.

**DAY LETTERS**

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

**SERIALS**

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

**NIGHT LETTERS**

Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

### CABLE SERVICES

**ORDINARIES**

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

**DEFERREDS**

Plain language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

**NIGHT LETTERS**

Overnight plain-language messages.

**URGENTS**

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

21 Tar of 1 ... 8 Morrow
Mr. Mrs. Co Oranscaeg
Mar 16.00 9 1
Mr. Mrs. Co Oranscaeg
Mr. Mrs. Co Oranscaeg
Mr. Mrs. Co Oranscaeg

Charge to the account of ~~Southern Regional Council, Inc.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

September 11, 1946

Mr. E. M. Barrett
USO
2300 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C.

HAVE NOT HEARD FROM YOU. CAN YOU COME OVER?

George S. Mitchell

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

September 12, 1946

St. Charles Hotel
New Orleans 12, La.

RE YOUR LET SEPTEMBER TENTH ACCEPT RESERVATION SINGLE

SEPTEMBER 29. PLEASE PUT ME ON WAITING LIST 27 AND 28.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 24, 1946

Miss Mary Lawrence
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

DR. GEORGE MITCHELL OUT OF TOWN. WILL SEND REPRESENTATIVE, PROBABLY JAMES O. SLADE, TO SPEAK SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIXTH.

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

September 26, 1946

Mr. Mackaby
Personnel Division
OPA
Washington, D. C.

NO FURTHER INVORMATION AVAILABLE RE INDIVIDUAL YOUR CONVERSATION MITCHELL YESTERDAY. STILL SEEKING.

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 16, 1946

Regional Director
Veterans Administration
Shreveport, Louisiana

REMYLET OCTOBER SEVENTH WOULD APPRECIATE EARLY REPLY.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 18, 1946

Col. Campbell Johnson
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

I ESTIMATE 130 THOUSAND WHITE AND 95 THOUSAND NEGRO VETERANS OF THIS WAR HAVE RETURNED TO LOUISIANA. COULD YOU CONFIRM OR CORRECT MY ESTIMATES?

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(54)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA46

1946 OCT 21 PM 3 00

QSYA272 16=TUSCALOOSA ALA 21 128P

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=7 REGIONAL COUNSEL

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

TO ATLANTA

AM COLLECTING INFORMATION AS YOU REQUESTED WILL WIRE SAME AS SOON AS SEPTEMBER REPORTS ARE RECEIVED=

FRANK THOMAS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(02)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA62

1946 OCT 24 PM 3 10

Q LJ330 10=OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA 24 135P

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

ATLANTA

ARTICLE COMPLETED. PLEASE MAIL EXPENSE CHECK TO ME BY FRIDAY=

HARRY L WRIGHT.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

(25)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1946 NOV 13 PM 12 32

QA34

Q.ML43 10=MILLEDGEVILLE GA 13 1217P

TH ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

CARE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL WESLEY MEMORIAL

BLDG ATLANTA GA=

CONSIDER YOUR ATTENDANCE FRIDAYS MEETING PERSONAL FAVOR

IMPORTANT MATTERS CONSIDER=

W E IRELAND.

Phoned to Miss Ables
and U- Library
for Dr M— 3 pm
11-13
RR

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA52

DHO NOV 20 AM 7 47

Q LE277 10 TUSCALOOSA ALA 20 1142A

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE MITCHELL

ROOM 423 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST TU ATLA

WILL SEE YOU THURSDAY MORNING I SAW THE FULL PROGRAM

GUNTER

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 20, 1946

Mr. Marcus Gunter
916 First Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

MITCHELL IN NEW YORK UNTIL MONDAY.

Anna Warwick

Charge to the account of $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 20, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Care Dr. Will W. Alexander
Gramercy Park Hotel
New York, N. Y.

GUNTER WIRED TODAY FROM TUSCALOOSA: "WILL SEE YOU THURSDAY MORNING I SAW THE FULL PROGRAM." I ANSWERED TO NASHVILLE: "MITCHELL IN NEW YORK UNTIL MONDAY."

Anna Warwick

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

LDB23 GA DH DM

ATLANTA GA NOV 20 1946

ANNA WARWICK

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC ATLA

YOUR TELEGRAM TODAY TO MARCUS GUNTER 916 FIRST AVE SOUTH NASHVILLE TENN IS UNDELIVERED. ADDRESSEE HAS LEFT THERE FOR ATLANTA CARE DR MITCHELL SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC

WESTERN UNION WA 2100 EXT 227.

958P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1 (05)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1946 NOV 25

QA60

Q LF248 6=JACKSON MISS 25 1136A

TU ATLANTA

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SVC SRC 63 AUBURN AVE

NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

PLEASE MAIL ME $50 TRAVEL ADVANCE=

HARRY L WRIGHT

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 4, 1946

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Gramercy Park Hotel
New York, N. Y.

CHIVERS WISHES YOU TALK HIS CLASS DECEMBER EIGHTEEN FOUR PM.

IN ABSENCE DR. MAYS CHIVERS UNABLE DETERMINE WHETHER OR WHAT OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

George S. Mitchell

---

Charge to the account of $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 4, 1946

Mr. Philleo Nash
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DOROTHY TILLY (MRS. M. E. TILLY) OF 1013 HIGHLAND VIEW, NORTHEAST, ATLANTA, VERNON 2951, IS SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS OF THE WOMENS SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF THE SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTIONAL COUNCIL OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. ADDITIONALLY SHE IS ACTIVE IN THE GEORGIA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE AND SHE IS FIELD SECRETARY (PART-TIME) FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INCORPORATED.

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | X | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 9, 1946

War Department
Washington, D. C.

KINDLY MAIL ME FIVE COPIES LT. COL. WINTHROP ROCKEFELLOW'S REPORT TO SECRETARY AS RELEASED DECEMBER FIFTH AND DESCRIBED NEW YORK TIMES DECEMBER SIXTH.

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

---

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | X | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 11, 1946

Dr. Will W. Alexander
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

CHIVERS WISHES YOU TO TALK WITH SMALLISH STUDENT GROUP THURSDAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER NINETEENTH, FOUR-THIRTY, SALE HALL. MANY STUDENTS WORKING POST OFFICE. COULD YOU BE PRESENT?

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

(32)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA94

1946 DEC 13 AM 11 37

Q CB68 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL 13 1022A

GEORGE MITCHELL=

TU ATLANTA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

THE SURVEY GRAPHIC SPECIAL ISSUE ON WHICH I HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS IS STILL IN THE STATE OF UNCERTAINTY STOP THIS MAKES IT NECESSARY FOR ME TO RETURN TO NEW YORK MONDAY AND AGAIN HAVE TO POSTPONE MY TRIP TO ATLANTA STOP PLEASE NOTIFY DOCTOR CHIVERS AND EXTEND MY APOLOGIES FOR A SITUATION OVER WHICH I HAVE NO CONTROL=

W W ALEXANDER

TE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Gramercy pl

61 W. Dec 16

[illegible]

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 20, 1946

Mr. James Dombrowski
Southern Conference for Human Welfate
808 Perdido Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

PLEASE MAIL ME NAMES ADDRESSES PRESENT BOARD SCHW.

George S. Mitchell

Personal

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

PM 2 50 (25) 7TH JAN 1 PM 3 36

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

A37 YC13

1947 JAN 1 PM 2 40

Y.LD75 19 COLLECT=RICHMOND VIR 1 2EOP

DR GEORGE MITCHELL= 106+27

75 DLR GES SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ATLA=

CAN MEET YOU JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL LOBBY 2PM FRIDAY OR ANY TIME SATURDAY PLEASE ADVISE HAPPY NEW YEAR=

PAUL D WILLIAMS.

Mentzer-Bush Publishing Co.

Charge BL 3010

Wrongne BL 310P

Dropone

Miss Emily Clay He 4562

2PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

L 7 JAN 2 AM 2 03

DLY ATLANTA

DA 629P DA 43P DA 746P

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

January 2, 1947

Mr. Paul D. Williams
Mentzer-Bush Publishing Co.
Richmond, Virginia

JOHN MARSHALL 2:00 P. M. FRIDAY FINE

George S. Mitchell

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
DC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QC34

Q. NHB367 NL PD=MONTEAGLE TENN 6

GEO MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

1947 JAN 6 PM 11 03

COMMITTEE FROM TENNESSEE CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING WITH HIGHLANDER COUNCIL THURSDAY JANUARY 30 SEVEN PM HOSIERY'S WORKERS HALL FERGER BLDG CHATTANOOGA PRECEDING HIGHLANDER COUNCIL MEETING JANUARY 31. IMPORTANT YOU ATTEND IF POSSIBLE. PLEASE REPLY=

MYLES HORTON.

30/PM 31..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1947 JAN 14 AM 2 48

.QA 64

Q.ZA42 NL PD=FLINT MICH 13

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL. SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=
63 AUBURN AVE NEA ATLA

MAILED SALARY TO ME GOTHAM HOTEL JOHN R AND ORCHESTRA
DETROIT=
HARRY L WRIGHT..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(23)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA30

Q LH273 10=WI DETROIT MICH 17 148P

SOU REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

ADVISE IF SALARY MAILED TO DETROIT ADDRESS REQUESTED BY TELEGRAM=

HARRY L WRIGHT

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

January 17, 1947

Mr. Harry L. Wright
Gotham Hotel
Detroit, Michigan

SALARY CHECK MAILED YOU CARE GOTHAM HOTEL LAST WEDNESDAY.

Anna Warwick

---

Charge to the account of ~~Southern Regional Council, Inc. (Veterans Services)~~

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

January 20, 1947

MR. HARRY L. WRIGHT
1244 PITTSBURGH ST.,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

BORANNON MAILS MATERIAL TO YOU TODAY

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. (Veterans Services) $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

Feb. 7, 1947

WESLEY R. BRAZIER
1950 Jackson Avenue
New Orleans 13, La.

GO AHEAD AND FINISH FLORIDA SURVEY

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

(06)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA36

1947 FEB 15 AM 11 15

Q MPA376 PD=CA WASHINGTON DC 15 1021A

TI ATLANTA

SOUTH REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=
:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

AIRMAIL SPECIAL PERSONAL MAIL SALARY TO ME CARE WANSLEN HILL
3845 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET PHILADELPHIA=
HARRY L WRIGHT

:3845

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of ~~Southern Regional Council, Inc. (Veterans Services)~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

February 25, 1947

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
2615 Eleventh Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

PLEASE FORWARD DATA ON VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS PER MY REQUEST

REPLY

Harry L. Wright
Field Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

March 4, 1947

Dr. Rufus Clements
Hotel Theresa
7th Ave. & 125th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

GEORGE MITCHELL ELECTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HE HAS ACCEPTED

ROSENWALD FUND DULY NOTIFIED

LEONARD HAAS

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

March 4, 1947

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

GEORGE MITCHELL ELECTED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL HE HAS ACCEPTED I HAVE CONTACTED ROSENWALD FUND KINDEST REGARDS

LEONARD HAAS

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. (Veterans Services) $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR HARRY L WRIGHT
1244 PITTSBURGH STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

DETROIT MEETINGS AT RACKHAM BUILDING UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, EXTENSION SERVICE, EXTX

GEORGE S MITCHELL

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Cyrus H. Johnson
336 S. Salisbury Stree
Raleigh, N. C.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU CONCERNING VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA. GIVE ME A CONVENIENT DAY THIS WEEK.

H. A. Bohannon
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

---

Charge to the account of ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

tele

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

MITCHELL AWAY. SPEAKS CHICAGO OCTOBER 22ND. AFRAID IMPOSSIBLE TO CHANGE PLANS. SORRY.

Anna S. Derwick

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | X | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

Dr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

THOMAS REPORTS TWO HUNDRED FIFTY NEGRO FIFTEEN HUNDRED WHITE DISABLED VETERANS TRAINING MAY FORTY-SIX IN ADDITION TO PUBLIC 346 TRAINEES. WILL FORWARD COMPLETE INFORMATION FEW DAYS.

Anna Hardwick

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

:(00).

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

,QB96

Q.BMA889 5=TUSCALOOSA ALA 8 537P

GEORGE S MITCHELL=

:SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

:WILL ARRIVE THERE TOMORROW THURSDAY=

:FRANK THOMAS.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | X | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | X | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Dr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Mr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board
40 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

THOMAS REPORTS 15,611 ON JOB TRAINING AND IN COURSES BELOW COLLEGE LEVEL, 130 IN JUNIOR COLLEGES 593 TEACHERS COLLEGE 5,566 IN UNIVERSITIES 174 CORRESPONDENCES 268 FARM TRAINING UNDER PUBLIC SECTION 1300 PUBLIC 346 456 FARM VETERANS ARE NEGROES. JOB TRAINING INCLUDES SHOP COURSE AND CONTINUOUS EDUCATION COURSES.

Anna S. Warwick

---

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201 (59)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QA91

QBMD28 DL PD=TUSCALOOSA ALA 11 203P 1946 JUL 11 PM 4 04

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL=

TO ATLANTA

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

:AM ENCLOSING BREAK DOWN ON ALL VETERANS TRAINING 15,611 ON JOB TRAINING AND IN COURSES BELOW COLLEGE LEVEL, 130 IN JUNIOR COLLEGES 593 TEACHERS COLLEGE 5,566 IN UNIVERSITIES 174 IN COORRESPONDENCES 268 ON THE FARM TRAINING UNDER PL16 1300 PL346 456 FARM VETERANS ARE NEGROES. ON THE JOB TRAINING INCLUDES SHOP COURSES AND CONTINUOUS EDUCATION COURSES=FRANK THOMAS.

ACIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
care President Ralph P Bridgeman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

RELEASED TUESDAY JULY THIRTIETH QUIMBY MELTON RESIGNS VETERANS SERVICE BOARD. OBVIOUSLY THIS IS THE LONG AWAITED OPENING. ADVISE ME AS TO WHAT COURSE OF ACTION OUR COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE. IT IS CERTAIN THAT NEW APPOINTEE CAN SERVE ONLY UNTIL JANUARY FIRST. MR. WARWICK SUGGESTS OUR LINING UP WITH ONE OF THE MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS TO TRY TO INFLUENCE THE MAN TO BE RECOMMENDED. I TRIED TO REACH YOU IN ARLINGTON BUT TO NO AVAIL. I WOULD APPRECIATE A CALL OR WIRE. HOME PHONE JACKSON 7825J.

Bohannon

---

Charge to the account of SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC. $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Miss Mary Lawrence
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

MR. JAMES O. SLADE WILL ARRIVE TODAY INSTEAD OF TOMORROW. AROUND FOUR OR FIVE PM.

Anna B. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr Marcus Gunter
916 First Ave S
Nashville, Tenn.

Please send name and address of man who will collect data for directory

H. H. Robinson

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr Harry L Wright
1247 Pittsburg St
Jackson Miss

Please send name and address of man who will collect data for directory

Harvie Robinson

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Jewel Tatum
2020 Cable St
Beaumont, Texas

Please send name and address of man who will collect data for directory

H. A. Tschannen

---

Charge to the account of ~~SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.~~ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Harry L. Wright
1244 Pittsburgh Street
Jackson, Mississippi

RICHMOND MEETING POSTPONED. DON'T COME.

George S. Mitchell

Veterans — pph file

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

✦

# INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

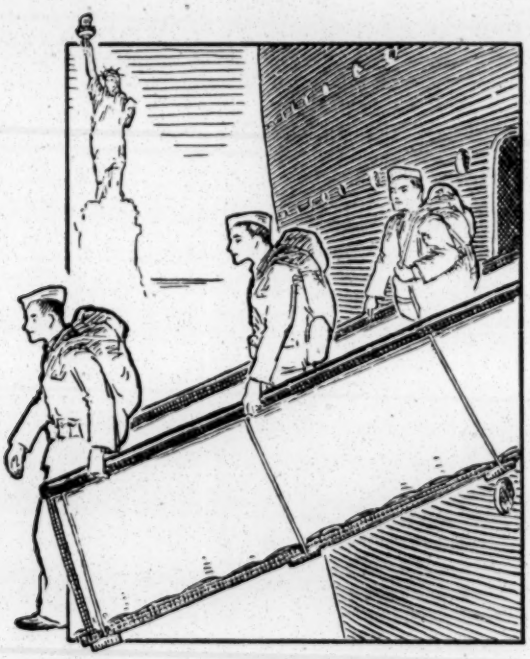
**(Additional or more detailed information concerning the reemployment rights of veterans may be secured from any Selective Service local board)**

**June 30, 1944**

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1944

Supply in Veteran's Service Office

# A PROGRAM FOR THE EDUCATION OF RETURNING VETERANS



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was made possible by an allotment from the
NEA WAR AND PEACE FUND

## *Educational Policies Commission*

National Education Association of the United States and
the American Association of School Administrators

1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

First Printing, September 1944
Second Printing, October 1944
Third Printing, November 1944
Fourth Printing, January 1945

Price Per Copy, 10 Cents

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS • THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE • THE NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS • THE SALVATION ARMY • THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

# United Service Organizations, inc.

350 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y. · PHONE: PENNSYLVANIA 6-5400

REGIONAL OFFICE: 160 PEACHTREE STREET, N. W. ★ PHONE MAIN 3352 ★ ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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Walbridge S. Taft
Jay A. Urice
Thomas J. Watson
Frank L. Weil

February 22, 1945

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ira:

I am enclosing my paper on "USO Services to Returning Veterans" and the accompanying outline. You will also find enclosed the USO field service bulletins on program and services for returning service men and women. I will write to our national headquarters for other materials on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Hugh

Hugh M. Gloster
Associate Regional Executive

HMG:jb

Enclosure

44

USO IS FINANCED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH THE NATIONAL WAR FUND

SAVE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

# WAR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1945

Mr. Ira De A. Reid,
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Reid:

This will acknowledge the receipt of yours of February 26, and you will find enclosed the resume of the information gathered thus far by the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, in this war.

In many instances you will find that the participants in these operations are already broken down by states.

Officially, your organization is this day placed on our regular mailing list, and you will receive similar material weekly as released by the Bureau of Public Relations. Obviously, I have a personal interest in the success of your Council, and I hope that you will feel free to communicate with me at any time as the occasion demands.

FOR THE CHIEF, PRESS BRANCH

Homer B. Roberts

HOMER B. ROBERTS
Major, C.M.P.
Chief, Negro Interest Section
Press Branch

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SAVE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1 March 1945

Dr. Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Reid:

I very much regret that it is not possible for me to send you any classified reports which we have prepared since the circulation of these is by regulation limited strictly to the Army. I am, however, forwarding under another cover three reports on post-war plans of soldiers which include data for both white and Negro soldiers and which I think may be useful to your conference. There are three additional reports to be published in this same series and I will see that copies of these go to you also as soon as they are available.

You may have heard that Horace Mann Bond, on behalf of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, has requested the War Department to give him access to certain data on Negro troops. My understanding is that the Department has acceded at least in part to this request, and it might be well, therefore, for you to get in touch with Bond to determine whether or not he has anything which you could use.

This is in reply to your letter of 20 February.

Sincerely,

Charles Dollard

CHARLES DOLLARD,
Lt. Col., A.U.S.,
Chief, Research Branch,
Information and Education Division.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
21ST STREET AND C STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 March 1945

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO No.

5-39

Dr. Ira de A. Reid
Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Subject: Program In Behalf of Negro Veterans

Dear Dr. Reid:

After a careful study of your letter of February 26, 1945, it appears that there is only a small amount of the information which you want available from the Selective Service System. Practically all the statistics which you request have to do with men in the armed forces, and our statistics concern men who are rejected for service in the armed forces, are in a class available for call, or are in a deferred classification. The only information we have with reference to the men who are actually accepted is their number and the States from which they went. Their characteristics, assignment, and subsequent distribution are not matters of record with us. This information would have to be secured from the War and Navy Departments.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Dollard, Army Service Forces, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D. C., I believe, has conducted all of the studies of Negro army personnel and is the person to contact for this information in the War Department. Lieutenant Commander Donald Van Ness, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., would be in a position to tell you how much of this information is available from the Navy.

The Veterans Personnel Division of the Selective Service System, which is handling the reemployment program, has published a pamphlet which outlines that program in detail. A copy is enclosed in order that you might scan it to see whether it answers your questions or whether it raises questions in your mind which you would like to have answered more specifically.

While we can furnish you, from National Headquarters, induction and enlistment figures for the States which you mentioned, the State Directors concerned are in a position to give you these

figures and a community breakdown on the number of Negroes inducted and enlisted from the various communities within the respective States. It might be well for the Southern Regional Council to make contact with the State Directors of the States concerned and request this information directly from them. It will have the advantage of enlisting their interest in your program within the States, and I think I can assure you of complete cooperation from each State Director. If you think well of this suggestion, I will write them immediately so they will be prepared for your approach.

For The Director

Campbell C. Johnson

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

Wired Col Campbell Johnson on March 7:

Earnestly request you write state directors regarding my letter your file number 5-37. Please advise when executed.

IDR

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(76)

1945 MAR 9 AM 1 22

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TU ATLANTA

QA26

Q.WA313 GOVT DL PD=WUX WASHINGTON DC 9 1209P

DR IRA DE A REID, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

=63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

LETTERS TO THE DIRECTORS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE OF THE STATES MENTIONED FOR YOUR PROGRAM HAVE GONE FORWARD TODAY=

:CAMPBELL C JOHNSON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Names and Addresses of State Directors
of Selected States, cont.

| State | Name and Address of Director |
| --- | --- |
| Texas | Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page<br>Fourth Floor, Tribune Building<br>Austin 17, Texas |
| Virginia | Colonel Mills F. Neal<br>State Office Building<br>Richmond 19, Virginia |

---

3-13-45.

I talked to Lt. Col. J. N. Keelin, Jr.
Sel. Ser. Dir. for Ga.
959 E. Confederate Ave.

He also had letter from Washington.
I am seeing him today.

T. B. J.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
21ST STREET AND C STREET NW.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO No.

10 March 1945

5-39

Dr. Ira de A. Reid
Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Subject: Program in Behalf of Negro Veterans

Dear Dr. Reid:

The Deputy Director has written to the Directors of the following States with reference to the program of the Southern Regional Council in behalf of Negro veterans: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. They have been told in a general way of the nature of your program and will be expecting you, or some other officer of the Southern Regional Council, to get in direct touch with them.

Should you find that there is any other assistance that we can give you in your program, please do not hesitate to let us know.

For The Director

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

Enclosure
List of Names and Addresses of State Directors
of Selected States

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF STATE DIRECTORS

OF SELECTED STATES

| State | Name and Address of Director |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Colonel James T. Johnson, Jr.<br>300 Dexter Avenue<br>Montgomery 4, Alabama |
| Arkansas | Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere<br>Old State Highway Building<br>Sixth & Marshall<br>Little Rock, Arkansas |
| Florida | Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins<br>State Arsenal<br>St. Augustine, Florida |
| Kentucky | Colonel Frank D. Rash<br>334 East Broadway<br>Louisville 2, Kentucky |
| Louisiana | Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming<br>Headquarters Building<br>Jackson Barracks<br>New Orleans 12, Louisiana |
| Mississippi | Colonel Lawrence W. Long<br>War Memorial Building<br>Jackson 102, Mississippi<br>(Mailing Address: P. O. Box 122) |
| North Carolina | Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts<br>Justice Building<br>Raleigh, North Carolina |
| Oklahoma | Colonel Clive E. Murray<br>5th Floor, Hightower Building<br>105 N. Hudson Street<br>Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma |
| South Carolina | Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs<br>Wade Hampton Office Building<br>Columbia 10, South Carolina |
| Tennessee | Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier<br>Cumberland Lodge Building<br>319 7th Avenue, North<br>Nashville 3, Tennessee |

Copies sent to all
State Selective Service
Directors in Southern
Region except Ga.
March 20

March 19, 1945

Colonel James T. Johnson, Jr.
300 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery 4, Alabama

Dear Colonel Johnson:

The Southern Regional Council, a voluntary organization which is interested in race relations and other Southern problems is trying to develop a program of attitude education which will help to reduce some of the racial tensions which might be expected to arise when the men in the armed services are returned to civilian life. We plan to work in cooperation with public officials, chiefs of police, transportation companies, etc., as well as white and Negro editors and ministers. We have written to National Headquarters of Selective Service about the possibility of obtaining certain basic information on the selectees, white and Negro, from each Southern state. They have informed us that most of this information is available from the various state headquarters of Selective Service and that they have written to you with reference to our program.

Specifically, we should like to obtain statistical data on the selectees and volunteers from the various counties of your state showing their race, their schooling, and such other characteristics as may be available. We realize, of course, that some of this information may be confidential and we assure you that it would be used only for our own guidance in formulating our program. Any such material which you can send us will be very helpful.

I am enclosing a memorandum which will give you some information on the structure and purposes of the Southern Regional Council. If you would like to have any additional information about the Council please let me know. We shall be grateful for your cooperation.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j
encl.

Veterans

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
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CHRISTIE B. KENNEDY, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

April 10, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Doctor Johnson:

At the suggestion of Mrs. F. H. Gray of Bruni, Texas, I am enclosing a copy of S. 675 I introduced in the United States Senate to provide for continuing the pay of members of the Armed Forces for twelve months following the date of discharge from the service, cited as the "Veterans' Readjustment Pay Act of 1945".

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Guffey

Encl. 1

Joseph F. Guffey

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# S. 675

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 6 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945

Mr. GUFFEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

# A BILL

To provide for continuing the pay of members of the armed forces for twelve months following the date of discharge from the service.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on the date of the cessation of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President, and who shall have been honorably discharged or released from active duty, shall be entitled to pay for an additional period of twelve months following the date of such discharge or release from active

1 duty; except that such period shall in no case exceed the
2 period of the active military service performed by such
3 person during the period of hostilities in the present war
4 and during the six months immediately following such
5 period. Such pay shall be at a rate equivalent to the rate
6 of base pay received by such person at the date of such
7 discharge or release from active duty, and shall be payable
8 in monthly installments.

9 SEC. 2. No payment under this Act shall be made to
10 any person for any day with respect to which such person
11 received a readjustment allowance under the Servicemen's
12 Readjustment Act of 1944.

13 SEC. 3. Amounts payable under this Act shall be paid
14 from funds appropriated for the pay of members of the mili-
15 tary and naval forces.

16 SEC. 4. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the
17 Navy shall make such regulations not inconsistent with this
18 Act as may be necessary effectively to carry out the provi-
19 sions thereof, and the decisions of the Secretary of War and
20 the Secretary of the Navy shall be final and not subject to
21 review by any court or other Government official.

22 SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Read-
23 justment Pay Act of 1945".

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# S. 675

# A BILL

To provide for continuing the pay of members of the armed forces for twelve months following the date of discharge from the service.

By Mr. GUFFEY

MARCH 6 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 26), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

CIO

# VETERAN'S GUIDE

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Veterans

May 29, 1945

Mr. Joseph Shabses
Atlanta University School of
Social Work
247 Henry Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shabses:

This letter will confirm our understanding in conference today that you will prepare a pamphlet for the Southern Regional Council on community resources for Negro Veterans in Atlanta, and a guide sheet that can be used for other communities.

This pamphlet will be a simply prepared presentation on the agencies and services available for the adjustment of veterans problems, so written as to serve as a handbook for this returning citizen.

For these services the SRC is able to offer you an honorarium of $100.00, payable upon acceptance of your manuscript.

We hope that you will be able to have it in our hands by June second.

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid
Associate Executive Director

IDR:rha

July 23, 1945

The Southern Regional Council is making a survey of the effects of the war on families, jobs, migration, etc., and of the problems which will confront the South in the reconversion period.

This will present Mr. A. C. Robinson, who is in charge of the field work in this investigation. Any assistance you can give Mr. Robinson will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
United States Employment Office
157 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Room 408 Oddfellows Building; 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

October 12, 1945

RECEIVED
OCT 18 1945
Southern Region

Greetings:

The State Veterans Service Committee of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration -- among whose membership are the Selective Service, Veterans Administration, and the United States Employment Service -- 86½ Luckie Street, N. W., Atlanta 1, Georgia, invites you, and any others that you may be able to bring, to attend a Veterans Clinic in the Auditorium, Academic Building, The Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, Saturday October 20, 10:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

The Theme -- "Programs and Services For Veterans" -- will be introduced by a panel discussion. A representative will speak for the Negro Community, Southern Regional Council, State Department of Agricultural Education, State Selective Service, State Veterans Education Council, State Veterans Service, United States Employment Service, Veterans Administration and the Veterans Employment Service. Everyone attending the Clinic will be given an opportunity to participate in the discussion following the statements by members of the panel.

The purpose of the Clinic will be to give information concerning the programs and services provided for veterans; and, to encourage coordination of Community, Federal, School, State, and other programs serving veterans. It will be attended by 300 persons from over the State of Georgia. Several officials of Federal, State and other Agencies and Institutions will also be present.

We invite you to come and bring others to participate in the Clinic. Kindly advise us if you can come. If you cannot attend, whom will you send to represent you?

Sincerely yours,

Dillard B. Lasseter
Regional Director

William H. Shell
By: William H. Shell
Minorities Placement
Specialist

Acting for the State Veterans Service Committee

WINTER 1944-45

# THE CIRCLE

Vol. XXIV No. 2

*The News Magazine of Omicron Delta Kappa*

## The Veterans Come Back to College

*By* STANTON C. CRAWFORD, *Dean*
*The College, University of Pittsburgh*

▪ MANY VETERANS of this war will return to school. They will want to work toward the same objectives as other students—toward aims they were required to set aside for two or three or four wartime years. They will still be dreaming the great American dream and they will be impatient to resume progress toward its realization in their own lives. Groups of veterans have already enrolled on many campuses. These men and women with honorable discharges from the service will be returning in larger numbers as the months pass. For their benefit, the colleges must continue the significant courses they have built up through the years and, in addition, must arrange new work. The colleges must find ways of combining liberal and vocational subjects in the curriculum.

The veterans, as they return, will need the best counseling service that colleges can give them. Most of them will be able to adjust themselves to college life within a reasonable length of time, but even the best of them may need special help. They will be "rusty" in their recollection of subject matter from earlier school work and they will have difficulty in resuming effective habits of study. They will have become accustomed to doing things ordered by others, and they may have difficulty in regaining the capacity for self-management. Some veterans will be emotionally disturbed. Many will present irregular educational backgrounds. Each school will need skilled persons to administer and interpret the results of suitable test. As the months pass mature and interested faculty members will be needed to conduct innumerable interviews. More than ever before all faculty members will need to relate their work to the counseling program.

One of the main problems colleges will have to face is the evaluation of military records. The U. S. Armed Forces Institute upon request will provide full records of service course work and test scores for men and women of both the Army and Navy. School counselors must be familiar with the various types of educational experience that have been available to service personnel. They must understand the meaning of the scores of psychological, aptitude, and placement tests. The American Council on Education has sponsored preparation of a handbook which will assist administrative officers and faculties in interpreting these service records as related to college education. To an extent, this guide will standardize the practice of American colleges and universities in evaluating course work and test scores.

Colleges must find some way of making entrance requirements and advanced standing regulations flexible without lowering them. "What is the best thing for this boy to do at this time?" will be a much more appropriate question about the returning veteran than

*(Continued on page 2)*

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. PERSONS, *Alabama* O Δ K, *is shown receiving the Distinguished Service Medal from General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. General Persons commanded the Dixie Division in the Southwest Pacific. In World War I, he was a captain, fought in five major battles and won the Distinguished Service Cross. In civil life General Persons is a banker and has just been placed on inactive status and has returned to his duties as president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama. He is a graduate of the University of Alabama and a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa.*

## What the Returning GI Expects

*By* MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. PERSONS

▪ THE SOLDIER returning from the war will want an opportunity, a job, a home, a farm, a family, security. He will not want or expect charity, nor does he expect the government to support him but he will feel it his right to have the opportunity to earn as much and live as well as have the civilian population while he was at war.

He will come home a better citizen. He will be stronger physically, broadened by travel, better disciplined, and with a firm belief in democratic government. His appreciation of law and order will be more acute and he will be much more intelligent.

His return to civil life will present tremendous problems. First, there is the under privileged type of soldier, the poorly educated, who barely made ends meet before the war. He has made more money, had a glimpse of a world heretofore unknown to him provided advantages and comforts and conveniences for his family such as they have never known before. He will be unwilling to return to his former status.

Then there is the young soldier who has never held a job, who has done far better in the army than in civil life. It will be hard to place him. He will not be satisfied with a small job nor able to quickly adjust himself to the radical change.

Still another problem will be the young soldier whose education is incomplete. The GI Bill of Rights makes provision for him to continue his education and for many this will be adequate. But many a boy will return a man and college will be a tame experience for him. He will miss the adventure, the excitement. He will be eager to make a start in the business world, anxious to catch up with those, who for one reason or another have remained at home. He will be sorely tempted to get at the business of starting a family or a career. And if he does not finish his education, we may have some of our best citizenship material poorly prepared for the competition before them. We cannot afford to see these men permanently injured by reason of their service to our country. Businessmen and educators should plan to make the returned soldier realize the necessity for finishing his education and make the program as alluring, attractive and profitable as possible.

Finally, there is the man who has given up a good job, a career, made tremendous sacrifices of money and opportunities to make money, who has seen men of less ability pass him in the race. He will feel that the country owes him something.

To deal with these men justly, to preserve that which they have fought for is going to take the combined effort of every businessman in this country. There is no mechanical way, no "rule of thumb," no legislation that will solve the problem. The government can and is doing much, but it cannot do enough.

Every individual soldier has a problem peculiar to him. Those of

*(Continued on page 2)*

THE CIRCLE
of
OMICRON DELTA KAPPA
National Leadership Honor Society

ROBERT WILSON BISHOP, *Editor*
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio

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Vol. XXIV DECEMBER, 1944 No. 2

## A 30th Anniversary Message

▪ THE FOLLOWING V-Mail letter to the editor of THE CIRCLE written from "Somewhere in Belgium" on December 3, 1944, by Major William M. Brown, *Washington and Lee* O Δ K, a founder and long-time officer of the Society, is an appropriate anniversary message for all members:

"Not many of our members will remember it but today is the 30th birthday of Omicron Delta Kappa. I want you and our other members to know that I am thinking of you here in this faraway spot and am prouder than ever of the fact that I was present at the Society's birth. When I recall the service rendered by our members in the last war and realize that several thousand of them are now in the armed forces of our country, many of whom will make the supreme sacrifice before the war is won, I am more convinced than ever that our Society is recognizing and developing that type of leadership which is so sorely needed not only for war times but for world reconstruction as well."

## Internships in Public Service Training

▪ THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, of which Dr. Henry Reining, Jr., *Akron* O Δ K, is educational director, announces its annual competition for seniors and graduate students for 35 appointments to the 1945-46 internship training program in the Federal Government at Washington. Selections will be made at large without regard to regional quotas. The internship program is for a seven months' period and includes carefully supervised training in the many activities and operations of the federal government, and special seminars and courses are available at the American and George Washington Universities and the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture.

The requirements for eligibility are: 1) a bachelor's degree from a recognized college; 2) high scholastic standing; 3) exceptional qualities of character, ability and aptitude for leadership; 4) a definite interest in public affairs; 5) good health; 6) endorsement of the college; and 7) United States citizenship. "The qualifications we seek in these interns," Educational Director Reining says, "are strikingly similar to those required for O Δ K members." THE CIRCLE is glad to give this program of the NIPA wide publication and every encouragement because of the great need for trained and experienced leadership in all phases of public service.

Further information and application blanks may be obtained from the National Institute of Public Affairs, 400 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

## The Veterans Come Back to College

*(Continued from page 1)*

the usual one, "What high school units does he present for entrance?" Many colleges have recognized this problem by agreeing to accept the results of suitable tests to supplement formal transcripts of record. There is a growing disposition to emphasize qualitative rather than quantitative factors in the record.

DR. S. C. CRAWFORD
*Pittsburgh* O Δ K

Curriculum requirements should be made flexible enough to give recognition to individual needs. Unless courses and curricula are modified to some extent, the testing and counseling programs will be futile. The veterans may be critical of subjects required and the methods used in instruction. They will have a background of realistic and often of grim values against which to evaluate college work. Many of them will want vocational, technical, and professional training. Some of them will wish to attend classes on a part-time basis while employed. We can meet these needs and, at the same time, we must give the veterans as much insight as possible into the cultural values of our civilization. Each student should be touched by cultural education. These veterans will be the dominant group in our civilization for a generation and they must if possible be persons of deep human understanding.

As a practical measure, short courses are sometimes arranged for veterans. Men and women are discharged in every month of the year. Intensive courses, beginning each month give veterans the opportunity of beginning work immediately after discharge and of continuing in school until the opening of the next regular semester. These courses are exploratory in nature. They aid in determining student interests and student fitness. They are conducted in cooperation with the counseling services.

Some veterans will be interested in following accelerated schedules even more than were young students who attended college during the past two years. They will be impatient to make rapid personal progress and critical of traditional student attitudes. They will be older in years than students coming from high school and their military experience will have added further maturity. They will often feel a strong vocational incentive.

It is assumed that in most cases veterans will be eligible for financial aid from the United States Government under one of the veterans' bills. This fact places the colleges under a definite obligation to the Government as well as to the ex-service men and women themselves. We must be prepared to go far out of our accustomed ways to experiment with new plans, to teach our regular courses with new effectiveness, to work long hours with individual students, and to make sure that we are doing the best possible job. Our best efforts may not be good enough in helping these adult students to make the desired progress toward their cherished goals.

## Southern Research Institute Established

▪ SOUTHERN leaders in business, industry and the professions have recently established the Southern Research Institute with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama, according to an announcement by Thomas W. Martin, *Alabama* O Δ K, president of the Alabama Power Co., who is chairman of the Institute's Board of Trustees. The purpose of the Institute is to provide research facilities and scientific skill and knowledge for the use of industry and agriculture. "The Institute will function as an agency for research in the applied sciences; affording research workers unique opportunities for specialized training and thus enrich the region with technological knowledge; and as a medium for the searching for those truths that are essential to industrial progress and human welfare," states the announcement by Chairman Martin. A basic policy of the Institute will be to collaborate closely with southern colleges and universities in its research program.

## What the Returning GI Expects

*(Continued from page 1)*

us who come in contact with him socially, professionally or in business must endeavor to understand his point of view. There must be a sincere effort to help him (without emphasis on profit to business). This he has a right to expect. He knows and we know that what we have today, liberty and all our possessions, remain ours because he, at the risk of his life, has protected us.

For the next generation, he will control this country. If he is not treated considerately, sympathetically and fairly, he will fall an easy prey to the agitator, the dreamer, the crackpot. I believe if we do treat him fairly and justly with a proper appreciation of his service to us and his country that he will be a great force for good government and throw out of our lives a great many evils that have grown up through indifference. Whatever happens, I don't believe the returned soldier will be indifferent.

## The Annual Meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference

▪ POST WAR problems and discussions of how to meet them chiefly occupied the attention of the National Interfraternity Conference at its 36th annual meeting held in New York, November 24-25. The sessions were attended by 249 delegates of the 60 member fraternities which included the largest number of college and university executives in the history of the conference.

In a series of round table and panel discussions and plenary sessions, the conference gave thoughtful attention to wartime conditions of fraternities and to plans for meeting their post-war problems. The conference adopted a Decalog of Fraternity Policy, which sets forth the high objectives of fraternities and of college-fraternity relationships. A resolution declaring all forms of hazing involving mental or physical torture, including paddling, as a menace to the welfare of educational institutions and the various organizations which are a part of the institutions, as well as to individual students, and calling upon college and university administrations to officially and absolutely carry out the prohibition and enforcement in cooperation with national fraternity organizations and the NIC, was unanimously passed by the conference. While earlier sessions of the NIC have condemned such forms of hazing, this is the first definite request made for action by college and university administrative officers. The conference hopes that this joint approach to the problem of hazing will eliminate all questionable pre-initiation practices among college fraternities.

The conference recommended that fraternities be permitted and encouraged to reactivate their chapters at the earliest possible date, and that colleges and local interfraternity councils be requested to cooperate with the fraternities and alumni to this end. A special committee of the NIC was asked to prepare and recommend by way of suggestion to the colleges a plan of procedure. The Post-War Planning Committee was asked to prepared for distribution a report covering specific problems resulting from post-war conditions with specific recommendations for meeting the situations presented.

The conference reaffirmed its opposition to high school fraternities declaring that they serve no useful educational or social purpose. It was voted to give further study to the junior college situation and to consult widely with educators during the coming year before the conference adopt any further statement of policy concerning the eligibility of junior college students for pledging and initiation. The conference voted that comity among NIC members demands that no fraternity not already established on a campus shall take steps to establish a chapter on that campus until at least two years after the war emergency, unless, in the judgment of the college administration, ample fraternity material is present to warrant such an addition.

American college fraternities have been reduced in the number of their chapters since Pearl Harbor from 2,322 to 1,489 or 35.89 per cent while the decline in undergraduate membership was from 58,320 in 1940-44 to 19,920 today, or 65.38 per cent, according to a study presented to the NIC by Dr. Gilbert W. Mead, *Birmingham-Southern* O Δ K, and a member of Phi Gamma Delta, who is president of Washington College at Chestertown, Md. The report showed that chapter houses are being largely used by the colleges for other than their original purposes, and that chapter membership is very largely composed now of men not eligible, or not yet called, for military service, and that, despite wartime conditions, there is amazing vitality being shown by the chapters that have survived.

One of the most stimulating program features of the conference was the panel discussion of six important topics under the able moderatorship of Dr. Herbert M. Poteat, *Wake Forest* O Δ K, and a member of Kappa Alpha Order, who is professor of Latin at Wake Forest College. H. Segar Slifer, Chi Psi, dealt with the topic, "The Relation of Fraternity Secretaries to College Officers," who stated that the work of the fraternity secretary should be recognized as a profession and that men appointed secretaries should have the same educational and cultural qualities that are required of faculty members.

"Developing Local Interfraternity Alumni Groups" was the subject introduced by E. L. Cloyd, dean of men at North Carolina State College. He emphasized: that the cultivation of the alumni must begin long before he is a graduate; that alumni have a valuable point of view to bring back to the campus; that they should be nominated to the fraternity alumni council by their local chapters; that the college should encourage such a group to participate in deciding the policies of fraternity life; and that such groups should be given a definite long-term objective.

The value of an attractive magazine for fraternities was stressed by Ben S. Fisher, Sigma Chi, in discussing "Fraternity Magazines as a Public Relations Force." He stated that a substantial investment in producing a fine magazine would bring such dividends as the maintenance of interest among both undergraduates and alumni, assistance in rushing, appreciation of fraternities by the non-fraternity public, the developing pride among undergraduates, and the increasing of loyalty to the fraternity among men in the service.

The next subject, "The Fraternity's Responsibility in the Development of Leadership," was presented by Dr. Fred H. Turner, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, dean of students at The University of Illinois. He declared: that fraternities can do an effective job in the field of leadership; that the fraternity group is recognized by all housing officials as a correctly proportioned unit for administrative purposes; and that the training received will function not only in the chapter and on the campus, but also in later life.

President Mead, of Washington College, discussed the topic, "Financing the National Interfraternity Conference," pointing out in vivid terms the needs for an increase in income so that the constructive work of the conference might go forward more effectively.

"The Importance of the Intangibles" was the subject of Dr. G. Herbert Smith, Beta Theta Pi, president of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. He made a strong appeal for more idealism in fraternity life, stating that the problems we face today have largely arisen by being untrue to the heritage and high principles on which fraternities were established. He emphasized the vital importance of constructive rivalry, of friendly relationships between colleges, the improvement of our members morally and spiritually, and of the fraternity alter in our chapters.

The retiring NIC chairman, LeRoy A. Wilson, Lambda Chi Alpha, and incoming chairman Verling C. Enteman, Delta Phi, emphasized the importance of continuing strong programs of publicity and public relations which are under the direction of Professor George Starr Lasher, Theta Chi, and Dr. Alvan E. Duerr, Delta Tau Delta, respectively.

Two NIC-associated organizations, the College Fraternity Editors Association and the College Fraternity Secretaries Association, held their annual meetings during the conference. A luncheon meeting of about 30 deans and advisers of men was held at the conclusion of the conference under the chairmanship of Dean Fred Turner.—R.W.B.

## Educational Campaigns Succeed

▪ THE CAMPAIGN to raise $7,500,000 toward the development of a great university center of advanced study and research in Georgia has been completed. The cooperating institutions are Emory University (*Mu* Circle), Georgia School of Technology (*Alpha Eta* Circle), University of Georgia (*Alpha Upsilon* Circle), Agnes Scott College, Columbia Theological Seminary and the High Museum of Art. These institutions are pooling their resources and an advisory council is planning for future experimentation in the graduate and professional fields.

Millsaps College (*Pi* Circle) has recently obtained $100,000 for addition to the post-war building fund.

Davidson College (*Delta* Circle) has announced the completion of an alumni association campaign for $250,000 for a new gymnasium to be erected after the war. A campaign for $250,000 to build a new campus church is now being concluded among the churches of the Synods of North Carolina and Florida, $210,000 having been subscribed.

O Δ K Insignia and Certificates
Order from
DR. ROBERT W. BISHOP
*Executive Secretary of* O Δ K
University of Cincinnati,
Cincinnati 21, Ohio

Gold (10K) Key Replacement appropriately engraved ..... $6.60
Recognition Button (10K and black enamel) . 1.70
Membership Certificate Replacement ..... 1.00

*(Federal tax included)*

# ☆☆☆☆☆ A Swing Around the Circle ☆☆☆☆☆

## Resignations and Appointments

▪ Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, president of Pennsylvania College for Women, has resigned to become president of co-educational Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania), effective July 1. A graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology in mechanical engineering (1921), and of the University of Pittsburgh with a master's (1926) and Ph.D. (1933) degrees, President Spencer was dean of the college at the University of Pittsburgh when he was elected president of PCW in 1935. He is widely known as a photographer and archeologist, is a member of "Who's Who in Photography," and has conducted many archeological studies in the Arkansas mountains. He is also a member of his Regional War Labor Board and of the Fourth Naval District's Manpower Survey Commission.

▪ Wilber E. Powers, *Denver* O Δ K, of Trenton, New Jersey, who has been a staff member of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, has been recently appointed assistant secretary and chief chemist of the board.

▪ Edmund D. Campbell, *Washington and Lee* O Δ K, of Washington, D.C., has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Mary Baldwin College (Staunton, Virginia).

▪ Dr. William H. Stead, *Washington University* O Δ K, dean of the School of Business and Public Administration at Washington University, has been appointed director of the Institute of Research and Training in Social Sciences and professor of business administration and chairman of that department at Vanderbilt University, effective February 1. Before going to Washington University in 1940, Dr. Stead was national director of the U. S. Employment Service. He is the author of a book recently published by Harper's, *Democracy Against Unemployment.*

▪ John H. Biles, *Centre* O Δ K, professor of mathematics and head of that department for eight years at Centre College, has resigned to accept the superintendency of the Danville (Kentucky) public school system. He served as the coordinator of the 20th CTD (aircrew) program.

▪ Dr. Cornelius W. Prettyman, *Dickinson* O Δ K, whose appointment as acting president, Dickinson College, was reported in the autumn number of The Circle, was elected to the presidency, December 9. The Dickinson Board of Trustees elected Bishop Fred P. Corson, *Dickinson* O Δ K, of the Philadelphia area, a member of the board.

▪ Dr. O. T. Binkley, *Wake Forest* O Δ K, professor of religion at Wake Forest College since 1938, has resigned to accept the headship of the department of sociology and ethics at the Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.

▪ Prof. Karl Eschman, *Denison* O Δ K, director of the Denison University Conservatory of Music, directed Handel's "Messiah" for the 29th annual performance at Denison just prior to the Christmas holidays. It was the 40th year the oratorio has been presented there.

▪ Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., *Richmond* O Δ K, congressman from the Third District of Virginia, has recently resigned from Congress to become counsel for the American Insurance Institute. The first to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to succeed Mr. Satterfield, was J. Vaughan Gary, *Richmond* O Δ K, an attorney of Richmond.

▪ A. J. Murphy, *Carnegie Tech* O Δ K, assistant dean of men and counselor on financial aid to students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, has resigned to accept a position with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

▪ Paul J. Franz, *Lehigh* O Δ K, who was graduated from Lehigh University on October 15 with a B.S. in business administration, has been appointed assistant to the director of admissions at Lehigh, E. K. Smiley, *Lehigh* O Δ K.

▪ Robert Whitaker, *Emory* O Δ K, assistant to the president of Emory and secretary of *Mu* Circle, has been appointed superintendent of the Emory University Hospital. John A. Griffin, *Emory* O Δ K, has succeeded Mr. Whitaker in both positions.

▪ Dr. D. F. Stansbury, *Wake Forest* O Δ K, dean of the School of Law, Wake Forest College, since 1935, has resigned to become professor of law at the University of Tennessee School of Law.

▪ Enos Swain, *Centre* O Δ K, director of alumni and public relations, Centre College and secretary of *Zeta* Circle there, resigned last summer to become editor of the *Advocate-Messenger,* Danville (Kentucky) daily newspaper.

▪ Dr. Henry Gratton Doyle, *George Washington* O Δ K, was elected president of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the annual meeting of the association held in New York, November 24 and 25. Dr. Doyle has recently returned to his post as dean of Columbian College, the George Washington University, after two years' war leave to serve as director of the Inter-American Training Center, maintained by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and administered by the American Council of Learned Societies.

▪ Dr. Francis Ghigo, Hampden-Sydney O Δ K, formerly associate professor of Romance languages, University of North Carolina, was recently appointed professor of Romance languages, University of Richmond. Dr. Ghigo served as secretary of *Lambda* Circle for a number of years when he was a member of the faculty at Hampden-Sydney College.

▪ Lewis M. Smith, *Alabama* O Δ K, president of the University of Alabama Alumni Association and chief electrical engineer, Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, has been promoted to director of public relations of that company.

▪ The Rev. Raymond Fitzhugh Wrenn, *American* O Δ K, has been appointed pastor of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, Richmond, Virginia. He has spent the last two years in Norfolk, Virginia, where he organized and built Christ Methodist Church.

▪ James C. Lanshe, *Muhlenberg* O Δ K, has been appointed first assistant district attorney of Lehigh County, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

## General Items

▪ Dr. Arthur S. Gillespie, *Wake Forest,* O Δ K, who was a missionary in China for a number of years and a prisoner of the Japanese for several months, is the acting president of the China Baptist Theological Seminary at Kaifung, and the first vice president of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention for 1945. He gave an address on the need of China for leadership at the initiation banquet of *Beta Alpha* Circle at Wake Forest on December 14.

▪ Dr. Thomas H. English, *Emory* O Δ K, professor and head of English, Emory University, is editor of the *Emory University Quarterly* and associate editor of the *South Atlantic Bulletin* of the Modern Language Association.

▪ Dr. William R. Howell, *Washington College* O Δ K, registrar and professor of economics and sociology, Washington College, is director of the glee club and graduate manager of athletics.

▪ Frank G. Melton, *Kentucky* O Δ K, is assistant conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, with headquarters at Hodgenville, Kentucky.

▪ Fred Russell, *Vanderbilt* O Δ K, sports editor, *The Nashville Banner,* is the author of an entertaining little volume entitled, *I'll Go Quietly.* It is a miscellany of stories about sports and colorful sport characters that have appeared in his column during the past fifteen years. $1.04 by mail from the Banner Sports-readers Service, 1100 Broad Street, Nashville 11, Tennessee.

▪ Dr. Francis Tyson, *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, professor of economics and industrial relations, University of Pittsburgh, and a charter member of *Gamma* Circle of O Δ K there, was the speaker at the Conference of National Motion Pictures Council, held in New York, November 16. His subject was "The Strategic Role of the Motion Picture in War and Peace, Yesterday and Today. Dr. Tyson is a member of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures and has written many articles and brochures on the motion picture industry.

▪ Andre Goetz, *William and Mary* O Δ K, a member of the staff of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in Wilmington, Delaware, recently wrote: "I have been pleased to note a number of O Δ K keys in the du Pont organization here."

▪ The Rev. Andrew R. Bird, Jr., *Davidson* O Δ K, is the new pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Huntington, West Virginia, which has 1,800 members and serves students at Marshall College.

▪ Samuel O. Laughlin, Jr., *Washington and Lee* O Δ K, is president of the Wheeling (West Virginia) Tile Co., manufacturers of floor and wall tile.

▪ Gilbert W. Kingsbury, *Kentucky* O Δ K, is the new editor-in-chief of the WLW Radio Station news room, Cincinnati. He is an instructor in news writing at the University of Cincinnati where he was formerly assistant to the dean of the Evening College.

▪ Danner L. Mahood, *Denison* O Δ K, assistant professor of English, Denison University,

serves the community as president of the Granville (Ohio) Festival Association and as a member of the board of the Public Library. He is also president of the Denison chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

▪ ROLFE E. KENNARD, *William and Mary* Θ Δ K, a fiscal accountant of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, is serving his fifth year as president of the Washington chapter of the Society of the Alumni of the College of William and Mary.

▪ DR. F. G. DETWEILER, *Denison* Θ Δ K, head of the department of sociology, Denison University, is president of the Licking County (Ohio) Philharmonic Orchestra, and has been a member of the cello section since its establishment several years ago.

▪ DR. WILLIAMS M. BRYAN, JR., *South Carolina* Θ Δ K, is serving his interneship in the City Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio. He holds a lieutenant's commission (j.g.) in the medical corps of the Navy and will enter active service in July.

▪ JOHN W. CLAUDY, *Washington and Lee* Θ Δ K, is superintendent of the Rockview Farm Prison, Western State Penitentiary at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

▪ DR. T. D. KITCHEN, *Wake Forest* Θ Δ K, president of Wake Forest College, is a member of the special committee appointed by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines of the Veterans Administration which formulated policies concerning the administration of those laws granting courses of vocational rehabilitation to disabled veterans and education and training benefits to other veterans.

▪ DR. EMILE A. BERTUCCI, JR., *Tulane* Θ Δ K, of New Orleans, Louisiana, is serving a nine months' internship at Charity Hospital, New Orleans. He was awarded the Louisiana State Medical Society's Gold Medal for the best senior thesis along with other honors last October when he graduated from the Tulane University Medical School. Dr. Bertucci will enter active service in July as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy.

## Recent Deaths

▪ JOHN STEWART BRYAN, *William and Mary* Θ Δ K, chancellor and former president, College of William and Mary, and publisher of *The Richmond News Leader,* died, October 16, at the age of seventy-two years. Dr. Bryan was a graduate of the University of Virginia and of Harvard Law School.

▪ MAJOR GENERAL CAMPBELL B. HODGES, *L. S. U.* Θ Δ K, president emeritus, Louisiana State University, whose retirement was reported in the Autumn number of THE CIRCLE, died of a cerebral hemorrhage, November 23, in New Orleans, at the age of sixty-three years. Following an active military career that began with his graduation from the United States Military Academy (1903), General Hodges was appointed commandant of the academy in 1926. In 1929 he was appointed military aide to President Hoover. From that time until 1941 he held a number of responsible posts in the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines and was commanding general of the Fifth Service Command. General Hodges had served as president of Louisiana State University, where he obtained the M.A. degree (1913), from 1941 until illness forced his retirement last June.

# With the Colors

## Prisoners of War

▪ CAPT. GARVIN FITTON, *Arkansas* Θ Δ K, of Piggott, Arkansas, has been a German prisoner of war since March, 1943, according to information received by THE CIRCLE. Captain Fitton was an infantry officer serving with the 34th Division when taken prisoner.

▪ LT. JAMES W. TARKINGTON, *Richmond* Θ Δ K, a flying officer of the Army Air Forces, was shot down over Italy months ago and captured by the Italians. He fell into the hands of the Germans when the Italians gave up and his address has just been sent to THE CIRCLE. It is #2773, M-Stammlager Luft 3, Deutschland. Lt. Tarkington attended the National Convention held at Baton Rouge in 1941.

▪ 2ND LT. STERLING T. STRANGE, JR., *William and Mary* Θ Δ K, of Richmond, Virginia, a bombardier on a B-17, was shot down on April 24, 1944, over Munich, Germany, and taken prisoner. He has almost recovered from wounds received on this mission, according to information received from his mother. Mrs. Strange's letter reads in part as follows: "Sterling was president of his class in both his Sophomore and Senior years, and was also president of his fraternity, Alpha Zeta chapter of Kappa Alpha, his Senior year, along with other activities which brought him honor and recognition. The day he was proudest of was the day he was tapped for Θ Δ K, and I am sure his interest and pride will continue when he gets back home, if that day ever comes. Please continue to send THE CIRCLE to our home address—I am preserving the copies for him to enjoy when he comes."

▪ DANIEL STANLEY ELLIOTT, *Tulane* Θ Δ K, professor and head of the department of physics, Tulane University, died, December 1, after a long illness. Dr. Elliott, who was fifty-nine years old at the time of his death, was a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, where he obtained his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. He had taught at Georgia School of Technology and since 1916 he had been a member of the faculty at Tulane.

▪ JOHN MADISON FLETCHER, *Tulane* Θ Δ K, professor emeritus of psychology, Tulane University, succumbed to a heart attack, December 11, at the age of seventy-one years. A graduate of Vanderbilt University (B.A.), University of Colorado (M.A.), and Clark University (Ph.D.), Dr. Fletcher had taught at the University of Colorado, Stanford University and Clark University before going to Tulane University in 1912 where he served as head of the departments of psychology and education and as dean of the Graduate School (1928-38). He served as professor of psychology and lceturer in medical psychology (1924-28), School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Omicron Delta Kappa. Dr. Fletcher retired several years ago but when the V-12 training program went into effect he returned to the Tulane campus at the request of the administration to serve the university and his country.

▪ LT. COL. LEROY HODGES, *Washington and Lee* Θ Δ K, former comptroller and director of the budget of the State of Virginia, and a recognized authority on army ordnance, died, in Richmond, December 18, after a lingering illness. Colonel Hodges, who was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death, was at one time managing director of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

## Citations and Awards

▪ 1ST LT. ALBERT T. EVANS, *Mississippi State* Θ Δ K, of Meridian, Mississippi, has been awarded the Air Medal and Purple Heart; AAF Regional Hospital, Coral Gables, Florida.

▪ CAPT. DEANE H. BISHOP, *Akron* Θ Δ K, of Akron, Ohio, who is serving with a fighter squadron, recently received a Presidential Unit Citation and Cluster; APO 520, c/o P.M., New York City.

▪ CAPT. BENNETT F. BUIE, *South Carolina* Θ Δ K, of Patrick, South Carolina, has received the "Order of the Red Star" from the Russian government for geological work done for the Red Army in Iran. He is now attached to the executive office of the chief of staff, Hq. Persian Gulf Command, APO 523, c/o P.M., New York City.

▪ LT. (j.g.) WILSON D. RUTHERFORD, USNR, *Johns Hopkins* Θ Δ K, of Baltimore, Maryland, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal and a commendation ribbon.

▪ CAPT. JOHN J. OWEN, JR., *L.S.U.* Θ Δ K, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has received the Air Medal, the American Theater Medal and the Defense Medal; Sq. A, 450th AAF Bn., Hammer Field, Fresno 3, California.

▪ 1ST LT. FRANCIS S. CRAIG, JR., USMCR, *L. S. U.* Θ Δ K, of Mansfield, Louisiana, has received commendation by General Harold W. Schmidt for the outstanding part he played in the invasion of the Marshalls; Co. F, 2nd Bn., 25th Rgt., Fourth Marines, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

▪ CAPT. NEIL H. MCGEACHY, JR., *Davidson* Θ Δ K, of Fayetteville, South Carolina, has been awarded the Bronze Star. He is now serving as adjutant of his infantry unit in France.

▪ LT. HAROLD GOTTHELP, JR., *Mississippi* Θ Δ K, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, has been awarded the DFC, Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. He is now at U. S. Army Air Force, 1020 Base Unit, Miami Beach, Florida.

▪ LT. MAYNARD W. BERRYMAN, USNR, *Hampden-Sydney,* Θ Δ K, of Surry, Virginia, who was awarded the Purple Heart several months ago, has been commended by Rear Admiral R. L. Connelly for his outstanding service in connection with the assault landings on Guam. He is now serving as chief communications officer on a convoy flagship.

▪ EDWIN H. CADY, *Ohio Wesleyan* Θ Δ K, of Berginfield, New Jersey, now serving with the Field Service in Italy, has been awarded the *Il Cuore di Rincalzo* by the new Italian government for his fine work with Italian troops on the Adriatic front. It is reported to be the first time an American Field Service volunteer has received the award.

## General Items

▪ SGT. JOHN J. CONLEY, *Wake Forest* Θ Δ K, of West Hartford, Connecticut, who is serving in a liaison capacity with the French division which was given the honor of "taking" Paris, was probably the first American to enter the city after the Germans were driven out last summer, according to a report received by THE CIRCLE.

▪ CAPT. RICHARD L. STURGIS, *Sewanee* Θ Δ K, Randolph Field, Texas, is a chaplain with the Second Air Depot Group, APO 149, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ Ensign William R. Jobson, Jr., USNR, *Dickinson* O Δ K, of Rutherford, New Jersey, is now at the U. S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, New York.

■ Ensign Raymond E. Overmite, Jr., USNR, *Ohio Wesleyan* O Δ K, of Richmond, Indiana, is at the Pre-Midshipman's School, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

■ Lt. Virgil H. McCraney, USNR, *Southwestern* O Δ K, of San Antonio, Texas, VPB 205, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ Ensign Russell L. Patterson, USNR, *Albion* O Δ K, of Detroit, Michigan, is serving on a naval vessel in the Pacific; c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ Lt. (j.g.) John S. Harris, USNR, *Richmond* O Δ K, of Richmond, Virginia, is with the Pacific Fleet Camera Party.

■ Dr. Wellford Taylor, *Richmond* O Δ K, assistant professor of zoology, Washington University, and a former secretary of *Alpha Kappa* Circle there, is now a lieutenant colonel in the China theater.

■ Ensign Bart N. Stephens, USNR, *Duke* O Δ K, of Newport, Rhode Island; Com. LCS (L) FLOT 3, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ 1st Lt. John H. Williams, *American* O Δ K, of Great Neck, New York; Btry D, 67th AAA Gm. Bn., APO 758, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ Major Thomas B. Henley, *Auburn* O Δ K, of Montgomery, Alabama; Hqs. Co., 1st TD Group, APO 230, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ Lt. (j.g.) Thomas W. Blair, USNR, *Virginia* O Δ K, of Lynchburg, Va.; U. S. Navy Fleet Sound School, Key West, Florida.

■ William A. Huber, *Denver* O Δ K, of Denver, Colorado, is an apprentice seaman at the Midshipman's School at the University of Notre Dame.

■ 2nd Lt. Henry L. Bergdall, *Washington College* O Δ K, of Baltimore, Maryland, Ordnance Office, Ft. Winfield Scott, San Francisco.

■ Lt. Comdr. John P. Bracken, USNR, *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was aboard the cruiser *Marblehead* in its historic role early in the war, has just been made skipper of a destroyer. He entered the service early in the war, having been a reservist during peacetime years, since his graduation from the University of Pittsburgh in 1934.

■ Comdr. C. V. Hatchette, M.C., USNR, *Alabama* O Δ K, is now senior medical officer at the Naval Amphibious Training Base, Ft. Pierce, Florida. Called into Naval service on December 25, 1940, as a lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps, Commander Hatchette served at Naval hospitals in this country and participated in the occupation of Guadalcanal, Battle of Guadalcanal, Battle of Tasafaronga and occupation of the Gilbert Islands as the senior medical officer of a heavy cruiser.

■ Lt. William L. Wilson, Jr., USNR, *Washington and Lee* O Δ K, of Cumberland, Maryland, who was attorney for the Board of Education of Allegheny County, Maryland, before entering the Navy as an ensign, writes: "I am always anxious to have The Circle for it brings me up to date with a great many of my friends and interests." He is stationed at the 7th Naval District; 952 Alton Road, Miami Beach 39, Florida.

■ Lt. (j.g.) Daniel F. Garvin, CEC, USNR, *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is with a civil engineering unit (Seabees) of the Navy, writes: "Greetings to you from the South Sea Islands chapter of the society. We members 'Down Under' have been keeping in touch, via The Circle, with 'you all.'" 84th U. S. Naval Constr. Bn., c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ Hugh H. Caldwell, *Georgia Tech* O Δ K, of Atlanta, Georgia, is stationed at Camp Blanding, Florida (Co. E, 228th Bn., 1st Plt. Pioneers). He writes: "I want you to know how surprised and happy I was to receive The Circle last week; it surely did revive happy memories. Please send it home and it will be forwarded. Greetings to all O Δ Ks everywhere."

■ Lt. John C. Swanson, USNR, *William and Mary* O Δ K, of Danville, Virginia, is now personnel officer at a Naval operating base in Bermuda. Act. #1 Navy 138, c/o F.P.O., New York City.

■ Ensign John S. Lanahan, USNR, *Duke* O Δ K, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is now assistant executive officer of an LST boat in the Pacific.

■ 2nd Lt. W. Charles Sulau, *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Glad to get my copy of The Circle—my Dad forwards it to me. After two years as a "GI" I went to OCS—am now stationed at AAF Redistribution Station #2, Miami Beach, Florida, as statistical officer—new program very interesting. . . ."

■ Lt. Harwell L. Boyd, Jr., *Mississippi State* O Δ K, of McComb, Mississippi, a radio-radar maintenance officer at an air base in the Aleutians, writes: "I have received the Summer, 1944, Circle of O Δ K and was interested to see that standards had been established for college honor societies. This is a very important step forward and very much needed, and may the good cause succeed! This development is interesting to me, too, for some of these items were discussed at the Tau Beta Pi national convention in Cincinnati in 1938 that I attended. . . . Since entering the Army in 1942, I've met many fine members of O Δ K." Base Signal Office, APO 729, c/o P.M., Seattle, Washington.

■ Capt. Edgar H. Keltner, Jr., *Miami* O Δ K, of Cleburne, Texas, an infantry officer in the 35th Division, was wounded in France south of Martain, last summer and is recovering at the Harman General Hospital (Ward B-17), Longview, Texas. He writes: "I have received The Circle regularly and hope this habit will continue; I enjoy it. I hope to go to law school when this is over."

■ Lt. Charles W. Ramey, USMCR, *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Ashland, Kentucky, writes: "My luck has held out for two major operations out here (Guam and Peleliu), and I am hoping it sticks with me for we have much hard going ahead. . . . Regardless of what the people say in the States about the war being over soon, I will say that the war out here is far from being over. It will be a long and bloody road ahead and we will need everybody's full measure at home and at the fronts to finish it up right." 6th Amph. Trac. Bn. (Prov.), Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ Lt. Jacob R. Schlenger, *Johns Hopkins* O Δ K, USMCR, of Baltimore, Maryland, is assistant intelligence officer of his regiment in the Pacific theater. He writes: "The Circle is always forwarded to me from home and it is always eagerly received out here, I assure you. . . . I enjoy reading what other members of the Society are doing and how the circles are getting along at home. I hope they still occupy the same high position on the campus. . . . I feel that to be elected to O Δ K is the highest honor any undergraduate can attain." H & S Co., 21st Marines, 3rd Division, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

## Omicron Delta Kappa Service Record

Full name ..... Date of birth .....
(please print)

College ..... Years attended ..... Degrees .....

Date and place of induction ..... Year of O Δ K Initiation .....

Present organization (with military address) .....

.....

Rank or grade ..... Promotions and dates .....

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Decorations, citations, service awards .....

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Home or permanent forwarding address .....

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Do you want The Circle mailed there? ..... Or to military address? .....

Type of work in civilian life .....

Do you plan to return to college? ..... Where? .....

*Please fill in this form as completely as possible; it will be preserved for permanent record. Use separate sheet for additional information. Mail to:* Robert W. Bishop, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

■ 2ND LT. EDWARD M. RIDER, *Maryland* O Δ K, of Baltimore, Maryland, received his commission in the infantry at Ft. Benning, Georgia (Co. B, 5th Inf., APO 360) and is now stationed there with the 71st Division. He is a former president of *Sigma* Circle.

■ WALTER H. MCGEE, JR., *L.S.U.* O Δ K, of Monroe, Louisiana, is now stationed at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas (Co. H, End. Stu. Bn., AG School).

■ CAPT. WILLIAM L. CRAIG, *L.S.U.* O Δ K, of Mansfield, Louisiana, is a meteorologist in the Air Force; Hq. 309th Bomb. Wing, APO 920, c/o P.M., San Francisco.

■ EDWARD H. SIEGLER, JR., *Johns Hopkins* O Δ K, of Takoma Park, Maryland, is a V-12 student at Yale University.

■ 2ND LT. CLIFTON B. CURRIN, *Maryland* O Δ K, of Bethesda, Maryland, is stationed at Camp Pork, Louisiana (Co. B, 95th Cml. Mortar Bn.).

■ A/S EDWARD L. JOHNSON, JR., USNR, *Duke* O Δ K, of Queens Village, New York City, is stationed at Camp MacDonough, Plattsburg, New York (Co. O, Barracks 30, Sect. 1).

■ LT. (j.g.) GEORGE MANNING, USNR, *Georgia Tech* O Δ K, of Albany, Georgia, USS SC 1058, c/o F.P.O., New York City.

■ 2ND LT. ROBERT W. HOLLAND, III, *Virginia Tech* O Δ K, of Portsmouth, Virginia; Btry. B, 586th AAA (AW) Bn., Camp Hulen, Texas.

■ ENSIGN CARLYLE H. JONES, USNR, *Miami* O Δ K, of Sandusky, Ohio; APO 147, USS *Gen. E. T. Collins,* c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ PFC. RUSSELL DEVETTE, USMCR, *Denison* O Δ K, of Muskegon, Michigan, recently completed combat training at New River, North Carolina, and is now enrolled in OCS at Quantico, Virginia.

■ 1ST LT. NORMAN A. EDMONDS, *Westminster* O Δ K, of Kansas City, Missouri; Hq. IRTC, Ft. McClellan, Alabama.

■ LT. (j.g.) ROBERT G. SCHULTZ, MC, USNR, *Hampden-Sydney* O Δ K, of Richmond, Virginia; U. S. Naval Hospital, Key West, Florida.

■ LT. THEODORE B. PITMAN, JR., USNR, *Rollins* O Δ K, of Brookline, Massachusetts; First Naval District, Compass Office, Commonwealth Pier #1, East Boston, Massachusetts.

■ LT. (j.g.) RAY G. MANNING, USCGR, *Vanderbilt* O Δ K, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; CGAM Detail, Y-18, Navy 920, c/o F.P.O., San Francisco.

■ CAPT. ROBERT K. BELL, *Alabama* O Δ K, a past national treasurer of O Δ K, and an attorney of Huntsville, Alabama, is serving as assistant staff judge advocate on General Eisenhower's staff in France; Theater JA, Hq. ETCUSA, APO 887, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ CAPT. ROBERT CULLER RICE, *Maryland* O Δ K, of Jefferson, Maryland, former vice-president of *Sigma* Circle, editor of the *Terrapin* and president of his senior class at the University of Maryland, is now stationed in India.

■ CAPT. EWALD W. BUSSE, MC, *Westminster* O Δ K, of St. Louis, Missouri, is assistant chief of neuropsychiatry, McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Texas.

■ CAPT. EUGENE A. TAANO, DC, *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, of Ashtabula, Ohio, is attached to the Air Corps, Sec. E, 2110 AAF Base Unit, Bainbridge, Georgia.

■ LT. WILLIAM H. HUDGINS, USNR, *Washington and Lee* O Δ K, of Chase City, Virginia, is commanding officer of a naval vessel; c/o F.P.O., New York City.

■ SHELDON HOUTS, *Denison* O Δ K, of St. Louis, Missouri, was graduated from OCS at Quantico, Virginia, with the commission of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve, December 13. He obtained his B.A. degree at Denison University last June when he completed the Navy V-12 training in the Marine detachment there.

■ ENSIGN EDWIN H. BEACHLER, JR., USNR, *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, former *Press* sports editor, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, took part in the invasion of Leyte in the Philippines. He described the invasion operations as "a swarm of bees settling on a particularly attractive clover patch," and "a MacArthur show done in big league style."

■ 1ST LT. JAMES E. DURRETT, JR., *Centre* O Δ K, of Campbellsville, Kentucky; Sqd. U, 331st AAF Base Unit, Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

■ S 1/c BERT E. ROPER, *Emory* O Δ K, of Winter Garden, Florida, is attending the Navy's Radio Technician School, 3400 North Austin Avenue, Chicago 34, Illinois.

■ SGT. GERALD W. BREESE, *Ohio Wesleyan* O Δ K, of West Hartford, Connecticut, was in London for 14 months and is now on duty in Paris. Sig. Sec. SSD, Hq. ETOUSA, APO 887, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ CAPT. ROBERT B. PATTERSON, *Mississippi State* O Δ K, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is serving with a troop carrier unit; APO 133, c/o P.M., New York City.

■ MAJOR JAMES L. ROBINSON, MC, *Davidson* O Δ K, of Gastoria, North Carolina, is serving with the Fifth Field Hospital Unit; APO 565, c/o P.M., San Francisco.

■ LT. RICHARD S. CRANE, *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is on duty as an intelligence officer in the Netherland East Indies; 12th AAF PID, Hq. 13th Air Force, APO 719, c/o P.M., San Francisco.

■ LT. T. CRAWLEY DAVIS, JR., *William and Mary* O Δ K, of Wilmington, Delaware, is now at the Post Graduate School, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

■ LT. (j.g.) FRANCIS M. BREWER, *Mississippi State* O Δ K, of New Albany, Mississippi, is on duty with the Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, Washington 25, D.C.

■ CAPT. ALFRED J. DICKINSON, JR., USMCR, *Richmond* O Δ K, of Richmond, Virginia, is on duty at the Naval Air Station, ACIS, Quonset Point, Rhode Island.

■ LT. MILTON J. MARGOLIS, USNR, *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Dayton, Ohio, is on duty at the Navy Department, U. S. Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay 26, Maryland.

■ CAPT. DOUGLAS S. STEINBERG, *Maryland* O Δ K, of College Park, Maryland, is stationed at the Hdqs. Third Air Force, Tampa, Florida.

■ MAJOR WILLIAM B. MCKENNA, JR., *Pittsburgh* O Δ K, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is now stationed at the Stuttgart AAF (Flying Training Command), Stuttgart, Arkansas, where he is engaged in supply and maintenance work.

■ ENSIGN ALEXANDER MCRAE CAVE, USNR, *Virginia* O Δ K, of Madison, Virginia, is in training at the Naval Training School, Hollywood, Florida.

■ ENSIGN WILLIAM ALEXANDER MCCUNE, JR., USNR, *Dickinson* O Δ K, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is stationed at the Naval Training Center, Miami, Florida.

■ 2ND LT. HENRY P. FULMER, *Duke* O Δ K, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hqs. 307th Bomb. Gp., APO 719, c/o P.M., San Francisco.

■ CAPT. DANIEL H. DAVIS, *Mississippi State* O Δ K, of Itta Bena, Mississipi; Marine AV Detach., BOQ80J, Rm. 214, NAS, Jacksonville, Florida.

■ 1ST LT. JOHN C. KLUM, JR., *Cincinnati* O Δ K, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is stationed at Patterson Field, Ohio (4100 AAF Base Unit (Air Base), Sec. G).

■ LT. (j.g.) W. CLAYTON ANDERSON, JR., MC, USNR, *Centre* O Δ K, is a medical officer with the Navy units at the University of Michigan; 1221 Packard, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

## SEND US NEWS

Use this form to send THE CIRCLE news items concerning changes and promotions in business, profession or service in the armed forces, civic activities, honors won, changes of address, etc.

Editor, THE CIRCLE of O Δ K: .....

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Name .....Circle .....

Address .....

▪ GEORGE SHUMAN, JR., *Dickinson* O Δ K, of Newport, Pennsylvania, is an ensign in the Naval Reserve.

▪ 1ST LT. AUBREY S. WILLIAMS, JR., *Richmond* O Δ K, of Richmond, Virginia, is stationed at the Army Air Field, Dyersburg, Tennessee, (AAF Hdqs., Box 416).

▪ LT. (j.g.) ALBERT L. GUERTLER, USNR, *Maryland* O Δ K, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who entered the Navy in 1943 as an apprentice seaman and served with a carrier aircraft service unit for 14 months, is now stationed at the N.T.S., University of Arizona, Tucson.

## O Δ K's Play Produced

▪ ENSIGN GORDON CONDIT, USNR, *Denison* O Δ K, now on active duty with the Pacific Fleet, recently learned that his play, *The World Within*, was given for three performances at Ohio State University by the Drama Studio Players there, December 4-6.

This powerful three-act psychological drama had its premier at Denison University, May 6, 1943, with Condit in the leading male role. It has since been enacted at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, and at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Begun as a class assignment toward the end of his freshman year as a student of dramatics, Condit worked over the play during the following year. Its initial production was the final major play that season as staged by the Denison University Theater.

At the end of his sophomore year at Denison, Condit entered the Navy V-12 Unit there, going to Reserve Midshipmen's School at Columbia University last March. He was commissioned an ensign last July. During his last four months at Denison he was president of *Alpha Mu* Circle of O Δ K.

## Circle Activities

▪ THE EMORY and GEORGIA TECH CIRCLES of O Δ K observed their traditional joint initiation ceremonies on December 5.

▪ THE VIRGINIA TECH CIRCLE has purchased $300 worth of War Bonds.

▪ ALPHA TAU CIRCLE at Westminster College was requested to study and revise the Student Body Constitution last fall and to present it to the student body for vote this winter.

▪ PRESIDENT GIBBS ASHLEY of *Omega* Circle at Alabama Polytechnic Institute writes: "We initiated only one man this fall as we are maintaining the high standards of O Δ K in character, scholarship and leadership which has always marked our Circle here at Auburn."

## New Φ B K Secretary

Dr. Hiram Haydn, a 1928 graduate of Amherst College, is the new executive secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and editor of *The American Scholar*. He took his Master's degree at Western Reserve University and his Doctorate at Columbia University. Dr. Haydn came to his Phi Beta Kappa position from an associate professorship at the University of North Carolina.

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# Directory of Circles—1944

| *Province* | *Circle* | *Institution* | *Secretary* |
|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN | Lambda | Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va. | Prof. M. H. Bittinger |
| | Alpha Lambda | Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. | Prof. George S. Tarry |
| | Epsilon | Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va. | Prof. W. F. Caylor |
| | Alpha Omicron | Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va. | Prof. John W. Whittemore |
| | Omicron | Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va. | Prof. Thaddeus B. Woody |
| | Alpha | Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va. | Dean R. N. Latture |
| | Eta | William & Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. | Dr. William G. Guy |
| NORTHERN | Alpha Omega | American University, Washington, D.C. | Dean George B. Woods |
| | Beta Delta | Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. | Exec. Sec. Rollin V. Davis |
| | Upsilon | Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. | Prof. Ralph Schecter |
| | Alpha Delta | George Washington Univ., Washington 6, D.C. | Dean Elmer Louis Kayser |
| | Beta | Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Md. | Dr. William Kelso Morrill |
| | Xi | Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. | Dean Wray H. Congdon |
| | Sigma | Maryland, University of, College Park, Md. | Dean J. H. Reid |
| | Alpha Epsilon | Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. | Dr. I. M. Wright |
| | Gamma | Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. | Dean Theodore W. Biddle |
| | Alpha Psi | Washington College, Chestertown, Md. | Dr. Arthur L. Davis |
| SOUTH-EASTERN | Delta | Davidson College, Davidson, N.C. | Dr. Lewis B. Schenck |
| | Rho | Duke University, Durham, N.C. | Dean A. K. Manchester |
| | Mu | Emory University, Emory University, Ga. | Asst. to Pres. John A. Griffin |
| | Alpha Eta | Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. | Prof. Fred B. Wenn |
| | Alpha Upsilon | Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga. | Dean Robert M. Strozier |
| | Alpha Iota | Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. | Dean A. D. Enyart |
| | Chi | South Carolina, University of, Columbia 19, S.C. | Alumni Sec. Ralph Lewis |
| | Beta Alpha | Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N.C. | Prof. Max L. Griffin |
| SOUTH-WESTERN | Omega | Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. | Prof. Wilbur H. Hutsell |
| | Iota | Alabama, University of, University, Ala. | Dr. George Lang |
| | Beta Beta | Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark. | Director Bunn Bell |
| | Kappa | Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala. | Asst. Bursar Robt. H. Walston |
| | Alpha Nu | Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3, La. | Exec. Sec. B. H. Nelson |
| | Pi | Millsaps College, Jackson 20, Miss. | Dr. Ross H. Moore |
| | Alpha Chi | Mississippi State College, State College, Miss. | Dr. John F. Locke |
| | Alpha Phi | Mississippi, University of, University, Miss. | Dean Lee H. Johnson |
| | Phi | Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn. | Dr. H. J. Bassett |
| | Alpha Zeta | Tulane University, New Orleans 15, La. | Mr. Carl Alper |
| | Alpha Alpha | University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. | Prof. Tudor S. Long |
| | Alpha Rho | Vanderbilt University, Nashville 4, Tenn. | Dr. Irby R. Hudson |
| CENTRAL | Theta | Akron, University of, Akron 4, Ohio | Prof. Fred S. Sefton |
| | Beta Gamma | Albion College, Albion, Mich. | Dr. Charles F. Kraft |
| | Zeta | Centre College, Danville, Ky. | Dr. Jameson M. Jones |
| | Alpha Theta | Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati 21, Ohio | Dean J. E. Holliday |
| | Alpha Mu | Denison University, Granville, Ohio | Prof. Karl H. Eschman |
| | Nu | Kentucky, University of, Lexington 29, Ky. | Dr. H. H. Downing |
| | Beta Epsilon | Louisville, University of, Louisville 8, Ky. | Dr. Charles F. Virtue |
| | Alpha Sigma | Miami University, Oxford, Ohio | Prof. George L. Rider |
| | Tau | Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio | Prof. Rexford Keller |
| WESTERN | Alpha Pi | Denver, University of, Denver 10, Colo. | Dr. Byron E. Cohn |
| | Alpha Kappa | Washington University, St. Louis 5, Mo. | Dr. Lewis F. Thomas |
| | Alpha Tau | Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. | Prof. F. Brooke Sloss |

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1946
Southern Regional Council

A Walter Wilson
Release Jan.15.

THE INJUSTICE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Our archaic vicious, undemocratic courts-martial system can be reformed to bring it into line with the American tradition else out of consideration for the peace of mind of soldiers I would not want to help expose it.

The blunt truth is this; military justice is not a system of justice at all. It is nothing more than an extra-legal club with which the military hierarchy can terrorize all soldiers, guilty and innocent alike, instilling in them blind, unquestioning obedience. Also it is a bald class device, with one "justice" for enlisted men and entirely another for officers.

Any discussion of the courts-martial system is acutely timely now. For millions of GI's are still exposed to it. And their morale as therecent leave-us-go-home demonstrations indicate has cracked. Now every one of these demonstrators is a "criminal" under our Articles of War in case the BRASS so wills it. Certainly some of the spokesmen for the demonstrators are in danger. Several officers, including the Provost Marshal of the Yokohama area have threatened demonstrators with the Articles of War.

Bear in mind that most of the courts-martial scandals of World War I arose out of the discontentment of A.E.F. members who wanted to catch a home bound boat. I predict that the great volume of persecutions of enlisted personnel in this war will be found in the period since VE and VJ dates.

Some recent cases made public show that abuses are occuring. Although corporal punishment is illegal in American armies several cases have dealt with beatings of soldier-prisoners by their guards. Some took place in the presence of commissioned officers. Several sick soldiers suffering from combat fatigue have been court-martialed and given long hard labor terms. Also we have had enough cases to know that officers are being shielded from merited punishment for abuses of men, for incompetence and for graft.

Several Congressmen, one veterans organization and the Cleveland Bar Association made up of 500 lawyers have come out for thorough-going investigation of alleged courts-martial injustice in this war. In fact rumor has it that such a Congressional investigation is already under way. Now that is all to the good. But why not hold it openly ? Why not solicit ex-servicemen and G.I.s to appear --- guaranteeing the latter against persecution by superiors later on. One thing that is much needed now and has been all through the war is a sort of "complaint-box" organization or combination of organizations, a sanctuary to which soldiers could come with their stories, knowing that they would be protected.

2--walter wilson release.

Any honest investigation will show that our old Articles of War must be scrapped in their entirety and rewritten. They are anacronisms coming down to us as they did from the Code of King George III, which Code was intended to serve for an army based entirely on caste. It was taken over temporarily during the Revolution. But all subsequent military administrations have kept them almost intact. Why not? Under them the army officer was emperor.

A real investigation will document the fact that since the Articles of War are based on terrorism and caste, abuses like those seen duringx World War I are unavoidable until the Articles themselves are relegated to the trash heap. An investigation will have to document the fact that there are two standards of justice, one for enlisted men and one for BRASS; that only officers can serve on military courts; that though trial by jury is not an experiment in theU.S.A. privates are denied trial by their peers; that punishment for soldiers and officers for thesame offense is entirely disproportionate; reviews are provided forx officers but no real legal review is mandatory for enlisted men; efficiency boards exist solely to avoid dishonor of court martial for officers; that the word ofa private is almost worthlessx against an officer and gentleman; that records of courts-martial cases willshow that around 90 per cent of privates tried are convicted and only around 35% of officers ; that often insufficient time is given enlisted men to prepare fortheir defense; that privates usually plead guilty--even when innocent--before summary courts; that low rank officers usally defend and high rank officers prosecute enlisted men at courts-martials; that a private may be court martialed for bringing charges against a superior.

Whether the scandals yet to be unearthed will approach those in World War I remains to be seen. Following the Armistice we had several major investigations, including one by the American Bar Association and one,a whitewash , by the War Dept.s so-called Kernan Committee. Anyway the full story finally came out; courts-martial being defended by high ranking officers who argued for the idea that discipline cannot be predicated on responsibility of citizenship but must be upon terror; the story of the chain gangs of theA.E.F. in which enlisted men-- 90 per cent of whom saw combat service; some fresh out of hospitals; some AWOL and many never tried for any offense--were starved, humiliated and beaten under such prison guards as Hard-boiled Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.

General Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate for the entire World War I period and best informed expert on military law in the country, led the heroic fight to expose the evil and to accomplish a democratization. He first raised the demand for privates on military courts--a demand now being repeated by veterans and GIs in this war. Ansell argued that courts-martial reform would buttress not weaken national defense. He was traducedby the BRASS.

""""

Walter Wilson pamphlet INJUSTICE OF MILITARY JUSTICE will be off the press Feb. 8. Order your copy now. 25 cents.

###

GOVERNMENT

# BENEFITS & SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR VETERANS

Prepared for the information of ex-servicemen and women by the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

These benefits concern primarily veterans of World War II. Many are also available to others who have served since April 6, 1917. For more detailed information, and for assistance in obtaining benefits to which you are entitled,

CONSULT YOUR RED CROSS CHAPTER

Released January 31, 1946. Subject to change by legislation enacted after that date.

| TYPE OF BENEFIT | BASIS OF ELIGIBILITY | NATURE OF BENEFIT | ADMINISTERING AGENCY |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY SERVICE-CONNECTED | Disabilities resulting from injuries or diseases incurred in or aggravated by active service. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | $11.50 to $115 a month depending on degree of disability, World Wars I and II. $8.63 to $86.25 peacetime service. Additional benefits for helplessness, blindness, loss of, or loss of use of, limb, etc. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| PENSION FOR DISABILITY NOT SERVICE-CONNECTED | 90 days' active service during World War I or II, or, if less, discharged for disability in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | $50 per month for permanent total disability. Increased to $60 after continuous receipt for 10 years, or age 65. Income limitations. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE (unemployment insurance under GI bill) | In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Must have had 90 days' service, or, if less, discharge for disability incurred in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | Compensation $20 per week, less any wages received in excess of $3. 8 weeks' benefits for each month of first 90 days' service. 4 weeks per month thereafter. Maximum number of weeks 52. Self-employed veteran entitled to difference between net earnings and $100 per month. | Veterans Administration through state unemployment compensation agency. |
| UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION —STATE | Veteran must have accrued credits prior to entering service. No service requirements. | Credits preserved and available after discharge. Can be used prior to use of rights under Readjustment Allowance. | State unemployment compensation agency. |
| LOAN GUARANTY | In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Service must have been for 90 days or more; if less, discharge for service-incurred disability required. | Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may guarantee up to 50 percent of a loan for purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business property, or farm or business equipment. Maximum guarantee $4,000 on real estate; others $2,000. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| FEDERAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (in schools, colleges, or industry) | Active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Minimum of 10 percent service-connected disability causing a vocational handicap requiring training. | Vocational training or school expenses paid. Training pay plus full disability pension, with minimum of $105 per month if single, $115 if married. Additional allowances for dependents. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION | Need for training to overcome vocational handicap due to disability. No service requirements. | Tuition, books, and tools for training; necessary treatment and appliances; and maintenance under varying circumstances are provided by joint state-federal funds. | State Vocational Rehabilitation Division—state capital city. |
| EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (provided for by GI bill) (Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended.) | In active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to termination of World War II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Service must have been for 90 days or more; if less, discharge for service-incurred disability required. | One year refresher or retraining course. Additional period depending on length of service with maximum of four years. Educational expenses up to $500 per year paid. Subsistence allowance $65 per month if single, $90 with dependents. Short courses and correspondence work authorized. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| REEMPLOYMENT | Service after May 1, 1940. Discharge under honorable conditions and application for reemployment within 90 days. | Entitled to reemployment under terms of Selective Service Act if prescribed conditions are met. | Reemployment committeeman of local Selective Service Board. |
| EMPLOYMENT | Service during a war period. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | Vocational guidance and placement by veterans' employment representatives in U. S. Employment Service offices. | Local U. S. Employment Service office. |
| CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—FEDERAL (also provided by some states) | Active service in time of war or service-connected disability. Separation under honorable conditions. | Extra credit points and preference allowed under certain conditions. | U. S. Civil Service Commission regional office. (Information at local post office) |
| HOSPITAL CARE (provided by Veterans Administration) | Service during a period of war or a service-connected disability due to war or peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. For nonservice conditions veteran must certify inability to defray expense. | Complete care in a Veterans Administration hospital, including transportation. Emergency care elsewhere may be authorized by VA for service-connected disabilities. Prosthetic appliances supplied under certain conditions. | Nearest Veterans Administration hospital. (Authorization for admission should be obtained before patient goes to hospital. Veteran's physician can arrange by telephone in emergencies.) |
| MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES | Service-connected disabilities requiring outpatient care or prosthetic appliances. Prior authorization required. | Outpatient treatment by designated physician, including necessary medication. Prosthetic appliances provided through Veterans Administration. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| DOMICILIARY CARE—FEDERAL (also provided by some state soldiers' homes) | Service during period of war or service-connected disability due to peacetime service, with discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Must be so disabled as to be unable to earn a living and without adequate means of support. | Full care, including medical treatment in a Veterans Administration home. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE—Veterans of World War II only | Must be obtained during service in armed forces after Oct. 8, 1940. To continue insurance after discharge, premiums must be paid by veteran. Policy must be converted within 8 years of effective date if issued before Jan. 1, 1946, or within 5 years if issued later. | Waiver of premiums after 6 months' continuous total disability before reaching age 60. Death benefits payable under monthly plan as selected. | Director of Insurance, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C. |
| REVIEW OF DISCHARGE, SEPARATION, OR RETIREMENT | Service during war or peace and discharge or separation other than by general court-martial. | Reconsideration of unsatisfactory discharge or separation, and, when warranted, change in type of discharge or separation. | Secretary of War's Discharge Review Board; Disability Review Board in retirement cases. Navy Department's Board of Review, Discharges and Dismissals; or Retiring Board. |
| PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DEATH DUE TO SERVICE | When death while in active service was the result of an injury or disease incurred in line of duty. When death after discharge was caused by service-connected disability. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | Widow receives $50 per month with additional amounts for minor children. Dependent mother or father $45 per month; dependent mother and father, each $25 per month. (Above rates for World Wars I and II. Lower rates for peacetime.) | Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for World War II. VA regional office having jurisdiction over place of residence for World War I. |
| PENSION FOR DEATH NOT DUE TO SERVICE | 90 days' service or discharge for disability in line of duty during World War I or II. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. No other requirement for World War I veterans. World War II veterans must also have had service-connected disability for which pension would be payable if 10 percent or more disabling. | Widow will receive $35 per month with additional amount for each minor child. Income limitations. No benefit for parents. | Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C., for World War II. VA regional office having jurisdiction over place of residence for World War I. |
| BURIAL ALLOWANCE—FEDERAL (also provided by some states) | War service, or discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, or in receipt of pension for service-connected disability. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | Maximum allowance of $100 for cost of burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body. | Veterans Administration office having jurisdiction over place of residence. |
| BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES | Service during a period of war. Peacetime service qualifies if in destitute condition at time of death. Honorable discharge from last period of service in all cases. | Burial in national cemetery. Under certain circumstances may also include wife, widow, or children. | Superintendent of nearest national cemetery. |
| BURIAL FLAGS | Service during a period of war, or a complete enlistment, or discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. | American flag to drape casket and to be presented to next of kin at time of burial. | Veterans Administration or county seat post office. |
| HEADSTONE OR GRAVE MARKER | Last service must have terminated honorably. | Uniform type of headstone or grave marker furnished free, delivered to nearest railroad station. | Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C. (for all services). |

## AMERICAN RED CROSS SERVICES AVAILABLE TO VETERANS

### THROUGH HOME SERVICE

Information concerning government regulations and legislation affecting veterans and their dependents.

Assistance in preparing and presenting claims for pensions and other government benefits.

Consultation and guidance in personal and family problems.

Financial assistance on the basis of need for basic maintenance during the temporary period pending the first receipt of federal disability or death benefits and during periods when such payments are delayed or interrupted. Additional information regarding financial assistance is available at local Red Cross chapters.

# On The Job Instruction Offered GIs

## Veterans Who Left School Early Have Fine Chance

**By GEORGE S. MITCHELL (Director of Veterans Services Southern Regional Council, Inc., for ANP)**

ATLANTA, Ga. — Everybody knows that the veterans coming back after this war get a good crack at high school or college education. Hardly anybody knows that the veteran who can't or won't go in for full-time education under the GI Bill can get help from it toward learning a trade while he works. This is called on-the-job training. For farmer-veterans, it is called on-the-farm training.

Managing the training end of the program is up to the states——usually the state department of education. For formal apprenticeship training, it is often the State Department of Labor. The GI pay, of course, comes through the Veterans Administration.

If a veteran wants to work and learn a trade, he has to find himself a job at a place of business which is or can be approved by the state officials for job training. The boss undertakes to teach the boy or girl the skill in question. Sometimes trade-school-training on the side is required. The boss pays learner's pay; the Veterans Administration then can give the trainee enough extra per month from the GI pay to bring the combined rate to or toward the rate for a skilled man. Veterans are beginning to take up this deal in all sorts of trades, learning to be everything from butchers to bank clerks.

For veterans who quit school early and who are ambitious to get above common labor rates, this looks like the chance.

The local regulations are important. Each veteran who wants job training will have to find out what he can get. Many men who have applied have not been able to find an employer who would take them on and teach them the skill that they want. Regulations about learner's pay are seldom tight enough. Inspection to see that the veteran is really taught the trade is seldom adequate. Still, an ambitious fellow can often with the help of job training begin to make his future look a whole lot brighter than casual common labor.

Farm training is going along slower than job training. It will offer, state by state, GI pay to veterans who will be taught in schools and on the farm the new skills that make the difference between a good living and a poor living on the land.

In most cities and towns officials in the agencies servicing veterans will tell you that not many of the men and women are coming in to ask for this kind of training. The evidence is they don't ask for it because they don't know about it. If you are interested, the way to begin is to get in touch with one or the other of the veterans' servicing agencies in your town. It may be the veteran information center, or your draft board, or USES, or the Veterans' Administration or the state veteran agency, or any of the veterans organizations.

The surest way for a veteran to build security is to learn a skill that other people will pay for. If he can get to high school, trade-school, or college, he should. If he can't, he would be smart to try his best to work out job training.

(Reprinted from Norfolk Journal & Guide, Feb. 9, 1946.

April 2, 1946

Mr. H. J. Inman, Acting Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Division
135 South Second Street
Philadelphia 6, Penna.

Dear Mr. Inman:

Thank you for your letter of March 25. Under separate cover we are sending you sample copies of some of our literature relating to veterans. If you wish additional copies, they may be purchased at the prices shown on each pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Sent - It Seems Queer
Veterans - It Need Not Happen Again
Black GI Joe Comes Home
Feb. New South
Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta
The South is Yours

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

135 South Second Street
Philadelphia 6, Penna.

March 25, 1946

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 10.826

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This office would appreciate receiving a list of publications of your agency that is available for reference use in the vocational rehabilitation and guidance programs for veterans.

Please direct your reply to Mr. Albert Podolnick, Vocational Advisor, Room 406 at the above address.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Inman

H. J. INMAN, Acting Chief
Vocational Rehabilitation
and Education Division

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1946
Southern Regional Council

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

April 10, 1946

Chaplain Donald C. Wilson, Jr.
1st. Lt. U.S.A.
HQ, 50th Field Artillery Group
A.P.O. 163 c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

Dear Chaplain Wilson:

Your letter of March 21 reached us today. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council when the Council was organized in February, 1944, and we are carrying on the work of the Commission as a part of the broader program for social, civic and economic progress in the South.

We are glad to know about your program of orientation on the theme of "The Soldier's Stake in Interracial Harmony". I realize that the relations between the white and colored troops are not always what they should be, and I am glad that there are people like you who are willing to try to do something about this problem.

We have some publications which I believe can be helpful to service men of both races. Under separate cover we are sending two copies each of several pieces of literature which bear upon the questions you raised in your letter. If you would like to have additional copies of any or all of these items, just let us know and we shall be glad to send them without charge as our little contribution to the very worthy work which you are doing.

It is rather difficult to describe recent or pending legislation. However, if we can lay hands on a suitable current summary of legislation we will enclose it or send it along shortly. I am afraid that the Congressional Record is not a very satisfactory source unless one wants to wade through a mass of material every day.

Any suggestions I might make concerning the conduct of your project have no doubt already occurred to you. However, I suggest (1) that the soldiers of both races be encouraged to read materials which will give them some basic information and pave the way for further inquiry, and (2) that after this basic orientation there might be interracial discussion groups or forums on particular topics.

We shall be glad to hear from you again concerning the literature and the progress of your project. Our very best wishes to you in your work.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
APR 10 1946
Southern Regional Council

HEADQUARTERS
30TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP
APO 163 c/o PM New York

21 March 1946

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

I am a white chaplain attached to the 30th FA Gp which is made up of four colored and one white battalions. With the full cooperation of the Commanding Officer we have commenced a program of orientation among the colored troops entitled "The Soldier's Stake in Interracial Harmony". As you are no doubt aware, the relations between colored and white troops in the ETO leaves something to be desired. The reason we have not yet approached the white troops is that we are not yet completely settled on our new post which is located in the small town of Grafenwöhr, Germany.

However, within the next few weeks we hope to extend the program to them because of what will be a splendid opportunity and because they are the chief offenders.

It would seem that several of the things that should be brought to fore of the colored soldier's thought (and this is their opinion, not mine) is the sense of pride in the race's history and hopes for its future. The men are thinking of how they will be received when they return to civilian life and a world that is even more a "white man's world" than the Army. A poll just completed shows that they are pessimistic on this score. What are educational opportunities for Negroes? What are job opportunities? The Army has much literature on these fields but it is geared for the most part to the white soldier. Who are the real leaders of the race? Who are the white friends of the race? It might be well to have a copy of the Congressional Record containing recent pertinent legislation.

In short, we would be very grateful to receive from you whatever source materials you may have along with your suggestions on the conduct of such a project. Incidentally, I have also written to the NAACP.

Yours very sincerely,

Donald C. Wilson, Jr.

DONALD C. WILSON, JR. Chaplain (1st Lt), USA

# *Memo* from GUY B. JOHNSON

to George S. Mitchell

I had a long distance call Monday from A. A. Liveright of the American Council on Race Relations saying that Don Kingsley, of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, is working up a report on Negro veterans and is anxious to have any information we can give him on the following topics:

1. Education--availability, etc. (I think someone is helping him to get dope from the Negro college presidents on enrollment, overcrowding, etc.)

2. Text books.

3. Housing.

4. Availability of surplus property to Negro veterans.

5. Our suggestions as to the role of the Federal Government in dealing with these problems.

Liveright said that he had talked to Dr. Alexander and that Dr. Alexander considers it a rather urgent matter.

Kingsley is issuing some kind of special report or public statement on May 1 and he would like to have our notes by April 19, if possible. He address is LaFayette Building, Washington, D.C.

4-17-46

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

CONFERENCE OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ADVISORY COUNCIL
July 21, 1946 ------- 1 PM
USO 1000 W. Hunter St., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

July 3, 1946

Dear Dr. Johnson:

After careful consideration of the Georgia State Veterans set up, a few civic minded citizens have decided to call a conference of veterans, educators and leading citizens for the purpose of advising the state officials as to how their policies and work affect the Negro veterans. We would fully survey the situation, and by doing so, would be in a position to recommend changes in a responsible way.

This is not be be another veterans organization. There will be no finances, dues, etc. It is felt that by inviting people from all over Georgia, the meeting and its chosen committee will be able to speak for the Negro veteran in every "nook and cranny".

The ultimate aim is "Better Service to Negro Veterans". Won't you please help? Please fill out the enclosed card and return immediately.

Yours for Cooperation,

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Executive Director
Atlanta Urban League

C. W. Greenlea
Director
USO

Perry Dougherty
Commander, Fulton County Chapter
Georgia Veterans League

John B. Turner
Young Mens Christian Assn.

Robert Thompson
Industrial Secretary
Atlanta Urban League

Robert Williams
State Commander
National Council Negro Veterans

Horace A. Bohannon
Field Agent Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

INFORMATION ON VETERANS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ COUNTY _____

OCCUPATION _____

1 - Approximate number of Negro Veterans in community _____

2 - State briefly the problems of Negro veterans in your community. (Use space below - return to the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia)

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

file

# Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GBJ's copy

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 22, 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: All Field Agents
FROM: George S. Mitchell

An important benefit is possible under an act passed just at the end of the session. It enables the Federal Government to build temporary educational facilities other than housing; i.e., school buildings, etc.

Congress appropriated seventy-five million dollars for this purpose. It was allocated to the Federal Works Agency, which will run the program through its Bureau of Community facilities.

I have collected some information about the program. It is not necessarily accurate so officials must be guided to other and appropriate officials. I have sent for copies of the act, but they have not come. I will send you one when I get it.

The act is Public Law 697, which was formerly Senate Bill 2085. It is an amendment to the Lanham Act.

I understand that the act enables the U. S. Government to provide buildings for educational purposes, without any stated distinction between secondary schools and institutions of college level. Asministrative officials are strongly of the view that it was the intent of Congress that by far the greater part of this money should go to colleges. Apparently that is where the demand was coming from. Yet the law covers secondary schools. The Federal Works Agency is believed to have reached an administrative determination that such funds from this appropriation as may be put into secondary schools will go exclusively to trade and vocational schools. In reaching this determination I believe they were advised by the U. S. Office of Education.

The money is not specifically allocated by States, but of course in administration the FWA will try to spread the money fairly as between the States. I understand that tentative allocations for the Southern States run between $800,000 and $1,400,000.

FWA in deciding what institutions will benefit will make use of the U. S. Office of Education, whose certification of approval will be indispensible. However, approval by the Office of Education does not necessarily mean that the money will be forthcoming, as it would be expected that the Office of Education would approve more buildings than the funds available can erect; therefore, the final decision as to what to put up rests with the FWA.

FWA presumably will let contracts for the work. The agency has some distaste for a multiplicity of small scattered contracts as involving high administrative costs.

You can see, therefore, that the tendency will be for the money to go to colleges. As the agency perhaps feels that the Congress prefers that the money go to colleges, it would be my advice to any group of persons trying to get some of the money put onto a vocational or trade school of secondary level that the group take pains to have it made clear to the Federal Works Agency and the U. S. Office of Education that important members of the State Congressional delegation, Senators, or Representatives, or several of both from the State in question, support the move to put some of the money onto the secondary school in question.

FWA might also feel that if it went into assistance to secondary education, it would be opening a field of limitless expenditure. That could be safeguarded, perhaps, by provision State by State of a planned program of vocational education.

An important criterion in deciding what institution will get the money will be the percentage of veterans in attendance. However, it is recognized that proponents of buildings needed to enable non-vocational high schools to run a trade or vocational department, which department would be heavily patronized by veterans, would have an argument in that heavy departmental use by veterans, notwithstanding that the entire school might have a low percentage of veterans.

FWA is authorized under the act not merely to erect buildings, but if necessary to equip them where the needed equipment is available as surplus Government property. Institutions have to put up a site (unless Government-owned land is available) and they will be expected to lay on utilities.

For the South, the regional organization of the Federal Works Agency is as follows:

Virginia reports to Henry Sullivan, Division Engineer, Bureau of Community Facilities, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.

Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida report to O. T. Ray, Division Engineer, Federal Works Agency, Atlanta, Ga.

Kentucky reports to Chicago.

Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas report to the Division Engineer, Federal Works Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

What this all means is that a determined group of citizens linked with school officials has a chance of getting a good building and its equipment for trade training courses for veterans. Chances are quite good for colleges, slim but quite worth taking for secondary schools. Act quickly.

Of course such a group would have to get the written approval of the local school officials and of the appropriate State school officials. My guess is it ought also to get busy with its Congressional delegation, to be sure that approval of the Office of Education is given and that finally the FWA does build the building.

I assume that dilligent effort would cause the several affected agencies to pay some mind to just distribution of funds by races.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# VETS' DELEGATION TO SEE TRUMAN

AMERICAN COUNCIL Report ON RACE RELATIONS

August, 1946 Vol. 1, No. 5

## ACRR CALLS ON COMMUNITY GROUPS TO COMBAT WAVE OF TERROR-ATTACKS

Terming the lynching of four Negroes in Monroe, Georgia, "the climax of a series of terror-attacks on minority groups which threatens the internal peace of the nation," the American Council has called upon mayors' and governors' commissions, civic unity councils and other race relations groups to use "every means at your disposal to help bring these undemocratic acts to a halt."

The American Council warned that "the attacks have not been confined to any one region of the country or one minority group." In an introduction to a statement by the board of directors, A. A. Liveright, executive director, said, "The killing of two Negro servicemen in Freeport, Long Island, the firing of Negro homes in Chicago, and the burning and bombing of Japanese American homes on the west coast are evidence of the national character of this danger."

### KKK Attempting to Spread

Liveright stated that the American Council has evidence that the Ku Klux Klan is attempting to spread its organization to every section of the country, and that "the Klan and such hate-mongers as Gerald L. K. Smith are seeking to create a public climate in which violence against minority groups may go unchallenged." He urged the mayors' and governors' commissions and the civic unity councils to seek city, state and national government action against groups like the Klan and individuals like Smith. The board of directors' statement urged these bodies "to join with other community and national groups in establishing a bulwark of opposition to disunity and support of genuine freedom for the whole population."

### Attorney General Asked to Act

Copies of the two statements have been sent to United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark with a letter stating that

Cont'd on Page 3

## *St. Paul is Fourth City To Use Police Training*

St. Paul, Minnesota, last month became the fourth city to give its police department the new training program in race relations offered by the American Council.

At the request of Mayor John J. McDonough and Chief of Police Charles J. Tierney and with the cooperation of the St. Paul Council of Human Relations, Joseph T. Kluchesky, retired chief of the Milwaukee police force and faculty member of the National Police Academy, conducted a series of conferences with the personnel of the St. Paul police force.

In commenting on the classes conducted in St. Paul, Chief Tierney stated that "while we have no particularly perplexing or disturbing problems along racial lines, we feel that much good is to be gained by cooperation with this program in human relations."

## Chicago Gets Non-Bias Clause In City Business Contracts

The Corporation Counsel of Chicago, Barnet Hodes, has instructed the Department of Public Works and the City Clerk to include a non-discrimination clause in all city contracts with private businesses. The wording of the new clause is as follows:

"The contractor, in performing the work required by this contract, shall not discriminate against any worker because of race, color, creed, or national origin. The contractor further agrees that each subcontract made under this contract will contain a similar provision with respect to non-discrimination."

## GROUP ASKS JUSTICE UNDER G. I. BILL FOR ALL MINORITIES

Eighty delegates from fifty national organizations, at the recent National Action Conference on Minority Veterans Problems, unanimously endorsed the joint proposal of five veterans' groups that a veterans' delegation lay before President Truman charges of discrimination under the G.I. Bill of Rights, and to demand the protection of the Department of Justice for Negro and other minority G.I.'s.

The veterans' groups who comprise the delegation are: Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, American Veterans Committee, Veterans League of America, and United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

The nomination of the veterans' delegation at the Conference, which was called by the American Council, came after reports were heard from representatives of the Veterans' Administration, the U. S. Employment Service, and the National Housing Agency. These reports were a review of progress on the recommendations made to these agencies by the National Emergency Conference on Minority Veterans Problems held April 5.

### Urges Pressure on Government

A resolution of the five veterans' groups, which was adopted unanimously by the Conference, declared that the reports "indicate little progress in eliminating unequal treatment of minority veterans."

Charles H. Houston, Conference Chairman, Vice President of the American Council, declared in a special address at the luncheon meeting of the Conference: "The federal agencies appear to be concerned chiefly with telling us why they cannot effectively fight discrimination, rather than going out and fighting it. What is needed obviously is popular pressure on government."

### Set Up Joint Council

Dissatisfied with the reports of the Washington agencies, the Conference took steps to set up "a continuing joint council on minority veterans' problems" with the participation of the 50 national organizations attending the Conference. The American Council was asked by the Conference to act as a clearing house for the Joint Council.

A resolution passed by the Conference "condemned the numerous attacks on the civil liberties of the people and the veter-

Cont'd on Page 4

# TEST EFFECTS OF MINORITY STATUS ON SCHOOL CHILDREN

A group of 100 ninth grade Negro and white students in Rankin, Pa., recently underwent a series of tests in a project conducted by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress to determine the effect of minority status on members of a minority group.

When asked about their greatest wishes, the Negro children showed high professional aspirations, with unusually great stress on education, while the white boys and girls tended towards desire for social success. This was interpreted as meaning that the minority group believed social success and status in the community was unattainable without professional success.

The feeling of anxiety and insecurity among Negro students was demonstrated in a test involving time and money. The students were asked to make a choice between having a quarter immediately, a half dollar in a week, or a dollar in a month. The tendency among the whites was to think in terms of the greater amount in the future. Most of the Negroes, however, wanted whatever they could get immediately, not daring to trust the future.

# ASK NON-BIAS POLICY ON VETS HOUSING

By a vote of nine to one, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors recently adopted a resolution presented by the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity calling on the local Housing Authority for a policy of no discrimination or segregation in veterans' housing.

The resolution, now before the Housing Authority, is strongly supported by twenty-five community organizations, according to a report from Edward Howden, executive director of the SFCCU.

Supporters of the resolution advocate a "first come first served" policy in housing built with public funds. Housing supervisors Jesse Colman and George Christopher, who spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, stated that "experience shows no trouble in unsegregated projects."

The resolution is being supported by such groups as the California Council for Civic Unity, American Council on Race Relations, YWCA, Japanese American Citizens League, NAACP, Urban League, American Veterans Committee, Council of Churches, Friends Service Committee, Jewish Survey Committee and the International Institute.

## Picket Six Restaurants

The Student-Community Interracial Committee at the University of Illinois recently embarked on a campaign to force six restaurants to give equal service to Negro students. Despite warnings from the State Attorney's office, the restaurants have thus far refused.

In addition to picketing, techniques used by the Committee include the presentation of anti-discrimination resolutions adopted by the University Senate and other student and faculty groups and pledges signed by other restaurant owners agreeing to serve Negroes.

# CHICAGO RESETTLERS REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

More than a thousand Japanese Americans have benefitted from the information-referral service of the Chicago Resettlers' Committee during the five months it has been in operation, according to Corky T. Kawasaki, executive director.

"It is one of the basic purposes of the C.R.C. to have Japanese Americans make fuller use of community resources in aiding their sound adjustment in Chicago. During the month of May alone, 185 persons were helped through this office," Kawasaki stated. Of these persons, 101 were placed in jobs. Fifty-six cases were referred to other agencies for medical and social welfare and for assistance on deportation and immigration matters. Housing was found for fourteen persons, business opportunities for three, and counseling in family relations and other problems aided twelve.

Kawasaki also reported that housing continues to be a major problem, and that more than 300 letters have already been sent to apartment and rooming-house managers who had formerly cooperated with the War Relocation Authority with an appeal to list their vacancies with the Committee's central housing file.

In New York City, the Greater New York Committee for Japanese Americans, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, has recently been set up to do a similar job of information-referral service. Peter S. Aoaki is the executive director of the New York committee.

Both committees are trying to carry on some of the functions of WRA, which terminated in May.

## IT HAPPENED IN YOUR TOWN . . . .

HOUSTON, TEX.: Dedicated to "arousing and uniting" the people of Texas to protect the rights of labor and minority groups, a Texas Civil Rights Congress, affiliated with the newly formed national Civil Rights Congress, was born here when 141 delegates from 21 Texas cities met in June.

* * *

MARIETTE, O.: A group of ex-servicemen at Mariette College have formed a new fraternity, Eta Tau Delta, which is based on democratic principles without discrimination because of race, nationality, religion or sex. Plans call for common facilities for eating and recreation and adjoining houses for men and women.

* * *

MONTEAGLE, TENN.: Highlander Folk School has received $6,000 from the proceeds of the Frank Sinatra picture, "The House I Live In." The southern labor school is one of ten organizations in the country to share in the profits of the picture.

CHICAGO, ILL.: Jewish War Veterans of Illinois in their July Convention went on record, with resolutions for city and state laws making illegal the spreading of hatred and contempt against minority groups; . . . pledged to fight "with every means at its disposal" against enemies of the American people who sought to engender hate against Jews, Catholics, Negroes, Italians, Nisei and other minorities, and to ally with other groups and labor organizations fighting for the same principles.

* * *

TUCSON, ARIZ.: United Youth for Greater Understanding is directing its activities toward breaking down discrimination in recreational facilities. United Youth members, all under 18, recently gave a bowling party at the Speedway Bowling Lanes which formerly denied service to Negroes. The party received "a warm welcome from the manager."

# NORTHWESTERN AND CHICAGO UNIVERSITIES CHARGED WITH USING 'QUOTA' SYSTEM

Discrimination in the adimission of Negro and Jewish students was repeatedly charged to Northwestern University and the University of Chicago by various speakers at the Institute on College Quotas held recently in Chicago. The Institute was sponsored by forty Chicago groups and called by the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

Attended by more than 200 persons, the meeting featured speeches by Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the Hillel Foundation, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of Roosevelt College, and Dr. Harold W. Ruopp, retiring president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. A. A. Liveright, executive director of the American Council, acted as chairman of the final session of the Institute, which was concerned with plans for eliminating quotas and use of the law as a means of combating them.

The American Jewish Congress is also carrying on a campaign against quotas in New York medical schools. Recommendations for action are suggested in their booklet, "Through These Portals" (see FYI in July *Report*).

# FBI TO DROP LABEL FROM "WANTED" NOTICES

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has assured the Anti-Defamation League that no longer will "wanted" notices, concerning criminals and fugitives, bear the words "Jew" or "Jewish," just as persons of other religious backgrounds are not identified by religious denomination.

"We will in the future avoid the use of the words 'Jew' and 'Jewish' unless the investigation absolutely necessitates the putting of various religious groups on notice," stated J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Chief, in a letter to Paul Richman, ADL Washington representative. "In these rare instances we will use phraseology such as 'attends Jewish synagogue,' 'frequents Jewish community,' etc. In those instances, it will merely be a factual statement."

Richman had pointed out to the F.B.I. that private detective agencies, after conferring with the ADL, were using such descriptive terms as "swarthy complexion," "stocky stature," and "black, curly hair" which were more accurate than the adjective "Jewish." He also pointed out that all statistical surveys reveal Jews as having the lowest criminal rate in proportion to their population.

# DETROIT 'BAROMETER' TESTS RACIAL TENSION

A novel innovation among municipal official race relations committees has been the community barometer, established by the City of Detroit Interracial Committee in March 1944. It is a device for measuring objectively the climate of racial tension in the city.

As a technique which enlists the cooperation of numerous individuals, it not only provides information, but also aids improvement of race relations through the direct participation of these persons.

The barometer is based on regular reports of conflict situations by the Detroit Police Department, the Department of Street Railways and a group of about 200 volunteer reporters recruited from all parts of the city by the committee. Reports are analyzed according to these criteria: intensity of conflict; who starts the conflict, and participation and aggressors by race and sex, time and place, number of juveniles and inebriates, etc.

The innovation has provided the Committee with a reliable source of data to verify or refute prevailing rumors on the state of conflict as well as a basis on which to plan action.

## Lynching

Cont'd from Page 1

the Department of Justice "has responsibility not only for prosecuting the lynch-criminals in such cases after they occur, but for taking steps to protect our citizenry and prevent such cases before they occur." Attorney General Clark was urged to place adequate Federal Bureau of Investigation forces in areas where conditions indicate such incidents can be anticipated.

Public opinion is running high on the Georgia lynching. The story has made headlines in the nation's press; Georgia's Governor Arnall has posted a $10,000 reward for information on the identity of the lynchers; organizations are sending hundreds of wires to the Attorney General's office demanding federal action in the case, and the National Negro Congress marched on Washington, July 29, in a protest against the lynchings.

## Director's NOTEBOOK

The 442nd Battalion, famous Nisei unit, arrived in the U.S. on July 4 and was given a fitting welcome at Camp Kilmer, N. J. Army big wigs were out in full force for the homecoming. Papers carried stirring accounts of the exploits of America's most decorated battalion. America showed its appreciation for the courageous job that the Nisei performed in spite of obstacles; in spite of brothers, sisters and parents held in relocation centers, and in spite of race-baiting stories in many of the American newspapers.

Now that the Fourth of July has passed, however, what is the real situation as far as the Japanese Americans are concerned? The picture is far from the rosy situation described recently in the *Saturday Evening Post.* It is true that Japanese Americans have adjusted amazingly well to problems stemming from evacuation and to the more recent problems arising from too-rapid relocation on the Coast. It is also true that almost half of the evacuees have resettled away from the Pacific Coast and are integrating themselves effectively into the lives of Eastern and Mid-Western communities.

On the other hand, America has not even begun to pay the debt it owes for the completely un-democratic evacuation of these people. We have not yet passed a bill which will indemnify the evacuees for the losses they suffered as a result of evacuation. We have done little or nothing to combat the Escheat cases in California which are daily taking away land owned by them. We are doing almost nothing to see that those returning to the Coast are protected from discrimination in employment and housing. Boycotts by organized and unorganized groups on the Coast are making it difficult and, in some cases, impossible for returning Japanese American veterans in the Northwest to work their land and market their crops.

In the face of these situations, it is shocking but true to note that almost all of the organizations which were working so actively for Japanese Americans during the war have dropped out of the picture. Almost none of the groups set up to work on this problem during the war years are participating actively in support of the remedial legislation now in process. Little money is available to carry out the direct assistance and action needed on the Coast or to secure facts on economic losses or to carry out the kind of education and information program so necessary to buttress

Cont'd on Page 4

## FOR YOUR INFORMATION . . .

***Please note sources from which items in this column can be obtained.***

* * *

CLINICAL APPROACH TO RACE RELATIONS: How to promote interracial health in your community, by George Edmund Haynes. Published by the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth ave., New York 10, at 35c each; $25 per hundred.

* * *

AMERICA'S PROMISE—THE INTEGRATION OF MINORITIES: The rights of persons to move throughout the community and nation with freedom, by Dorothy I. Height. Public Affairs News Service, The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington ave., New York 22, at 20c each.

* * *

SOME ROOTS OF PREJUDICE: Reprinted from the Journal of Psychology, by Gordon W. Allport and Bernard M. Kramer. Pamphlet No. 1, Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress, 212 West 50th st., New York 19.

* * *

NEW TRENDS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF PREJUDICE: Reprinted from the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, by Ronald Lippitt and Marian Radke. Pamphlet No. 2 (see above).

* * *

PROPAGANDA BATTLEFRONT: Published twice a month by Friends of Democracy, is a news summary of up-to-the-minute information about anti-democratic activities and publications. Subscription rate $3 per year. Friends of Democracy, Inc., 137 East 57th st., New York 22.

* * *

ANSWER THE CRITICS OF FEPC: A brief statement of facts and arguments concerning FEPC legislation. Available free from National Council for Permanent FEPC, 930 F st., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.

* * *

COMMUNITY ACTION STOPS RESTRICTIVE COVENANT SUIT: Article tells about the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity's successful fight in the Portola Heights covenant case. Available from SFCCU, 101 Post st., San Francisco 8.

* * *

BEYOND PREJUDICE: A story of the Church and Japanese Americans, by Toru Matsumoto. Available from Friendship Press, 156 Fifth ave., New York. Cloth bound $1.25, paper bound 75c.

## Veterans

Cont'd from Page 1

ans, particularly in the South, as in the extreme case of Columbia, Tennessee." The veterans' delegation to President Truman was "instructed to call on the Attorney General and urge the reopening and review of the Columbia case, and prompt action to invoke the full powers of the law against such violations."

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AMERICAN PATTERN; COMIN' RIGHT UP: Two 15-minute radio dramas on interracial relationships presented over station WJW, Cleveland, on the "Minority Opinion" program, written by Anabel Disch. Available from Anabel Disch, 1233 Hird st., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

* * *

AIDS IN THE TEACHING OF INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Comprehensive list of films and film strips, recordings and radio scripts. Available at 15c each from Connecticut Inter-Racial Commission, State Office Bldg., Hartford, Conn.

* * *

SCOTTSBORO (LONG ISLAND): The story of the double murder in Freeport, L. I., committed by a city policeman. Available free from New York Committee for Justice in Freeport, 112 E. 19th st., New York 3.

* * *

TERROR IN TENNESSEE: The facts about the Columbia outrages last February. Available free from National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee, 20 W. 40th st., New York 18.

* * *

14,000,000 OF YOUR FELLOW-AMERICANS NEED YOUR UNDERSTANDING: An up-to-date booklet concerning the American Negro. Available free from City-Wide Citizen's Committee on Harlem, 516 Fifth ave., New York 18.

* * *

*New Clearing House Releases*:
No. 6 on FEPC, available from Pacific Coast Clearing House, American Council, 259 Geary st., San Francisco 2.
No. 7 on Restrictive Covenants (see above).
No. 24, "Summary and Conclusions," factual material on FEPC released by the White House. Available from American Council, Chicago.

## CCCU in Statewide Drive Against Klan Activities

Acting upon a report prepared by the American Council on Race Relations, the California Council for Civic Unity has urged its member organizations throughout California to participate in a statewide drive against the Ku Klux Klan.

The CCCU pointed out that eighteen acts of racial violence in the state have been reported in the press during the past four months. According to these reports, Negroes have been beaten, fiery crosses burned, synagogues defaced and signs and symbols of the Klan found in minority group neighborhoods.

The CCCU asserted that although to its knowledge no arrests had been made, the perpetrators of such acts of violence can be apprehended where law enforcement officers are aware of community support for such action. At a recent meeting of the Northern California Executive Committee of the CCCU, Joseph James, president of the San Francisco NAACP, and Eugene Block, executive director of B'nai B'rith, were appointed to investigate local Klan activities.

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## Notebook

Cont'd from Page 3

efforts for necessary legislation.

If any action is to be secured on indemnification and citizenship legislation and if Pacific Coast problems are to be dealt with effectively, a resurgence of conscience, interest and activity is essential. Although the blot of evacuation on our record can not be erased, there are still a lot of things which we must do to at least compensate in part for what has been called "America's worst war-time mistake."

**AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS**
*32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET* *CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS*

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
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MR. GUY B. JOHNSON, EXEC. DIR.
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

**RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED**

21

# THE BELLRINGER

"CITIZENS FIRST-VETERANS SECOND"

NEWS LETTER OF THE ATLANTA CHAPTER AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 1321 ATLANTA, GA

VOL.I September 7, 1946 NO.5


Tuesday Meeting Finds...
Agenda Crowded
MEASURES TO COUNTERACT
COLUMBIANS HEADS LIST
OF NEW BUSINESS

**NEXT MEETING**

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12
USO Building
Agenda jammed with vital business. Interesting program planned. Attend!

Measures to counteract Columbians, Inc., hate-mongering group lead by Homer Loomis, lead the docket of matters which will come before the Atlanta Chapter of AVC which meets Tuesday night at the USO building. Contained in the report of the Anti-Discrimination committee, proposals include such tactics as the distribution of healthy literature, and the staging of a gigantic Freedom Rally, at which speakers and music will be presented.

SOUTHERN REGION AND GEORGIA CONCLAVE

AVC members will hear also a proposal that they play host to a convention of Georgia AVC and a southern regional conference of delegates from all chapters in the region. Walter Spearman, regional vice-chairman has heartily approved of such a plan, suggested that such a meeting be held as soon as possible because of the necessity for resolving policy on matters peculiar to our region of actvity. An opportunity to meet AVC'ers from other sections of the South might, incidentally, provide certain social gaity.

YES OR NO ON ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIPS???

Long badgered about has been the problem of associate memberships in AVC for individuals interested in the aims of the group and willing to serve, but who are not veterans. Come to the meeting Tuesday night prepared to express an opinion on this topic.

DUES DUES DUES HOW MUCH TO WHOM?

Before the inauguration of the new dues set-up chapters split fifty-fifty with the national organization. Now the national share is less. What with some chapters campaigning for lower dues and some offering more to the national, it behooves Atlanta Tuesday night to adopt a policy on this matter in rapport with the members' ideas.

##############

AVC IS FIRST VET GROUP
TO DENOUNCE PUBLICLY
NAZI ORGANIZATION

A statement by Lester Persells, chairman of the Atlanta AVC chapter was featured in papers all over the nation as the first sentiment of a local veteran group to reach public attention.

The statement read: As veterans of World War II, the Atlanta Chapter of the American Veterans committee issued a call to veterans, organized and unorganized, to continue their fight against the Nazi Menace. The actions and ideas of the Columbians, Inc. and those of Hitler's party are the same. Veterans must not sit by and let such a movement foster gangrule in Atlanta and America. We commend Mayor Hartsfield and the City Police department on their action in curtailing the illegal activities of this hate preaching group. We ask that the State of Georgia act immediately to revoke the Columbian Charter for admittedly sponsoring violations of the Constitution of the United States.".

Chaiman Persells release made headlines in Atlanta papers and was published in New York papers and sent out to the nation by United Press and AP.

#####

JOE BELLRINGER SAYS----
Bring a new member
to the next meeting.

HE FURTHER QUOTHES---
Hey, you guys!
Bring a new member
to the next meeting!

LI'L JOE BELLRINGER GETS AR OUND AND THE KID TALKS ABOUT PEOPLE! YOU'D BETTER CHECK UP ON HIM BECAUSE HE'S LIABLE to say anything about people. Eavesdropping, we picked up some pu-retty hot information...Tom Stubbs, Hahvahd chapter of AVC did some fine work up in Athens, Ga., helping 'em organize the provinces... Bud Dutton pulled out for Boston this afternoon on a little vacationing jaunt and Sylvan Meyer just returned from N.Y. where we understand he traveled on some pretense or other...Odom Fanning, ostensibly covering the Future Farmers conclave in Kansas City had only some comment to make about calves or something...Bob Thompson attended the National Urban League Conference in St. Louis...Calvin Kytle has just returned from the musty files of the Library of Congress in Washington...Out at Atlanta U., Griff Davis of this chapter is chairman of the new AVC group...Still lost in the wilds of Manhattan is Johnny Glustrom who will return in about a week...and Bill Morris' youngest (4 mos.) claims the high mark in the keep-daddy-from-sleeping contest...Bill also has one of 2 yrs. who contributes a yell or two----sweet music, eh Bill!!...While in Chattanooga Charley Mathias saw Miss Gene Martin, an energetic young lady who is organizing AVC in the mountain city...Gerard Lowendick, whose work keeps him away from Atlanta sent a very nice note to all the lads and lassies... one of our erstwhile literati is Cliff Owsley who after graduating Emory last June has gone to work in a real estate office and hopes to pen a thing or two on the side...Busiest man in town is Sid Parks who in addition to his AVC work slaves diligently for B'nai B'rith... and, says Joe Bellringer, several of our members are, in the words of his esteemed contemporary, infanticipating, among them Chairman Les Persells himself, and Jerry Sobelson. Joe says he has big ears and good eyes but he needs spies. He says call Dick Naiman and let him when somebody does somp'n. That'll fix you, Naiman! CY 2931.

#### #####

AVC RADIO PROGRAM
STILL PENDING

Max Tasgal, chairman of the radio program committee is still in the market for ideas for a 15 minute show to be sponsored weekly by our chapter. The boy's not exactly frantic, but he wants to do what you want to do. Let him know what you're thinking by calling Main2171. A report on ideas already collected will be given at the meeting Tuesday night.

###

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS
INTO GROWING RANKS

Into AVC's fold this week came eleven new members. They are hereby warmly greeted and urged to adopt a policy of immediate and entire participation. To these, then, greetings:

Frederick Meyers, John Ripley Forbes, Dr. Bert Sobelson, Joe Frietag, Jr., John M, McKee, Leonard First, Harry L. Berman, Leonard A. Meyer, Max Kuniansky, Daniel A. Powell, Alvin Greenberg, Eugene Klein, Richard Robinson, and Morris Goldman.

###

Enclosures
THERE ARE TWO OTHER ITEMS
WITH YOUR BELLRINGER, PLEASE+

A list of chairman and committeemen on all standing committees is enclosed with this issue of the BELLRINGER. Your chairman's phone is listed.

A QUESTIONAIRE IS ENCLOSED. IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONESO, FILL IT OUT AND SEND IT IN.

EDITORIAL

For AVC to express to its own members an opinion on the operations of the Columbians, Inc., would be superfluous. Our platform leaves little doubt as to our attitude. However, we may be justly alarmed at the hate-mongering, anti-everything organization for other reasons than obvious ones.

There are veterans in the Columbians. Men who fought as we did: men who fired guns and learned fear, as we did. Did these men, all thru the long battles, think they were on the wrong side? What did they think they were doing in trenches? What reason did they give themselves for being on a large, lonely and tormented ocean?

Fundamental errors exist in our system and in our education policies when men who have fought in a war for freedom can become, overnight, zealots in the cause of tyranny.

Surely our veneer of civilization, of Christian morals is wearing thin. Surely some basic repairs are required to mend a condition which results in so complete and ironic a contradiction.

Veterans who have had every trick of man and science directed toward their personal destruction and who desire to support after the war the ideals for which they fought it, could well afford to become private revivalists, demanding of their churches, their politicians, their civic orders, their school boards that constructive and progressive measures be undertaken with all speed.

The enclosed statements were given to the Southern Regional Council and the Atlanta Urban League by teachers and school officials who attended Atlanta University during the summer of 1946.

Compiled By

The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, Room 400
Atlanta, Georgia

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

## ALABAMA

| City | | Position |
|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | About 1,000 Veterans | Dean |

The problems of veterans in Birmingham are general problems which Negroes have in the South. They seem to have trouble with thetrolley car and bus operators as well as police officers when there is no real cause for it.

President

1. Placement in skilled jobs.
2. Community adjustments.
3. Problems in race relationships.
4. Housing
5. Information needed about colleges that offer the opportunities in an academic aspect that they would like to have.
6. Local schools for veterans are needed or a better set up than the one provided at Parker High and Fairfield.

Instructor

Many of the young veterans are not interested in the idea of returning to school. Some apparently are not interested in progressive jobs. Those veterans who have returned to school have problems of readjustment. Some are fine, generally, and the others appear to want to do certain things that are not in keeping with the rules of the school, such as smoking on the grounds and in the buildings, drinking, courting the girls, etc. Also, some carry the feeling that they are not receiving the courtesies they merit, that they are being kicked around because they are veterans.

Instructor

1. Many of them need guidance along social lines and educational lines.
2. Many of the young men whose training is below that of high school have a tendency to not be satisfied with jobs that are offered to them.
3. There is a tendency on the part of young men who are pursuing high school courses and trades offered by the school to be rather careless in their aims.

Livingston — Teacher

There is no organized wholesome recreational provision made for anyone in the community, hence nothing for veterans. The school plant is not too well equipped to handle an influx of students including veterans. There is no type of organized or scheduled counseling help provided for veterans.

Eastaboga — Student

The veterans are confronted with problems of getting jobs that they are best qualified for; places for social entertainment. They are also confronted with the problem of high prices.

## ARKANSAS

**Ozon** — About 25 Veterans — **Principal**

1. Inefficient high school training
2. Not being informed as to just what to do.
3. The ways of securing help in the things that they want to do.

## FLORIDA

**Tallahassee** — About 800 Veterans — **Registrar**

1. Becoming adjusted to school routine.
2. Developing the study habit.
3. Adjusting themselves to the local social pattern.
4. Becoming conscious of the time element in study.

**Avon Park** — About 5 Veterans — **Principal**

The veterans of my community are more or less interested in receiving the $20.00 weekly without taking advantage of other opportunities that are open for them. There is no official available that would give them the "true" information concerning their opportunities.

**West Palm Beach** — About 900 Veterans — **Registrar**

1. Completing High School education
2. Getting Jobs
3. Getting adjusted socially.

About 1500 Veterans

**Naomi** — **Teacher**

1. Getting Jobs.
2. Completing High School Education

## GEORGIA

About 25 or more

**Newton** — **Teacher**

No desirable jobs
No desirable living quarters
Nothing planned for them
A small proportion are enrolled in out of state institutions studying trades.

**Milledgeville** — About 150 Veterans — **Principal**

The veterans in Baldwin County need much counseling by persons who are in position to give information dealing with their immediate problems, which are many, one of which is securing desirable job placements. The possibility of getting training in desired trades, part-time school and work programs. Information on the Veteran's agriculture program, a plan formulated to better enable the returning veteran to spend his leisure time. To give assistance in organizing the veterans. As a result of a lag in the general program for the veterans

because of a lack of information and materials with which to work, many of our veterans are re-enlisting.

Cartersville

1. Finding adequate employment
2. Trying to make adjustments so as to take advantage of the G. I. Gill of Rights.

Teacher & Minister

Bibb County

This office, The Bibb County Veterans Center, sponsored by the Bibb County Returning Veterans Committee, Inc., Macon, Georgia, stands ready and willing to render all and any assistance possible to Negro veterans as well as white veterans.

Mr. B. F. Merritt, Jr., to whom this questionnaire was directed, is the Vice-President of our organization. We have been rendering many assistances to colored veterans during the two years of our existence, and we work very closely with the Booker T. Washington Center, W. B. Sheftall, Director, toward this objective.

I believe that the single greatest problem confronting the returning Negro veteran, is that of obtaining employment. We have been successful in helping a large number of Negro veterans to obtain employment, however, for the most part this employment has been largely common labor.

Secondly, the problem of obtaining vocational training or other education is quite a problem. As you well know, most of the schools and colleges are already overloaded. This applies to both white and colored schools. I do not know very much that can be done about this problem, and I think it is a problem that will require time to be worked out.

The third largest problem with the Negro veteran is that of housing. There are several public housing projects for colored veterans in the Macon Area, and there is in progress, a project in which the homes will be owned by the colored people.

Please be assured that we stand ready to help in any way we can.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)
R. Douglas Feagin, Jr.
Director, Bibb County Veterans Center.

Jackson

About 4000 Veterans

Principal

1. Adequate jobs.
2. Organization of veterans.
3. Getting adjusted to the low salary jobs.

Macon

1. Difficulty in getting skilled work.
2. -Delays in receiving subsistance allowance (those who are studying in the schools).

Principal

Carrollton — About 500 Veterans — Principal

In the words of a Negro mechanic, Ex. G. T. "We just want a chance to make a decent living." That is their chief problem.

The thing I wonder most about is whether the Negro veterans are fully apprised of the value of the Education rights under the G. I. Bill of Rights. It seems to me that it is a valuable opportunity for the Negroes of the South to achieve what we frequently point out as their chief lack as citizens - educated leaders. They need more and better educated teachers, doctors, even lawyers.

Bowdon Junction — About 10 Veterans — Teacher

What method of procedure to get G.I. Benefits to farm, start small business, build homes and enter school.

The advantages and disadvantages of reenlisting in the armed services.

Summerville — About 50 Veterans — Teacher

Inadequate housing, inadequate educational facilities, inadequate income for family support, inadequate or very limited recreational facilities.

Insufficient sources of finance for beginning certain types of business enterprises as Pressing Clubs, Cafes, Groceries, Auto Mechanic Shops, Theatres. Limited supply of foodstuffs stated to be in grocery stores.

Fort Gaines — About 25 Veterans — Teacher

Housing Conditions, and lack of positions in skilled labor.

There seems to be no particular problem existing in the community, that cannot be solved by the veterans. However, there are Citizens both white and colored who are interested and are capable of helping. 15% are planning to enter collete, 2% public school

Forrest Park — About 10 Veterans — Instructor

Securing skilled jobs, readjustment to community, race relationship, reestablish church going, sense of security, housing conditions, and information about states duty to veterans.

Moultrie — About 206 Veterans — Instructor

Too much social contact on campus during school hours. (Veterans and school girls). Why is there a permission of veterans to be home when he needs expert medical and mental care provided only at veterans centers?

PAGINATION INCORRECT

Cordele — About 100 Veterans — Teacher

Insinuative insults occur frequently. A demand is made that they go to work at certain low salaries, in the event that they refuse, usual cruel treatment is prevalent in which race trouble very often results. There are a few cases where shooting, wounding and even killing of soldiers occurs. Of course nothing is done about it, as usual. This section is one of plantation owners.

Dooly County — About 100 Veterans — Teacher

Non suitable jobs according to training, no provision for recreation activities, non suitable schools for training the veterans and housing conditions (shortage).

Blud Ridge — About 10 Veterans — Principal

Veterans are cut off of the payroll.

Rome — About 250 Veterans — Teacher

Very small variety of jobs available.
No "On-the-job training" available for Negro veterans.
Personnel in V. A. office reported to be rather reluctant in accepting applications for compensation and in passing or approving said applications for acceptance.

Veterans are not able to find any white collar jobs. Jobs with small salaries are always given to the Negro veteran. — Teacher

It is hard for a veteran to find the type of work they would like to do. — Teacher

Atlanta — About 2500 Veterans — Teacher

Securing employment, housing. Securing loans for building, securing places to rent.

The majority of veterans with whom I am acquanited are attending school. A few veterans in the early twenty age group are unemployed mainly because they have no desire to work.

It seems difficult for me to get medical treatment. Housing situation, Loans- I want to get a Jeep but I have not enough money to pay cash. Is there a way to get it on terms? — Veteran

The main problems of veterans in my community are being able to live on subsistance allowande ( if a student), and knowing the standard wages paid to workers (if a worker). The others are general and the same as all Negroes have. — Veteran Student

Veterans are uncertain as to their ability. Trades desired are not taught locally. Schools wished to attend haven't been approved by V.A.M. — "

I find that several veterans in my community are employed others are physically unfit to work. — Teacher

Lack of veterans counseling and limited recreational program space.

The veterans in my community are having difficulty getting suitable job placement in newly acquiared skills. In most cases these men were in a low income bracket prior to the war, but while in service they learned how to do better jobs and are unwilling to accept the old job as before. — Student

Housing problem, adjusting themselves to jobs, obtaining educational facilities, i. e., trades in such fields as mechanics, show making, and repairing and many others. — Civic Worker

**Brunswick** — About 30 Veterans — Principal

There is great need for a training program for those veterans who are far down in the grades. Many of them find it difficult to get jobs for which they are qualified after having had training through their army experience, etc.

**Union Point** — About 28 Veterans — Principal

Getting veterans interested in challenging some of the opportunities offered to them.

**Gainesville**

There seems to be no place in Gainesville that will qualify so as to accept Negro veterans for development of his desired trade such as mechanic electricians, etc. The veterans also find it quite difficult in knowing how and what in obtaining the G. I.Loans for homes and for business. — Teacher

**McDonough** — About 10 Veterans — Principal

Veterans need aid in purchasing farming implements and should be encouraged to take vocational training (short courses). They need aid in purchasihg farm land.

**Warm Springs** — About 50 Veterans — Principal

For the most part, the returning soldiers seem not to be able to adjust themselves. They have gone north. Housing and labor are the chief reasons.

Wrightsville — About 50 Veterans — Principal

Problems of getting employment, problem of getting adjusted, problem of whether or not to continue educational pursuits. Some have not completed high school but would like to enter college seemingly because they have grown older.

Pelham — About 40 Veterans — Principal

Problem of getting jobs, poor school facilities for veterans to get high school training.

Hogansville — About 200 Veterans — Student

The veterans around Hogansville were not able to find a job so they were drawing unemployment compensation. Some man wanted the boys or veterans to cut roll wood at 50¢ an hour. They all refused. They were cut off unemployment compensation. The veterans still cannot find a job.

For myself I was not able to find a job because I was not able to do the kind of work they wanted done. I can operate any kind of office equipment, but was refused a job in this line of work. The Negro veterans are merely being pushed around.

## KENTUCKY

Richmond — About 308 Veterans — Principal

Reentering school to complete high school work with much younger pupils. No uniform recreation that they feel a part of. They make frequent visits during regular school hours. Few need advice on what to do concerning vocation.

Getting money for education. Securing positions. Getting enrolled in veterans classes.

## LOUISIANA

Lake Providence — About 100 Veterans — Student

Unfair unemployment compensation. Jobs that are not qualified for veterans.

Franklinton — Principal

Adjustment to Civilian life. Undecided in selecting various courses. Slow in getting the necessary loans that they are entitled to.

Bastrop — About 50 Veterans — Principal

Inadequate preparation for the vocation desired. Where and how desired training may be obtained. Lack of vocational guidance. Meeting the vocational needs of the veteran in the community in which the veteran lives.

## MISSISSIPPI

**Canton** — About 500 Veterans — **Teacher**

What vocation to choose.
Employment.

**Natchez** — About 75 Veterans — **Principal**

Job placement - The problem of adjusting these veterans to the kind of jobs that coordinate with training they received in the service and also interesting to them.

Adjusting them back to society where they might take on a normal social life again.

**Holly Springs** — **Teacher**

Job placement for work they are trained to do. Those in school delay in starting the monthly allotment. Housing problems. Problems in getting clothes both for work and dress. Problem of being skilled in a particular job or training.

## NORTH CAROLINA

About 150 Veterans

**Mocksville** — **Teacher**

They do not seem to be able to adjust themselves. So many of them are idle and don't seem to want to do anyting. What could be done to help them overcome this?

Not able to get adequate employment from the local veterans administration. Indifferent attitude towards the veterans on part of industrial leaders. (Local) Tendency to force veterans to accept employment at a salary much lower than that prevailing in community.

**Rocky Mount** — About 100 Veterans

Medical care, insufficient number of jobs, difficulty in getting forms filled for G.I. Bill of Rights.

## OKLAHOMA

**Muskogee** — About 200 Veterans — **Teacher**

So far as I know Veterans are doing all right. We have no general complaint.

**Idabel** — About 200 Veterans — **Teacher**

1. Veterans are being forced to leave the community because there are not enough jobs for them.
2. Low wages of the few jobs in the community.

Chandler — About 125 Veterans — Principal

1. Adjusting themselves to civilian life because of poor or no housing facilities.
2. Trying to locate suitable or permanent jobs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Orangeburg — About 500 Veterans — Supervisor

Housing problems seem to present great difficulty. Veterans have bureau of counselors in community. Great problem of readjustment to normal life. Situations arise particularly among less cultured groups. Veterans feel that they are not wanted among civilians.

Starr — About 20 Veterans — Principal

1. Not able to get their former jobs.
2. Some have not been able to get farm allotments.
3. Hard to get satisfied.
4. Not able to adjust themselves to home environment.

Hart County — About 25 Veterans — Principal

The problems of employment with a good salary, the problems of respect as a retired veteran on the part of the community.

Greenwood — About 25 Veterans — Principal

Finding the Veteran interests. Often they are up in the air. Some have a "don't care" attitude. Quite a number cannot find the kind of job that they are prepared to do. At present there are those who are sill interested in the church and community affairs. There are others who feel that they should be given special consideration.

St. Matthews — About 75 Veterans — Teacher

Interested in training for On-the-job program with someone to supervise them.

Florence — About 700 Veterans — Teacher

Securing jobs and getting money for education under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Summerton — About 24 Veterans — Teacher

Returning to school, purchasing homes and going into own businesses.

Columbia | About 500 Veterans | Teacher

Employment, training. The trade center is over-crowded. They fail to provide other places for training.

TENNESSEE

Brownville | About 150 Veterans | Principal

To be able to get the training desired.

TEXAS

Dallas | About 5000 Veterans | Principal

Inadequate hospital facilities, inadequate schools to teach courses desired by veterans.

ILLINOIS

Mound City | About 200 Veterans | Principal

1. The problem of finding them something to do.
2. Getting those who have not finished High School to go back.
3. Organizing special classes for them such as night classes for those that might be interested.

MICHIGAN

Detroit | About 6000 Veterans | Minister

I think the veterans in my community are doing pretty good but in other communities they have been denied certain jobs. I am a veteran and find that on the home front he is not given the things promised as better jobs, living conditions, and desirable wages to enable him to live comfortably.

# VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL

*of the*

## Department of Adult Education

of the

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

of the

UNITED STATES

**Your opportunity to join with others in developing more adequate educational opportunities for veterans**

**1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.**
**Washington 6, D. C.**

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•

***Executive Secretary***

LELAND P. BRADFORD
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

## Purpose of the Veterans Education Council [1]

The purpose of the Council shall be to promote and foster veterans' education of all types in the United States; to study problems in veteran education to the end that solutions may be suggested to national, state and local groups, agencies and associations, and that recommendations may be made to the national and state legislatures; to encourage community participation in meeting the educational needs of veterans; to assist through meetings and publications the development of more adequate facilities and methods for the education of veterans; and to acquaint veterans with their opportunities for education so that both they and the country may be helped to readjust to peacetime living.

## Membership

The Council's work depends entirely upon its membership. Everyone interested in the education of veterans, and, as a matter of fact, the education of adults in general, is urged to join the Council and participate in its work. Annual dues are $3.00, which includes membership in the Department of Adult Education, NEA, a year's subscription to the ADULT EDUCATION BULLETIN and various publications of value to educators and supervisors of veterans. Members of the Department of Adult Education, NEA, may become members of the Council by paying the difference between the Department's membership fee and the Council's membership fee.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Executive Secretary, Leland P. Bradford, at 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington 6, D. C., or your Regional Vicepresident.

[1] CONSTITUTION, VETS. ED. COUNCIL, ART. II.

# RECEIPT FOR MEMBERSHIP DUES

*(To be filled out by member of the state or local membership committee of the Veterans Education Council when dues are collected from the applicant.)*

Received of .....

(Name)

the sum of ..... and ...../100 Dollars in payment of membership dues as follows:

One year's membership in the Veterans Education Council, which includes membership in the Department of Adult Education of the N.E.A. and a year's subscription to the *Adult Education Bulletin* with *Veterans Education Supplement* and other publications of the Council . . . . . $.....

One year's membership in the Veterans Education Council (in addition to membership previously registered in the Department of Adult Education) . . . . . $.....

One year's membership in the National Education Association, including one year's subscription to the *N.E.A. Journal* . . . . . $.....

Received by.....

Address ..... Date.....

# PROBLEMS IN FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Report of Group III, Second National Conference on Veterans Education under auspices of Veterans Education Council, Department of Adult Education, National Education Association, Detroit, Michigan, January 14-17, 1947.

Participants in Group III meetings:

Abbott L. Combes, Director, Education and Training Service, Office of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation, U. S. Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.
E. P. Hilton, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Kentucky
Leonard G. Morse, Regional Supervisor of Training and Education in Agriculture, U. S. Veterans Administration, Columbus, Ohio
C. H. Munson, Chief, Vocational Training and Education, American Legion, Washington, D. C.
Harry E. Nesman, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Lansing, Michigan
Edgar A. Schuler, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services, Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, Georgia
Harry L. Wright, Field Representative, Veterans Services, Southern Regional Conference, Atlanta, Georgia
H. M. Hamlin, Professor of Agricultural Education, University of Illinois, Group Leader

Nature of the Conference:

Letters were sent to 1,000 of the chief officials in the United States concerned with veterans' education asking whether a conference should be held and whether these officials would attend or send representatives. When they indicated that a conference should be held, they were notified of the time and place of the meeting. No general notices of the meeting were sent out.

The conference had no power to take official action of any kind. Since this was the case and since the group attending the section on the training of farm veterans was small, it was decided early that no specific changes in the legislation regarding veterans' education or in the administrative rulings regarding it would be considered. Attention was centered upon means of securing more efficient training of farm veterans. The group sponsored two resolutions which were adopted by the conference:

1. That farm veterans be provided with a program different from institutional training and different from on-the-job training, since farm training properly combines institutional and on-the-job training.
2. That training for veterans other than training for farming be provided in those rural areas in which there is a surplus farm population.

There were approximately 1,600,000 servicemen from farms in World War II. Not all of them wish to be or can be farmers. The number of farm veterans now enrolled in veterans' training for farming is about 7 per cent of the number of servicemen from farms. In most states the peak load in farm training has yet to be reached.

1. Administration and Supervision

A. A Special Program

A unique program for training veterans in farming is evolving, which combines institutional and on-the-farm training. The program involves:

1. Enrollment with an approved school or other educational agency.
2. Attendance at organized classes for a minimum number of hours each year.
3. A minimum number of hours of instruction on the farm by the instructor.
4. Specific work and study assignments to be carried out by the veteran between visits of the instructor.
5. A farm to serve as an extension of the school facilities.

Training in farming should everywhere be recognized as a distinct program, different from institutional training and different from on-the-job training. Standards and practices appropriate in the other training arrangements have often not been found to be adapted to training in farming. The professional people engaged in agricultural education cooperating with the farmers of the United States can be trusted to work out a program for farm training with standards as high as any, although these standards may be different from those in other areas.

B. Advisory Councils

There should be a council to serve in an advisory capacity to the school authorities for every state program and for every country or community program of farm training. Members of these councils should be chosen by the school authorities. They should meet regularly with school representatives. The following may be included in the membership of the advisory councils:

1. Representatives of farmers' organizations, veterans' organizations, agricultural agencies, and other community groups and institutions.
2. Farmers interested in the veterans' program, including farmer-trainers.
3. Newspapermen, bankers, and other interested nonfarmers.
4. Representatives of minority as well as majority groups.

County and community advisory councils may perform these functions:

1. Recommend acceptance of the general training program.
2. Recommend acceptance of individual veterans, their facilities, their farmer-trainers, and their training programs.
3. Recommend acceptance of teachers of veterans and assist in recruiting teachers.
4. Review the general training program and the training programs of individual veterans from time to time and suggest changes.

5. Recommend continuance or discontinuance of veterans in their training programs

C. Participation of veterans in planning their training programs.

Veterans should participate increasingly in planning and policy-making.

1. In addition to an advisory council for each local farm training program, there may well be a veterans' advisory council for each class. When more than one veterans' class is conducted in a county or community, there may be a joint veterans' council with representatives from the class councils. Representatives from the school or schools should meet with these councils.
2. Joint meetings of the advisory council with one or more veterans' councils should be conducted regularly, or veterans should increasingly be included in the advisory council, or both procedures may be used. In any case the management of the program should be increasingly transferred to the veterans as the program develops.

D. Methods of Financing Farm Training Programs

1. State boards for vocational education in states in which the education of farm veterans is conducted under contracts with the local schools should be provided with funds for state administration and supervision.
2. Special funds should be provided in many communities for local administration and supervision.

E. Relationships with the Veterans Administration

Very satisfactory relationships are developing between the school authorities and the Veterans Administration. These cordial relationships may be furthered by:

1. Frequent meetings of representatives of the two groups.
2. Keeping clear the line of authority of each group.
3. Material assistance in solving common problems.

F. Supervision

1. More adequate supervision of local programs should be provided by some state boards of vocational education.
2. Supervision of the education of farm veterans should be closely correlated with the supervision of the regular program in vocational education in agriculture.

G. Relationships Within a School

1. The education of farm veterans is an integral part of the program of each school in which it is conducted. Boards of education and school administrators have the same responsibility for veterans education as for any other part of the school program.
2. Veterans' education is a phase of a continuing program of adult education in the public schools. It should be managed, to the

extent possible, in keeping with policies that may be continued after the federally aided veterans' program has been completed.

H. Relationships with Agricultural Agencies

Much progress has been made in securing the assistance of all agricultural agencies in educating farm veterans. This assistance is taking the following forms:

1. Agency representatives serving on county and community advisory councils
2. Providing instruction to supplement that given by the regular teachers of veterans
3. Serving as sources of reliable information and approved practices

I. Public Relations

Persons engaged in the education of farm veterans have an obligation to inform the public (rural and urban) about the program. This obligation is shared by local, state and national officials. Means of publicity include the following:

1. Press
2. Radio
3. Meetings of civic groups
4. Provisions for visitors to attend classes and visit farms of veterans in training

II. Training Teachers of Farm Veterans

The supply of qualified teachers is an important limiting factor in conducting the present program and in extending the program to more farm veterans.

A. Qualifications of Teachers

Each teacher of farm veterans must have two minimum qualifications:

1. A functioning knowledge of modern farming
2. Ability to teach

B. Pre-Service Training

Local school authorities should anticipate their needs for teachers of veterans, particularly for the heavier load to be expected in the fall of 1947, should locate prospective teachers, and should encourage those who require it to take special training at an institution to enable them to meet at least the minimum qualifications desired.

C. In-Service Training

In-service training should be provided for all teachers of veterans. Some of the means of providing in-service training are:

1. Assistance by the regular teachers of vocational agriculture
2. Workshops and conferences
3. Courses of instruction, with or without credit, in the field or on the campus

4. Demonstrations of new practices and teaching of skills by agricultural specialists
5. Individual instruction by teacher-trainers and supervisors
6. Published suggestions regarding courses, teaching methods, and methods of supervising farm practice

D. Providing Subject-Matter Aids for Teachers

Special subject-matter aids for teachers of veterans should be provided as needed, including:

1. Visual and auditory aids
2. Abstracts of agricultural information required for units commonly taught to farm veterans if adequate publications for these units are not widely available.

Some of our colleges of agriculture are making important contributions in these respects.

III. Selection, Guidance and Placement of Trainees

A. Screening Enrollees

The fact should be recognized that many of the veterans on farms are not suited or eligible for the program for farm veterans because:

1. They do not have farming as an occupational objective.
2. They lack the facilities and/or the farmer-trainers required.

Guidance and selection must therefore be practiced. These processes involve:

1. Review of cases by county or community advisory councils.
2. Review of farming plans submitted.
3. Studies by the veterans themselves of their probable opportunities in farming.
4. Elimination from the program of those who fail to progress satisfactorily toward farming objectives.

IV. Planning Training Programs

A. Making education for farm veterans available to all who need it, want it and could profit from it.

Education in farming is still not available to many veterans who could profit from it. State programs should be developed which will serve farm veterans generally rather than a small minority of those eligible for training.

Meeting places should be provided at centers convenient to the veterans. When private transportation to class meetings is difficult or impossible, the school can sometimes provide transportation.

B. On-the-farm instruction

On-the-farm training is perhaps the weakest part of the current program. All concerned should unite in a drive to strengthen this phase, which is the central and most essential part of the training program.

1. Individual programs of on-the-farm training should be carefully developed.
2. On-the-farm learning should be systematically checked.
3. Provision should be made for application on the farms of classroom teachings.

C. Class and Group Instruction

1. Classroom teaching should supplement on-the-farm training.
2. Group instruction and group demonstrations on farms may also be used to supplement the training the veteran gets on his own farm.
3. Instruction by other agencies should be closely correlated with that given by the teacher.
4. Instructional programs should be planned with seasonal farm conditions in mind.

D. Broadening the Scope of Training Programs

There seems to be a general tendency to narrow the training of farm veterans to farm skills and technical agriculture. This narrowing of the program is not required under the legislation governing the program. We should build on the broad interests many veterans bring to our classes, engaging them in the study of family, community, state, national, and world problems. Some of the opportunities and responsibilities for broadening the program lie in these areas:

1. Home and family life
2. Community government, education, recreation and social life
3. Farmers' organizations and cooperatives
4. Public policies affecting agriculture, labor, business and industry
5. International relationships

The most effective means of broadening programs thus far discovered is to allow veterans to share in planning their own training programs. Farm veterans do not want a narrow program.

HMH:bc
3/29/47

April 3, 1947

Mr. Frank P. Thomas
Veterans Informational Committee
Box 815
2615 Ninth Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Mr. Brazier and I greatly appreciate your letter of April 1. It gives what we wanted.

I still want to come to Tuscaloosa and see you. I enclose a copy of the nubbin of our directory - first preliminary private edition.

I hope to get a much-improved one which we can circulate - again in mimeographed form - for corrections and additional names and addresses.

If you have anything to add, I would appreciate getting it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:r

# VETERANS INFORMATIONAL COMMITTEE

RECEIVED APR 2 1947 Southern Regional Council

AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY
SERVING THE SOUTH

NON-PARTISAN—INTER-RACIAL
INTER-DENOMINATIONAL

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 2615 NINTH STREET, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
FRANK P. THOMAS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PHONE 7032
P. O. BOX 815

April 1,1947.

Dr.George S.Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Avenue
Atlanta,Ga.

My dear Dr.Mitchell:

I am enclosing the information requested of me sometime ago relative to veterans organazations here in this state.I sincerely regret the delay in getting this material to you but I have been quite busy in various activities and did not have the chance to follow-up letters sent out after receiving Mr.Wright's request.

The Alabama Department Commander of the Veterans Of Foreign Wars is Col.Henry C.Wood,Supt.Boys Industrial School,Birmingham,Ala.A Rev.W.L.Hollins,pastor,Seventeenth St.Baptist Church,Anniston,Ala. heads the Eleventh or Negro District.Mr.Otis L.Cooper,Dept.Of Ala. Montgomery,Ala. is the state American Legion Commander.There is no Negro District but Major C.L.Abott serves as Negro Adjutant for the several post in this state.The Department Commander of the United Negro And Allied Veterans Of America is Mr.Tim Murphy,Cooperative Life and Hospital Insurance Co.,Masonic Temple Bldg.,Birmingham,Ala. I am serving as national officer of the National Council of Negro Veterans Inc.We have several post but have no state department.There is a post of the Disabled American Veterans in Mobile,Ala.A Mr. Leyard Sampson is commander.Although there are two AVC post here,I do not think their membership is very large.

I trust this information will prove satisfactory.If there are other details you would like write me.I stand ready to serve you in anyway possible.I am looking forward to your visit at an early date.

Very truly yours,
Frank P. Thomas
Frank P.Thomas

April 24, 1947

Mr. J. Warren Smith, Director
Division of Vocational Education,
State Department of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am deeply grateful to you for the wealth of information of the Veterans Training program which you were kind enough to give me during my visit to your office on April 14.

Later in the week I visited four training centers, and also the office of the Regional Veterans Administration at Winston-Salem. The officials there were very generous in providing me with needed data. They also expressed appreciation of the cooperation of the Department of Education in stimulating the program for Negro veterans. From all indications it is this cooperation between the Department and the Veterans Administration which is causing the North Carolina program to expand to meet the needs of Negro vé veterans.

I will be very grateful if you will keep me informed as to new developments.

With every good wish, I am

Yours very cordially,

HAROLD,L. TRIGG
Associate Ececutive Director

HLT:k
cc:
Mr. E. S. Hunt, Assistant Chief
V. R. & Educational Division
Regional Veterans Administration
Nissen Building
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Veterans, W. S. II

December 1, 1947

Mr. William H. Gray
Florida A. & M. College
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Gray:

I am anxious to have our push on Veterans' matters be effective. That means being armed with some facts.

I intend to take some weeks to collect facts that will be impressive; this instead of taking a committee to Washington to just talk anyway. Could you get us some facts about Florida? What are the respective proportions of Negro and white veterans receiving full-time college-level education in Florida? What are the proportions receiving full-time institutional training at a secondary level? (Veterans Administration classes on-the-farm training as a special type of institutional training. Necessary to get break down of institutional training by on-the-farm institutional training and other). What proportions in on-the-job training? Proportions in apprenticeship training (if obtainable. Probably not obtainable).

Total number Veterans Administration employees in Florida; total number Negro employees. Break down if possible (professional, clerical and custodian).

If you can get something like these figures in Florida, it would be very helpful, indeed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P. S. As you understand VA will have no official figures. Rightly approached the right men will know that the percentages are respectively thus and so. I am content with informed guesses. I have to be. And by giving VA informed guesses we may smoke out of them the correcto figures.

Veterans

December 2, 1947

Mr. G. L. Holland
Veterans Administration
Central Office Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Holland:

I greatly appreciate your kind letter of November 28.

The facts were useful and I have already typed parts of them into my talk.

I will be in Washington about the 16th of December and plan to pay you and Mr. Allbright a visit.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure

GSM:ee

LIST OF UNIONS THAT HAVE WAIVED INITIATION FEES AND DUES
FOR RETURNING VETERANS

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| AF OF L | | |
| Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers &Helpers, Int. Brhd. | * | * |
| Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union | | * |
| Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway | * | |
| Carpenters, The Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Garment Workers Union, Ladies' | * | |
| Garment Workers of America, United | | * |
| Hotel and Restaurant Employes International | | * |
| Machinists, The International Association of | * | * |
| Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization | | * |
| Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated | * | |
| Molders | | * |
| Operative Potters, National Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America | * | * |

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Brotherhood of | * | |
| Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship | * | |
| Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive | | * |
| Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad | * | |
| Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad | | * |
| Train Dispatchers Association, American | * | |

| CIO | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, Federation of | * | * |
| Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers, United | * | * |
| Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union | * | * |
| Clothing Workers, Almalgamated | * | * |
| Communications Association, American | * | * |
| Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, United | * | * |
| Farm Equipment & Metal Workers, United | * | * |
| Federal Workers, United | * | * |
| Fishermen & Allied Workers, International Union of | * | * |
| Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union | * | * |
| Fur & Leather Workers Union, International | * | * |
| Furniture Workers, United | * | |
| Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, United | * | * |
| Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers, Federation of | * | * |
| Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific | * | * |
| Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, International | * | * |
| Marine Cooks & Stewards Association, National | * | * |
| Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Industrial Union | * | * |
| Maritime Union, National | * | * |
| Newspaper Guild, American | * | * |
| Office & Professional Workers, United | * | * |
| Oil Workers International Union | * | * |
| Optical & Instrument Workers Oganizing Committee | * | * |
| Packinghouse Workers, United | * | * |

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Paper Workers Organizing Committee | * | * |
| Playthings & Novelty Workers International Union | * | |
| Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, United | * | |
| Rubber Workers, United | * | * |
| Shoe Workers, United | * | * |
| State, County & Municipal Workers | * | * |
| Steelworkers, United | * | * |
| Stone & Allied Products Workers, United | * | |
| Textile Workers Union | * | * |
| Transport Service Employees | * | * |
| Transport Workers Union | * | * |
| Utility Workers Organizing Committee | * | * |
| Woodworkers, International | * | * |
| <u>INDEPENDENTS</u> | | |
| Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees | * | * |
| Southern Federation of Telephone Workers | * | * |
| Railway Labor Executives' Association | * | * |
| District 50, UMW | * | * |

# COUNCIL ON VETERAN AFFAIRS

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. — Room 424
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

R. A. Thompson, *Chairman*
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

DISTRICT I
W. W. Laws
2009 Florence Street
Savannah, Georgia

DISTRICT II
Emerson O. Bynes
Tift County Training School
Tifton, Georgia

DISTRICT V
J. Merkerson
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

DISTRICT VI
Mrs. E. V. Banks
P. O. Box 12
Perry, Georgia

DISTRICT VII
D. F. Davis
614 N. Glenwood Avenue
Dalton, Georgia

DISTRICT VIII
R. H. Perry
1802 Johnson Street
Brunswick, Georgia

DISTRICT IX
Miss D. L. Chambler
903 Athens Street
Gainesville, Georgia

DISTRICT X
J. H. Chiles
1322 11th Street
Augusta, Georgia

H. A. Bohannon, *Executive Secretary*

Telephone : : : WAlnut 7963

PART I Announcement is hereby made of the opening of a V.A. Guidance Center at Atlanta University.

This center is staffed completely by Negroes and is charged with the duty of servicing any veteran who may ask service of it.

PART II All veterans are urged to make use of this center. Please help us in your community. One good way of getting the word on the wire is by having ministers make mention of the center on Sunday A.M.'s.

PART III Since this is the sole office manned by Negroes in the State, it is predicted that the office will be swamped with letters from veterans from all over Georgia. Your Council believes this will create a healthy situation as it will more effectively prove to officials of the V.A. that more of its offices should be Negro operated.

PART IV The center will give counselling to veterans on their many problems, it will process men to determine the field for which they are best suited and it will keep a careful check on the men in the schools in the University system. Further information may be obtained by writing:

Veterans Administration Guidance Center
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Veterans who have not made application for terminal leave pay should do so at once. The bonds issued in payment may be used to pay premiums on N.S.L. insurance.

Sincerely yours,

Horace A. Bohannon
Executive Secretary

P.S. Keep those letters pouring in. The Council needs all the information it can get.

*BETTER SERVICE TO VETERANS*

# TRIAL DIRECTORY OF VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

# IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

This, as the name implies, is a trial directory of veterans organizations in Southern States, particularly as they relate to Negro membership.

The old-established veterans' organizations will of course have in each state responsible state-wide officials. Such an officer has been listed where known for each state for each organization.

Where, particularly with the newer organizations, state-wide officials do not exist, the name and address is given of local post or chapter heads in several leading cities.

In the case of veterans' organizations in the South which customarily accept Negroes only in separate all-Negro posts for each State, the name and address of a local head official of two or three such Negro posts is given. This applies to the American Legion and the VFW.

For the National Council of Negro Veterans and the UNAVA all known local posts are listed and the officials where known.

The AMVETS are not known to have in the Southern States covered any posts for Negroes. The constitution of the organization forbids discrimination and it is possible that some local posts include Negroes. For this organization a ranking state official has been given and where state officers are not known the officials of two local posts are shown.

The AVC states that it does not charter chapters which discriminate among veterans. Most of the Southern chapters do in fact contain members of both races. Some are presently either all white or all Negro, but these are usually organized at educational institutions. In the absence of state-wide officials, officials of all state chapters are listed.

Independent local organizations of Negro veterans are listed where known.

In several of the Southern States, representative groups of Negro veterans organized and unorganized have set up councils for mutual consultation. These are listed under their state headings.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

# ALABAMA

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

## III. AMVETS

1. Mr. John W. Watts
   108 Mt. Vernon Drive
   Montgomery, Alabama
   Comdr. Montgomery Post #1

2. Mr. Joseph G. Law
   1810 Duncan St.
   Mobile, Alabama
   Comdr. Mobile Post #2

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Martin P. Knowlton
   921 Massey Building
   Birmingham, Alabama
   Chrm. Jefferson County Chapter

2. Mr. John P. White
   Box 2074
   University of Alabama
   Chrm. University of Alabama Chapter

# ARKANSAS

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. Clovis Copeland
   War Memorial Building
   Little Rock, Arkansas
   Assistant State Departmental Adjutant

2. No posts for Negroes

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1.

2. Mr. R. J. Green
   1518 Bishop St.
   Little Rock, Ark.
   Comdrm of a principal Negro Post.

3. Mr. Theodore Tegus
   1304 N. Eighth St.
   Fort Smith, Ark.
   Comdr. of a principal Negro Post.

## III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II(AMVETS)

1. Mr. James T. Phillips
   Phillips Motor Co.
   Fayetteville, Ark.
   Comdr. Fayetteville Post #3

2. Mr. Frank W. Newell
   206 Worker Building
   Little Rock, Ark.
   Comdr. Little Rock, Post #5

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Hobart Ford
   117 West Bulford St.
   Forrest City, Ark.
   Chrm. Forrest City Chapter #1

## V. UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

1. Mr. Roscoe Sharpe
   717 West 10th St.
   Little Rock, Ark.
   Post Comdr.

## FLORIDA

I. AMERICAN LEGION

4. Mr. Edward Frieldson
P. O. Box 1319
Miami Beach, Fla.
Chrm. Miami Beach Chapter

5. Mr. Louis Orenitz
P. O. Box 5560
Tampa 5, Fla.
Chrm. Tampa Chapter #1

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

6. Mr. M. Freedman
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fla.
Chrm. University of Florida

7. Mr. Copus G. Bradham
1758 Louisiana St.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Chrm. Jacksonville Chapter

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (Amvets)

1. Mr. George E. Burke
1126 Central Ave.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Comdr. Buddy Chaffee Post #1

2. Mr. L. A. Hall
Box 748
Daytona Beach, Fla.
Comdr. Daytona Beach Post #12

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. James B. Bennett
613 West Ashley St.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Treas., Jacksonville, Chapter #2

2. Mr. Burnett Roth
412 Congress Building
Miami, Fla.
Chrm. Miami Chapter #1

3. Mr. Elliott J. Pieze
1504 N.W. 6th Place
Miami, Fla.
Chr. Miami Chapter #2

## GEORGIA

I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. John Williams
Valdosta, Ga.
State Commander

2. Mr. Chauncey Hudson
606 S. Lee St.
Valdosta, Ga.
District Commander, Negro Posts

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. Mayo C. Buckley
P.O. Box 855
Athens, Ga.
State Commander

2. Mr. Johnny P. Jones
576 Williams St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.
Quartermaster of a principal Negro Post.

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (Amvets)

1. Mr. George Lewis
125 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia
Adjutant, Atlanta Post #1

2. Mr. George Lewis
125 State Capitol
Atlanta, Ga.
Adjutant, Southern Bell Post #2

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. William Carter
Summit, Ga.
Chrm. Emanuel County Chapter

2. Mr. Wesley S. Sherman
Chandler Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, Ga.
Chrm. University of Georgia Chapter

3. Mr. Charles A. Harper, Jr.
216 Bell St.
Toccoa, Ga.
Chrm. Toccoa Chapter

4. Mr. J. W. Childs
701 E. Jackson St.
Dublin, Ga.
Chrm. Dublin Chapter

5. Mr. Robert Green
c/o Mr. Lester H. Persells
1923 N. Decatur Rd. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Chrm. Atlanta Chapter

V. UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

1. Mr. John W. Summeford
c/o B.T. Washington Community Center
Macon, Georgia
State Commander.

VI. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO VETERANS

1. Mr. John W. Merkerson
583 Houston St., N.E
Atlanta, Ga.
State Commander.

# LOUISIANA

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

## III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (Amvets)

1. Mr. Robert C. Taylor
   P. O. Box 2246
   Baton Rouge, La.
   Comdr. Foss - Laundry Post #2

2. Mr. Austin Anderson
   825 Gravier St.
   New Orleans, La.
   Comdr. Greater New Orleans, Post #4

3. Mr. Otto E. Passman
   P. O. Drawer 1833
   Monroe, La.
   Comdr. Gueyson, La. Post #22

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Alfred Millstein
   2011 Prytonia St.
   New Orleans, La.
   Chrm. New Orleans, Chapter

2. Mr. Harold Gaussian
   217 Luie St.
   Lake Charles, La.
   Chrm. Lakes Charles Chapter

3. Mr. Grady O. Wheeler
   Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
   Chrm. Louisiana State University Chapter

# MISSISSIPPI

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. Robert A. Morrow
   War Memorial Building
   Jackson, Miss.
   Adjutant, State Department

2. No Negro members.

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. W. J. McCoy
   War Memorial Building
   Jackson, Miss.
   Adjutant, State Department

2. Mr. Howard Hunt
   311 Magnolia Court
   Clarksdale, Miss.
   Comdr. of the only post for Negroes.

## III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMvets)

1. Mr. John J. Clark
   257 Harrison Court
   Biloxi, Miss.
   Comdr. Francis V. Letort Post #1

2. Mr. F. E. Dubuisson
   356 Hardy St.
   Gulfport, Miss.
   Adjutant, Gulfport Post #3

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Louis A. Myles
   1034 West Pearl St.
   Jackson 29, Miss.
   Chrm. Jackson Chapter #1

## V. MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL OF VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

1. Mr. Dorsey Griffin
   c/o Security Life Insurance Co.
   Farish St.
   Jackson, Miss.

# NORTH CAROLINA

I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. William N. York
   Box 127
   Greensboro, N. C.
   State Commander

2. Mr. Charles G. Irving
   615 South East St.
   Raleigh, N. C.
   State Vice Commander (in Charge of Negro Affairs).

5. Mr. Walter Spearman
   207 M St.
   Chapel Hill, N. C.
   Chrm. Chapel Hill Chapter

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. J. R. Ryals
   c/o Post Office Department
   Raleigh, N. C.
   Contact Representative

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Black
   C-25 Kirk Road
   Durham, N. C.
   Comdr. Durham Post #12

2. Mr. Harry Suggs
   509 Florence St.
   Raleigh, N. C.

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. George V. Hunter
   Box 2075
   Charlotte, N. C.
   Chrm. Charlotte Chapter

2. Mr. Henry Jeages
   Black Mountain College
   Black Mountain, N. C.
   Chrm. Buncombe County Chapter

3. Mr. William H. Macy
   Box 742
   Davidson, N. C.
   Chrm. Davidson College Chapter

4. Mr. Thomas P. Malone
   101 North Dower Ave.
   Durham, N. C.
   Chrm. Durham Chapter

## OKLAHOMA

I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. Charles B. Duffy
   Box 628
   Ponca City, Oklahoma

2. Mr. LeRoy Blanton
   501 N. E. 4th St.
   Oklahoma City, Okla.
   Commander, Negro Post, James Europe Post #157

3. Mr. Philip E. Dessamer
   2515 N.W. 18th St.
   Oklahoma City, Okla.
   Chrm. Oklahoma City Chapter.

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. William I. Carter
   609 South 11th St.
   Ponca City Oklahoma
   Departmental Commander

2. Mr. Sam Harrison
   536 E. Latimer St.
   Tulsa, Okla.
   Commander, a principal Negro post.

3. Mr. Vollie Johnson
   706 N. Porter St.
   Okmulgee, Okla.
   Commander of an important Negro Post.

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Thurman R. Medley
   315 N.W. 3rd Street
   Oklahoma City, Okla.
   Comdr. Oklahoma City Post #1

2. Mr. R. G. Granger
   1131 South Birmingham Place
   Tulsa 4, Oklahoma
   Comdr. Virgil Deems Post #2

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Maurice Ogden
   Box 2055
   Norman, Okla.
   Chrm. University of Oklahoma Chapter

2. Mr. L. C. Parker
   2512 East 6th St.
   Tulsa, Okla.
   Sec-Treas. Tulsa Chapter #1

V. UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS

1. Mr. Wilbur O. Mack
   Langston University
   Langston, Oklahoma.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. Audley H. Ward
   Aiken, S. C.
   State Commander

2. No Negro members.

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. L. F. Langford
   Palmetto Building
   Columbia, S. C.
   State Commander

2. Mr. Winsell Jacques
   2118 Pendleton St.
   Columbia, S. C.
   Post Commander, of a principal post for Negroes.

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Robert W. Donnald
   P. O. Box 2
   Easley, S. C.
   Comdr. Easley Post #1

2. Mr. E. W. Ware
   13 Watson Ave.
   Greenville, S. C.
   Comdr. Greenville Post #2

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Charles F. Dendy
   State A & M College
   Orangeburg, S. C.
   Chrm. Nelson C. Nix Chapter

V. BENEDICT COLLEGE VETERANS ORGANIZATION

1. Mr. George White
   Benedict College
   Columbia, S. C.
   President.

VI. SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

1. Mr. George White
   Benedict College
   Columbia, S. C.
   President.

VII. VETERANS ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY

1. Mr. Leonard Barrett
   Allen University
   Columbia, S. C.
   President.

VIII. UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

1. Mr. Leonard Hazzard
   Benedict College
   Columbia, S. C.
   Organizer.

TENNESSEE

I. AMERICAN LEGION

4. Mr. James J. Daby
517 Summer Place
Knoxville, Tenn.
Chrm. Knoxville, Tenn. Chapter

II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Ken C. Collins
1120 Third National Bank Building
Nashville, Tennessee
Comdr. Nashville Post #3

2. Mr. Fritz M. Cox
5609 Chopman Hwy.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Adjutant, Knoxville Post #4

IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC

1. Mr. John M. Sharpe
Oak Street
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chrm. Chattanooga Chapter #1

2. Mr. Kase Eahart
P. O. Box 126
Memphis, Tenn.
Chrm. Memphis Chapter #1

3. Mr. W. T. Mallison, Jr.
2501 Highland Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.
Chrm., Nashville Chapter #1

# TEXAS

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. J. Henry Perry
   709 N. Main
   Belton, Texas
   State Commander

2. Mr. Walker Thomas
   331 West Bond St.
   Denison, Texas
   Commander of a principal Negro Post.

3. Mr. A. R. Branch
   1717 Lexington St.
   Corpus Christi, Texas
   Commander of an important Negro post.

## III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Hank C. Wood
   1236 Spurgeon St.
   Fort Worth, Texas
   Comdr. Fort Worth Post #3

2. Mr. William H. Posey
   P. O. Drawer 4133
   Houston, Texas
   Comdr. Jefferson Post #9

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Robert P. Halston
   634 Victoria St.
   San Antonia, Texas
   Field Officer

2. Mr. Fred H. Schmidt
   7622 Romble Road
   Dallas 9, Texas
   Chrm. Dallas Chapter

## V. PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE VETERANS ORGANIZATION

1. Mr. Larry Abrams
   Prairie View College
   Prairie View, Texas
   Representative

## VI. WILEY COLLEGE VETERAN CLUB

1. Mr. Dennis Ware
   Wiley College
   Marshall, Texas

## VII. BUTLER COLLEGE VETERAN ORGANIZATION

1. Mr. James Tatum

## VIII. SAMUEL HOUSTON COLLEGE VETERANS ORGANIZATION

1. Mr. Calvin Lynch
   Samuel Houston College
   Austin, Texas

# VIRGINIA

## I. AMERICAN LEGION

1. Mr. R. B. Crawford
   Farmville, Va.
   State Commander

2. Mr. Cleveland Woodson
   1510 North 30th St.
   Richmond, Va.
   Post Commander of a principal Negro Post

## II. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

1. Mr. W. I. Woodell
   P. O. Box 959
   Staunton, Va.
   Adjutant, State Department

2. Mr. Walter Page
   910 North 5th St.
   Richmond, Va.
   Post Commander of a principal Negro Post.

## III. AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS)

1. Mr. Floyd Williams
   704 North Monroe St.
   Arlington, Va.
   Comdr. Arlington Post #2

2. Mr. Joseph L. Humphrey
   23 Easton Ave.
   Lynchburg, Va.
   Comdr. Lynchburg Post #6

## IV. AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC.

1. Mr. Emanuel Bertrand
   606 James Hall
   Hampton Institute
   Hampton, Va.
   Vice Chrm. Elizabeth City Chapter #1

2. Mr. G. O. Elwood
   500 North Shore Road
   Norfolk, Virginia
   Chrm. Norfolk Chapter #1

SRC

July 10, 1945

Memorandum to: Miss Emily Clay

From: George S. Mitchell

Mr. Clyde Robinson begins duty status for me at opening of business, July 11, 1945.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

General Delivery,
Birmingham, Alabama,
August 5, 1945

Dear George and Guy,

Interviewing and sampling in Birmingham is hard and slow, but is a lot of fun because it is the first time I've had a fair test of the sampling method. When I wrote M.S. I'm afraid I was slightly over optimistic about speed in getting through, based on the experience in Columbus and Opelika.

I had to take three days out to lay the crop by, and used a little more than one day in Columbus conferring with Negro leaders and others. The 53 interviews in Columbus ranged from 15 to 23 per day — The 26 Rural interviews in Opelika were done in a little more than 2 days.

I had figured Birmingham, a large and regularly laid out city would come off fast. On the contrary the first 4 interviews Friday afternoon pushed me to the outer rim of the city. Worked all day yesterday & got eleven or twelve and was pushed to the outer rim one time — but the

sampling method is a honey here. Really getting a cross section. But dead ends and high hills & crooked hotels present a problem. Was pushed out of the Redmont yesterday.

Figure if ever hit any of these special ghettos I can get the other 45 interviews at 15 to 20 a day. Tuesday or Wednesday night ought to conclude the work here.

~~The~~ sampling system seems to work well here - ~~set~~ takes sometimes 8 or 10 blocks ~~between~~ between sample houses.

Mrs. John Nilan, at 1543 Second Ave., N.E. Columbus, Ga - was one of my interviewees. She is the daughter of Mr. Wordall, one time Columbus editor. For the past 6 or 8 years Mrs. Nilan has been interviewing for Gallup, for Roper with Time and Fortune and for Crossley consumer. She knows the score.

I discussed with her the possibility of her doing some rural interviewing for us. She will furnish her car & gas and do the work at $10 per day for 4 days. One day out of Dale, Alabama, one day out of Butler, one day out of Phenix City, Ala and one day out of Cusseta, Ga.

She gets plenty of gas for survey work. She thought she ought to obtain a minimum of 15 rural interviews per day. I explained the sampling method. She likes both the schedule and the sampling method. She could do this at once.

If the idea meets the approval of you two gentlemen, I suggest you send her 75 forms and the portion of the manual dealing with rural sampling.

I should like very much to have the sixty to twenty rural interviews in the sample. This would give us finally about 250 interviews ~~to~~ apart from what the Fellows may do.

Will get through here sometime soon & come on in.

Sincerely
Clyde R Brown

August 8, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickens
Mississippi Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickens:

The Council wishes to do a useful job in readying Southern communities for the return of its men and women in the Armed Services. Facts about the scores of thousands who have already returned are scarce. We are undertaking an investigation which should throw some light on the effects of the war and the problems of reconversion.

We have asked Mr. Clyde Robinson to prepare a schedule and a manual of instructions for making interviews. He has had a great deal of experience in this work, and he knows the methods by which reliable surveys are made.

The Council Fellows are our best field force. As a Fellow, you can be very helpful. Can you help us with this project? Can you undertake to do at least twenty interviews in and around your city? If not, can you delegate the job to some other reliable person? If you can do neither, just send back the schedules, and we'll understand.

If you can help and can use more than twenty schedules, please let us know at once.

The instructions on sampling may seem a bit involved at first, but don't let them get you down. Bear in mind that a random sample is absolutely essential to the validity of any poll or survey of this type.

If you can interview rural families, include seven or eight; but if you cannot get rural interviews, get as many urban families as you can.

It is impossible to "pay" adequately for the headaches, shoe-leather, gasolene and what-not that might be involved in this job, so we'll just say that we can allow $10.00 a day for the day or two that you might give to this work.

We realize that not all of the Fellows can give time to this project, but we hope that a number sufficient to yield a valid survey of present trends can cooperate in this work.

We hope to hear from you soon. All good wishes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 9, 1945

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Oklahoma A. and M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Duncan:

The Council wishes to do a useful job in readying Southern communities for the return of its men and women in the Armed Services. Facts about the scores of thousands who have already returned are scarce. We are undertaking an investigation which should throw some light on the effects of the war and the problems of reconversion.

We have asked Mr. Clyde Robinson to prepare a schedule and a manual of instructions for making interviews. He has had a great deal of experience for this work, and he knows the methods by which reliable surveys are made.

The Council members are our best field force. As a member, you can be very helpful. Can you help us with this project? Can you undertake to do at least twenty interviews in and around your city? We know you are terribly busy, and we feel some hesitation in asking you to do this. However, you realize how important this information is, and if you feel that you cannot do the job yourself, we ask that you make every effort to find some other reliable person who can take it on. If you can do neither, just send back the schedules, and we'll inderstand.

If you can help and can use more than twenty schedules, please let us know at once.

The instructions on sampling may seem a bit involved at first, but don't let them get you down. Bear in mind that a <u>random sample</u> is absolutely essential to the validity of a poll or survey of this type.

If you can interview rural families, include seven or eight; but if you cannot get rural interviews, get as many urban families as you can.

It is impossible to "pay" adequately for the headaches, shoe-leather, gasolene and what-not that might be involved in this job, so we'll just say that we can allow $10.00 a day for the day or two that you might give to the work.

We realize that not all of the members can give time to this project, but we hope that a number sufficient to yield a valid survey of present trends can cooperate in this work.

We hope to hear from you soon. All good wishes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P.S. The twenty schedules and manual of instructions mentioned herein are being sent to you under separate cover.

Vet Survey

August 9, 1945

Mr. Aubrey C. Robinson,
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

It was a pleasure to talk with you while you were in Columbus last week. The reconversion survey, as set up, is indeed an interesting one, and I hope that I will have the pleasure of handling some of the work in this area.

Possibly you did not reach Atlanta last week in time to send the material to me in time to do the rural survey this week--as we discussed it here, I was of the understanding that you wanted the completed survey in as soon as possible.

I am looking forward to being associated with the Council, and hope that I have the pleasure of hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Leonora W. Nilan

(Mrs.) Leonora W. Nilan,
1543 Second Avenue,
Columbus, Georgia.

Bell

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

SOUTHERN FIELD DIVISION

158 AUBURN AVENUE ATLANTA, GEORGIA WALNUT 9601

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*Contributions to the National Urban League are deductible for income tax purposes.*

August 20, 1945

Mr. A. C. Robinson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Your MEMORANDUM to Mr. W. Y. Bell, Southern Field Director, National Urban League has been received.

Mr. Bell is out of town. Your memorandum will be referred to him as soon as he returns.

Very truly yours,

Corinne E. Fountain

Corrinne E. Fountain
For
M. L. Wheeler
Office Secretary

/f

Picked up blank Schedules
9/21/45
aw

*A federation of social agencies in 51 American cities working for better race relations, health, housing, recreation, employment, and other social services among Negroes.*

August 20, 1945

Dr. Austin L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Dr. Porterfield:

I am so sorry that in assembling the manual on sampling, I failed to include page four in the copy sent to you. It is attched herewith.

The Council is glad that you are undertaking to help in this important study; and if you have any due questions or we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

August 16, 1945

The Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In your information to me on procedures of preparing a sampling for your study of reconversion, page four of the section on techniques of sampling was omitted and is necessary for understanding of your sampling device. Would you please mail the missing page to me so we can go ahead in gathering the data for you.

Thank you,
Austin L. Porterfield
Professor of Sociology

August 21, 1945

Dr. A. R. Mead
University of Florida
Bureau of Educational Research
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Dr. Mead:

Many thanks for your letter of August 19th.

We think your plan for getting two people to work on the veterans and reconversion study a good one, since you are unable to do the work yourself. We are sending you under separate cover two additional copies of the manual, one with special instructions for sampling in Negro neighborhoods.

If you have any questions or if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

August 19, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
C/o Southern Regional Council,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Regarding your request of August 9, I regret to say I cannot do this work of interviewing myself because of too many previous commitments. May I suggest the following? That I obtain the services of two interviewers-one negro and one white and that they interview not less than 6 negro families and 10 white families? I have in mind one of the leaders among the negroes--Mr. Chas. Chestnut, and Dr. Alfred Crago, a psychologist now employed by the University as counselor for returning veterans who enter the University.

I would negotiate with these parties, explain the work to be done and ask that they do a careful job. If this is satisfactory, may I tell them they will be paid $10 each for the work? I do not mean $10 per day-I mean $10 for the entire work. They may find it difficult to do the work except at irregular intervals.

In case you accept this suggestion, please send me two more copies of the manual of explanations and instructions, and a letter of confirmation.

Sincerely yours,

A.R.Mead.

A.R.Mead.

3621 Stanford Ave. Dallas 5-8-22-45

My dear Mr. Mitchell.

Regret my inability to undertake survey suggested. Just moved into new add. at 3621 - Beginning work on 27th as chrm. Women's Div. Dallas County Rep Chrst - with several speaking engagements - all I can possibly carry thru Oct. Trying to find suitable mbr. women. A strong one Council of Social Agencies about it today. Hope to report very soon - Please ask office to change my address on all mail - I move in but continue to get old address. Best wishes

Yours, Sallie R. Hanna (Mrs. John M.)

August 30, 1945

Mrs. John J. Nilan
1545 Second Avenue
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Nilan:

We received your very excellently done interview schedules about a week ago, but for some unexplainable reason, I am just now getting around to writing you.

We are enclosing a check for $41.00 to reimburse you for the four day's work at $10.00 a day, and one dollar for your expense in getting this package to us.

Thank you for your very sound suggestions about the sampling problems in rural areas, and if this method of sampling is used again, your suggestions will be heeded in making the third or fourth house, instead of the seventh.

In my interviewing I found probably as low a percentage of veterans as you did. I think, however, that the background data on men and women still in service will be used in pointing up the veterans problem, particularly as to the changes in their family and work situation facing them as they come back to civilian life.

I doubt if we will make any additional surveys of this sort in the near future. There is some possibility of a quicker type of polling service to be done occasionally, and I am sure the Council will wish to make use of your very able service if and when these polls are done.

About the best way I know to size up my appreciation for your well-done interview schedules is to say that they will probably code better than my own. Anyway, they were very good. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

A. C. Robinson

ACR:w

August 23, 1945

Southern Regional Council,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave, NE
Atlanta, Georgia.

Att: Mr. A. C. Robinson

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Please pardon my delay in acknowledging the receipt of working forms, and also your very nice letter. The forms arrived last Thursday, but as a Fortune survey that I was working on had to be mailed Friday, it was impossible to begin work on the Reconversion Survey until Saturday.

To me, it was a highly interesting job!

Am mailing by first class mail today the completed job -- 55 surveys. I had hoped to average 15 per day, but found it impossible to make that quota except on the last day. The respondents were apparently interested in the questionnaire, and I found no 'refusals' in the group interviewed.

I can think of no suggested change in the form itself, but I would like to offer this suggestion as concerns rural interviews. I found, particularly in sparsely-settled area in Alabama, that I 'ran out of houses' too quickly in sampling only the seventh. The roads frequently dissolved into nothing, and much time was wasted in having to back-track and start over again from the highway. I was wondering if a possible adjustment -- say, interviewing every fourth rural house, would not give to the Council more actual return for the interviewer's time spent.

It was a whit disappointing to find no more veterans than I did -- and, as for war workers, I beleive I stumbled across two out of fifty-five. It seems. on the whole, that the county f amilies are more firmly rooted than the urban families are. Almost every family had someone in the service, however, and I cannot help but think how different an identical survey would show after a very short while.

If you decide to make additional rural surveys in this area -- say in the direction of Buena Vista, Albany, or Talbotton, I should be very glad to handle them for you. In fact, I hope that you can keep

me fairly busy!

I do hope that my interviews will meet with your approval, and that information necessary for coding has been supplied. I attempted to be full in my comments, as I thought that would further aid your office.

It was a pleasure to handle the four days' rural work for the Council, and I hope that I may hear from you again in the near future.

Yours very truly,

Geneva W. Nilan

(Mrs.) John J. Nilan,
1543 Second Avenue,
Columbus, Georgia.

August 23, 1945.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave, NE
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing the completed surveys done in four days' interviewing in rural sectors.

One day's interviewing was done in the rural section near Seale, Ala., one day near Bleeker, Alabama, one day out of Phenix City, Ala., and one day near Catuala, Georgia, for which a salary of $ 10.00 per day was agreed upon.

Thanking you very much for this opportunity to handle the four day's work, and hoping to hear again from you , I am,

Yours very truly,

Pearora D. Nilan

(Mrs.) John J. Nilan,
1543 Second Avenue,
Columbus, Georgia.

Vets Survey

August 10, 1945

Mrs. John Milan
1543 Second Avenue, NE
Columbus, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Milan:

I have just returned to the office for the first time since talking with you in Columbus. Hence the delay in taking advantage of your kind offer to help us do some interviewing on our study.

As I indicated to you, we should be glad indeed to have you do four days rural interviewing on the plan we discussed, so please proceed at once to gather these sixty or more interviews, based on the estimation discussed with you.

As I remember it, you were to get one days rural family interviewing out of Seal and one days interviewing out of Phoenix City and one days interviewing out of Bleeker and one days interviewing out of Cataula, and we were to agree to pay you $10.00 a day for your work, which remuneration would cover your driving expenses.

You no doubt will not need any manual for this work, since we talked about the scheme of sampling, but nevertheless I am enclosing with the seventy-five forms a manual on rural sampling .

When you have concluded your interviewing, please wrap and mail the completed forms to us and send us a statement for your work and the cost of postage in mailing these to us. You of course understand that they have to be sent first class and marked first class on the wrapper.

Sincerely,

A. C. Robinson

ACR:w

MEMORANDUM

I want to call your attention to a special thing ot two that I want you to do for us on this study which is not incorporated, strictly speaking, in the interview form. We are still actually and technically at war with Japan, although there is some indication that the picture will be changed before we get this first study completed. One of the restrictions on interviewers during war time is that one cannot interview soldiers per se, or ask them pertinent questions.

We are not desirous of getting any information from soldiers or their wives which could possibly be construed to be military information. We are, however, intensely interested in this and in any following studies in veterans' and war workers' problems as they return to peace-time life and work in our own nation when the war is done. Veterans and war workers alike will be confronted with problems in obtaining employment or re-employment after the war.

We want you to ask every war wife or mother of a son in service what that son plans to do, if he has any plans, when he returns from service. Or if he has no specific plans, what he would like to do. If you are interviewing a wife of a soldier, as you no doubt will be doing quite frequently, you may find that the wife is from one section of the country and the soldier from another section, and the wife is from rural background and the husband from city background, or vice versa. Please give us full information on each service man involved in the family, or each wife now married to a soldier outside the family: This information to be complete would have to in addition give us the occupational background and place of residence of the soldier husband which has not been included on our interview on family members. Sometimes what the wife wants to do may be different from what the husband wants to do, and the wife is willing to discuss these differences freely and objectively. Please give us all such information. You may write it up in narrative form or in fragmentary form, but be sure we have enough information on which we can set up codes.

When they have no plans, or when the wife or mother may state that they have been away too long to know what they can do, simply state this. When the wife or mother tells us that the soldier has had training in radio and communications or mechanics in the Air Corps or pilot training in the Air Corps, whichever the case may be, and that he wants to follow this

trade after the war because it is an improved working level over his work before the war, simply state this. Give us any other information which can throw any light on each case as to what these soldiers may or may not want to do as a life work after the war.

A. C. Robinson

August 30, 1945

Mrs. E. W. Stewart
The Informer Newspapers
P. O. Box 3086
Houston 1, Texas

Dear Mrs. Stewart:

Many thanks for your letter of August 20th.

We are indeed glad that you will be able to help us on the veterans and reconversion study. We feel that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

If you have any questions or if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

The INFORMER Newspapers

P. O. BOX 3086 • HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

FAIRFAX 8347

The Market:

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- FORT WORTH MIND
- THE INFORMER

Office of the Editor

August 20, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Carter Wesley has asked me if I can arrange to interview 20 people in and around Houston in cooperation with your survey of a cross-section of rural and urban families and their adjustment to reconversion processes.

I note that you say that the manual and schedules are in the mail. Mr. Wesley will turn these over to me when they come. I will do my best.

Very truly yours,

E W Stewart

s

Mrs. E. W. Stewart

August 31, 1945

Rev. Frank S. Persons II
Christ Church
Bastrop, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Persons:

We have received today the twenty filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We agree with you that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and we appreciate your giving your time and energy to the work, especially when you are carrying such a heavy load during the war.

You failed to say how many day's work you put on the study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

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August 29, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services,
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Pardon delay in answering your letter of the 9th inst.

I have this day mailed you, under separate cover, the twenty filled-in questionnaires. I hope that they will be of some use, especially as I realize the importance of your undertaking.

These had to be done as I could get to them. Am caring for two parishes (nearly 150 miles away) whose rectors are in the armed services, in addition to my own. And have been far from well. I trust that this will at least extenuate the delay and any errors in the work.

I am always happy to be of any service, however small, to the Council or any member thereof.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Persons, II

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
PROFESSOR
NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION

September 12, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 17 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I must apologize to you for the delay in acknowledging your letter of the 9th of August. I was away from Louisville until the first of September and found your letter here upon my return. Since my return it has not been possible for me to clear my desk of correspondence.

I wish it were possible for me to cooperate with you in the interviews connected with your study of the returning service men. In view of the tremendous pressure of my work here at the Seminary it will be simply impossible for me to conduct any of these interviews. Only recently I found it necessary to relinquish the chairmanship of the Kentucky Council on Inter-Racial Cooperation. The man who took my place is the man you should write to secure the interviews that you wish in this section. He is Mr. J. M. Tydings, Executive Director, Kentucky Council of Inter-Racial Cooperation, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. Mr. Tydings has a very deep interest in matters of this sort, and I believe he will agree to do the work for you.

With every good wish for your success in your new duties.

Sincerely yours,
Edward A. McDowell

4 of 2

EAM:jrs

September 17, 1945

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Box 31
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Gomillion:

You will recall the Council's letter of August 9th.

As we have not heard from you further, we assume that it is not possible for you to get any schedules completed.

We have a hurry call for additional blank schedules. Printing these days is slower than the mails, and we would therefore appreciate it if you would bundle up any of the blank schedules that you do not expect to use and mail them on back to us. As printed matter, the schedules take a fourth class rating. For twenty the postage should be about twelve cents.

We now have three hundred and fifty completed schedules and think that in a short while we will have an adequate sample.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 17, 1945

REPORT ON VETERANS SURVEY

The Following People Received twenty copies each of the schedule and we have had no report from them at all:

William Y. Bell
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Miss Dorothy Dickens
State College, Miss.

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Stillwater, Okla.

Rev. Don Whitsett
Marianna Florida

Mr. J. L. Charleton
Fayetteville, Ark.

Mr. G. D. Wilson
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. M. Hinton
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Harry E. Moore
Austin, Texas

Mr. Harry N. Roberts
Ettrick, Va.

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Reidsville, N. C.

Miss Eva L. Frazer
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Charles A. Ray
Durham, N. C.

Mr. E. Horace Fitchett
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. Merl Eppse
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Roscoe Lewis
Hampton Inst., Va.

Miss Margaret Fletcher
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. R. E. Jones
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. Allen Robinson, Jr.
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Howard Kester
St. Helena Island, S. C.

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. John Hope Franklin
Durham, N. C.

Mr. Asa T. Spalding
Durham, N. C.

480 copies in all

The following people have completed the survey and returned the completed schedules:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. John J. Nilan<br>Columbus, Ga. | 50 schedules |
| Rev. Frank S. Persons II | 20 schedules |
| | 70 |

The Following people are working on the suvey and have not returned the completed schedules:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mres Warren Zeuch<br>Vero Beach, Fla. | 20 schedules |
| Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald<br>Hickory, N. C. | 20 " |
| Dr. A. R. Mead<br>Gainesville, Fla. | 20 " |
| Dr. Austin Porterfield<br>Fort Worth, Texas | 20 " |
| Mr. John R. Ewbank<br>Little Rock, Ark.<br>(has requested 50 more) | 50 " |
| Dr. W. H. Pipes<br>Alworn, Miss. | 20 " |
| Mrs. Henry Havens<br>Jacksonville, Fla. | 20 " |
| Mr. Carter Wesley<br>Houston, Texas | 20 " |
| Mr. Thos. C. Allen<br>Richmind, Va. | 20 " |
| | 210 |

The following people were unable to undertake the work, but did not return the schedules:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. John M. Hanna<br>Dallas, Texas | 20 schedules |
| Mr. Edward A. McDowell<br>Louisville, Ky. | 20 schedules |
| | 40 |

## SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No report on ..... | 480 | Schedules |
| Completed..... (besides Mr. Robinson's) | 70 | " |
| In process..... | 210 | " |
| Refused but did not return..... | 40 | " |
| | 800 | |

September 17, 1945

REPORT ON VETERANS SURVEY

The Following People Received twenty copies each of the schedule and we have had no report from them at all:

William Y. Bell
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Charles G. Gomillion
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Miss Dorothy Dickens
State College, Miss.

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Stillwater, Okla.

Rev. Don Whitsett
Marianna Florida

Mr. J. D. Charleton
Fayetteville, Ark.

Mr. G. D. Wilson
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. M. Hinton
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Harry E. Moore
Austin, Texas

Mr. Harry N. Roberts
Ettrick, Va.

Mr. S. E. Duncan
Reidsville, N. C.

Miss Eva L. Fraser
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Charles A. Ray
Durham, N. C.

Mr. E. Horace Fitchett
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. Merl Eppse
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Roscoe Lewis
Hampton Inst., Va.

Miss Margaret Fletcher
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. R. E. Jones
Greensboro, N. C.

Mr. Allen Robinson, Jr.
Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Howard Kester
St. Helena Island, S. C.

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. John Hope Franklin
Durham, N. C.

Mr. Asa T. Spalding
Durham, N. C.

480 copies in all

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| | 70 |

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| Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald<br>Hickory, N. C. | 20 " |
| Dr. A. R. Mead<br>Gainesville, Fla. | 20 " |
| Dr. Austin Porterfield<br>Fort Worth, Texas | 20 " |
| Mr. John R. Ewbank<br>Little Rock, Ark.<br>(has requested 50 more) | 50 " |
| Dr. W. H. Pipes<br>Alcorn, Miss. | 20 " |
| Mrs. Henry Havens<br>Jacksonville, Fla. | 20 " |
| Mr. Carter Wesley<br>Houston, Texas | 20 " |
| Mr. Thos. C. Allen<br>Richmind, Va. | 20 " |
| | 210 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. John M. Hanna<br>Dallas, Texas | 20 schedules |
| Mr. Edward A. McDowell<br>Louisville, Ky. | 20 schedules |
| | 40 |

## SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No report on ..... | 480 | Schedules |
| Completed..... ..... (besides Mr. Robinson's) | 70 | " |
| In process..... | 210 | " |
| Refused but did not return..... | 40 | " |
| | 800 | |

Ala

September 18, 1945

Mr. A. C. Robinson
Buffalo, Alabama

Dear Clyde:

Thank you for the time sheet and expense accounts.

The sixty-two hours comes to $124.00 for the period of Sept. 1-16.

Your travel for the period of July 23-August 7 came to $79.05.

Miss Clay tells me that against this travel you had an advance of $100.00. As it has been customary to cover advances from the first subsequent travel check, I am taking the liberty of applying the $79.05 travel expense toward the liquidation of the travel advance. This leaves you still indebted to the Council for the unpaid balance of the $100.00 travel advance, being $20.97.

If you care to forward the Council a check in this sum, that will liquidate the travel advance completely. If a check has not been received from you by the time of your next salary payment, Miss Clay has my authority to make a deduction of $20.97 from the salary payment due you prospectively October 1.

Miss Clay tells me that she called to your attention a few days ago the long distance telephone charge of $10.69. If you can settle this forthwith by check, it will be appreciated. If you are not able to do this, Miss Clay again has my authority to deduct that sum from your prospective October 1 check.

We got in a request the other day from John R. Ewbank of Little Rock for another hundred copies of the schedule. We scared up fifty, sent him these, and are writing to non-active Fellows to collect the other fifty. If you could pull off twenty or so from your stack without injury to your purpose, Mrs. Warwick would be glad to have them.

Everyone waits for the results of the study.

Shall you perhaps be in shape to come over around October 1? I am leaving town that night, but shall be here all day on the first.

Sincerely,

GSM:w

George S. Mitchell

SRC

September 18, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: Anna Warwick

We figured Mr. Robinson's salary on the basis of $2.00 an hour.

We have just received a time sheet from him, showing sixty-two hour's work during the period of Sept. 1-16; and we would therefore owe him a salary of $124.00 for this half-month.

# Forward In Service Commission
## Diocese of Louisiana

X

Vet Survey

RT. REV. JOHN L. JACKSON, D. D., BISHOP
509 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

REV. FRANK S. PERSONS, II., CHAIRMAN
CHRIST CHURCH
BASTROP, LA.

REV. PHILIP P. WEBLEIN
REV. CLARENCE R. HADEN, JR.
REV. J. HODGE ALVES
REV. J. DEAN MAURER
REV. GEORGE F. WHARTON
MRS. DUKE O. BABIN
F. H. G. FRY

RECEIVED
SEP 20
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

September 18, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

May I thank you for yours of August 31st, received while I was out of town.

The very little I was able to do with the questionnaire I did because of my very deep concern over this problem and my interest in the fine work of the Regional Council, in which it is a privilege to have even a very small share. Of course there is no charge, ever, for anything that I may be able to contribute.

Very truly yours,

Frank S. Persons, II

Frank S. Persons, II

Vet Survey

September 19, 1945

Miss Dorothy Dickens
Home Economics Research
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Miss Dickens:

Many thanks for your letter of September 17th.

We realize that we caught many of the Fellows at an inconvenient time; some were on vacation and some were busy with other work. However, we have had a very good response, and we believe that by October 1st we will have an adequate sample and will be able to begin the analysis.

We appreciate your offer to help us in Ocotber, in spite of your heavy duties, and we hope that when we need help again we can call on you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

MISSISSIPPI
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS

September 17, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Dr. George S, Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your material came during my vacation and I have been pressed with work since returning. I will try to do this work for the Council in October, if you can wait. Otherwise, I will return it immediately.

I am sorry to have been so negligent.

Most cordially

Dorothy Dickins

Dorothy Dickins, Head
Home Economics Research

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

September 20, 1945

Mr. George Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Upon returning to Hampton this month I found your letter of August 8 and the schedule forms.

I am sure that within the next two weeks I can secure at least twenty interviews. After school starts on Thursday, September 20, I plan to undertake the investigation with several reliable students in my class in Community Organization.

Please count on a representative sample from this region, collected according to the "Instructions for Sampling in Negro Neighborhoods".

You will hear from us by October 1.

Very truly yours,

Roscoe E. Lewis

Roscoe E. Lewis

REL:fwj

# SHANDON BAPTIST CHURCH

C. P. CHALK, CLERK
829 MEADOW ST.
TELEPHONE 3277

HILDA BEGGS, EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
2607 DEVINE ST.
TELEPHONE 2-6235

MRS. J. FLAWN WILLIAMS, CHURCH SEC'Y
2505 CYPRESS ST.
TELEPHONE 2-9067

CORNER WOODROW AND PRESTON STREETS
PHONE 8395
F. CLYDE HELMS, PASTOR
2620 PRESTON ST. - PHONE 8902
COLUMBIA (35), S. C.

J. B. PAYSINGER, CH. FINANCE COMMITTEE
1127 MAPLE STREET
TELEPHONE 5263

J. D. BARBER, TREASURER
2600 BURNEY DRIVE
TELEPHONE 5763

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

September 20, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sorry that due to the fact that I have been away on vacation, and press of duty, has prevented me from making this survey. In accordance with your request I am returning the blank schedules to you under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,

F. Clyde Helms

F. Clyde Helms

FCH mw

# Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
~~J. MAX BOND, DIRECTOR~~

September 20, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This morning, I returned to you some blank schedules as requested in your letter of September 17. I regret that it was not possible for me to provide the data for the study. I had hoped that I would have had the time to conduct the survey prior to my leaving the Institute, but such was not possible.

Within the next few days, I shall be leaving for a year.

Very truly yours,

Chas. G. Gomillion

Chas. G. Gomillion, Director
School of Education

fs

Oklahoma
Agricultural and Mechanical College
SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE

STILLWATER

September 20, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In conformity with your request of September 17, I have returned the schedules you sent me.

During the past summer I was so badly rushed with my work that I did not get to take a single day of vacation, and I have not had one since the war started. My colleague and I had four research bulletins to complete during the summer, and in addition I had to write a 100 page manuscript on postwar planning and to complete a 300 page health research manuscript for publication. It was impossible for me to undertake any more work than I was able to find to do under my own power.

All along, I thought I might accidentally have a graduate student or someone else who could do the work for you, but such a person did not show up. As a result, I was left high and dry. Ordinarily, we are supposed to have some free time during August each year, but the College Administration and other agencies always take advantage of that fact to come at us from all sides with extra jobs, and this swamps us with work so that we get neither a vacation nor a satisfactory job done.

In the future, I hope to have graduate students who can help with jobs like yours, and when I can get such assistance I may be able to perform more effectively when I have outside demands made upon me.

Sincerely yours,

O. D. Duncan

O. D. Duncan

ODD:if

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
FOUNDED BY JOHN MERRICK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A. T. SPAULDING
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-ACTUARY

September 20, 1945

Mr George S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 18, and in accordance with your request I am returning the schedules which you sent to me. I would have returned these schedules earlier, but I had hoped that I would find someone here who would accept the project of having these schedules completed, but everybody seems to be already overtaxed. I am glad to know that you are meeting with better success elsewhere.

Very truly yours

A T Spaulding

A T Spaulding
Actuary and Assistant Secretary

ATS:aaj

DANIEL C. WHITSETT, Minister
Res. 105 W. Clinton St.
Telephone 255

J. W. KELLY, Chm. Official Board
E. W. BOWLES, Secretary
F. M. GOLSON, Treasurer

# The Methodist Church

Marianna, Florida

September 20, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

After next week I will be in position to make the survey. I regret that until that time it will be impossible. If that is not too late date they will be made otherwise I shall be glad to return them to your office if there is immediate need.

Very truly yours,

D. C. Whitsett

Oct 18, 1945

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I had hoped to be of some service to the Southern Regional Council & then thought until last night I could make the survey this week.

Matters have arisen which make it impossible. Please accept my apologies & I hope to serve in some way in the future.

Sincerely,

D. C. Whitsett

September 24, 1945

Mrs. John M. Hanna
3621 Stanford Avenue
Dallas 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hanna:

Thank you very much for sending in the questionnaires completed by Mrs. Knauer. Our response on the survey has been quite good, and we think that before very long we should have an adequate sample.

We have written Mrs. Knauer, as you suggested, and also Mrs. Knight, and we are reimbursing Mrs. Knight for the gasoline.

Again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 24, 1945

Mrs. George S. Knight
7305 Junius Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Knight:

Enclosed is a check for $2.50 in payment for the gasoline used in covering the veterans and reconversion study.

We know it is impossible to adequately reimburse you and Mrs. Knauer for your time and energy, but we do want you to know that we very much appreciate your fine cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 24, 1945

Mrs. O. A. Knauer
7121 Junius Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Knauer:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We think this survey will give us some very valuable information about the postwar South, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

Today we are mailing a check to Mrs. George S. Knight for $2.50 to reimburse her for the gasoline. Since it is impossible to reimburse you and Mrs. Knight for your fine cooperation, may we again say how much we appreciate your helpfulness.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

MRS. JOHN M. HANNA 3621 Stanford Avenue

~~3805 DREXEL DRIVE~~ · DALLAS 5, TEXAS

September 15, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Counicl Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Here are the 20 survey charts sent some time ago. Through the Volunteer Service Bureau of our Dallas Council of Social Agencies I was able to secure this needed help and I am exceedingly grateful to all who made it possible, Mrs. Knauer, Knight, Dye, and Miss Zurfluh. You may recall that I wrote you of my over full schedule as Chrmn. of the Women's Division of the Dallas County Victory Chest, just now in full swing. My schedule for some weeks gives no margin for the work our Southern Council has in hand and I am not certain that I can secure help from the Volunteer Service Bureau again, tho' I can try!

Miss Zurfluh was definitely interested in the survey as suggested but made it clear that the Council of Social Agencies could not follow through as a Council but would ask for a volunteer should you want further study.

I am hoping should your office find time, that a brief word of appreciation be sent Mrs. Knauer and that the small request for $2.50 for gasoline be granted. I shall also write these friends.

I note that Mrs. Knauer did not fill Blank # 2 in many surveys. Miss Zurfluh felt that she had done an interesting job with an Italian, a Mexican and two Negroes.

Hoping this may help and with best wishes, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Sallie R. Hanna

Mrs. John M. Hanna

Best regards to Mino Clay.

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AND BOARD
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•

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•

MISS MARGARET YATES
*Executive Secretary*

# COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
## *of Dallas*

COOPERATIVE PLANNING FOR EFFECTIVE WELFARE SERVICE

TELEPHONE R-1801 426 SOUTH AKARD STREET DALLAS 1, TEXAS

September 14, 1945

Mrs. John M. Hanna
3621 Stanford Street
Dallas 5, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hanna:

Enclosed are the completed 20 schedules comprising the Survey of Reconversion in Dallas done by Mrs. O. A. Knauer for the Southern Regional Council, Inc. Mrs. Knauer's services were secured through Mrs. Dye, secretary of our Volunteer Service Bureau. Included with the schedules is a brief additional statement by Mrs. Knauer that sums up her reactions that are not included on the schedules.

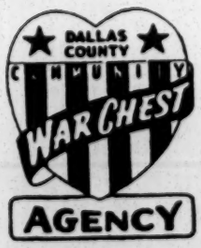
Mrs. Knauer, who lives at 7121 Junius Avenue, Dallas, does not wish any compensation for her work. As Mrs. Knauer had no means of transportation, she was driven by Mrs. George S. Knight, 7305 Junius Avenue, Dallas. Mrs Knight would appreciate having a reimbursement of $2.50 for gasoline.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Zurfluh

Ruth Zurfluh
Assistant Executive Secretary

RZ:mm
Encls.



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MR. LEVI G. BYRD—Treasurer

# South Carolina State Conference of N. A. A. C. P.

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Darlington
Florence
Georgetown
Rock Hill
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Orangeburg
Taylors
Kingstree

Sept.
23rd
1945

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, (3) Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I regret very much that I have not been able to serve you as requested, nor have I been successful in securing a person to do the job. I have been out of the city much of time.

I am mailing to you the forms as requested.

Very truly yours,

James M. Hinton

September 24, 1945

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 12½ Street
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

We are enclosing a check for $20.00, which will partly reimburse you for your work on the veterans and reconversion study.

Thank you again for your fine cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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MARGERY ALEXANDER, Charlotte
SOUTH PIEDMONT DISTRICT

VIRGINIA KIRKPATRICK, Raleigh
NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

HUGH BEAM, Marion
WESTERN DISTRICT

D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
September 20, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am very glad the filled-in questionnaires were satisfactorily done. It was a wonderful experience for me and I shall look forward to the final results of the study. My class in Sociology at Lenoir Rhyne College is also very interested.

The interviews consumed most of four days, but I took more time than was needed for the purposes of the survey because of my own interests in this town and county. I am working as part-time assistant in health education with our County Health Department and also as teacher of Health and Sociology and Vocational Guidance at Lenoir Rhyne College. I should say that 2 days would have been sufficient.

I shall be glad to serve the Council in any way possible and I hope you will call on me again.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald

September 19, 1945

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 12½ Street
Hickory, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

We have received today the twenty filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

You failed to say how many day's work you put on the study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check.

May we thank you again for your fine cooperation?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 21, 1945

Mrs. Annie Laurie McDonald
1527 12½ Street
Hickory, N. C.

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

Thank you for your letter of August 16th.

We are indeed glad that you will be able to help us on the veterans and reconversion study. We feel that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

We have not det a definite deadline on the study, but we plan to begin our analysis within the next two weeks, and if you could get your information to us by September 5th, it would be helpful to us.

If you have any questions or if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Vol Survey

# THE NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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D.H. CONLEY, Greenville
NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

CLYDE A. ERWIN, Raleigh
STATE SUPERINTENDENT

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Hickory, N. C.
August 10, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I shall be very happy to help in the investigation the Council is undertaking.

Your letter did not state whether or not there would be a deadline for getting information in to you. I might be able to do more or less work on this depending on the time element.

I shall look forward to receiving the materials and helping with the work. The results should certainly be revealing. I have just started work on a fascinating new job which has all sorts of possibilities for experience and service in community planning. I shall be teaching health and sociology at Lenoir Rhyne College and serve as part time assistant in health education in the local Health Department.

Sincerely yours,

Annie Laurie McDonald

Annie Laurie McDonald

Washington High School
S. E. DUNCAN, PRINCIPAL
Reidsville, North Carolina

September 25, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In view of the fact that my supervisory duties throughout the state have kept me from using the schedules, I am returning them to you as requested. I regret that I was not able to be of service in connection with this particular program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Duncan

SED:id

S. E. Duncan

Buffalo, Alabama,
September 25, 1945

Dear George,

This is strictly a personal letter. I and we have been neglectful of everything but the physical needs of the children, and the study.

First, as regards the study, every interview received so far is coded. I am hoping the ones coming in from the field will come on in. The study needs to be tabulated, but there is not much point to beginning tabulation if several ~~thousand~~ hundred more interviews are to come in. And we are apt to receive several hundred more, and we actually need several hundred more. Occupational and location data are coded on the card by number code, ready for machine punching. But this data is also written out on the cards. I am beginning some rough tabulation — by hand sorting for percentages on population & population descriptions which can give us some rough ideas on tabulation and analysis. I shall be able to discuss this intelligently — I hope — with you on Tuesday.

When more interviews are sent

we need some more yellow cards. The printer knows the color, and is loading the type. We can have these printed two hundred at a time - We use about three times as many in this color as any other, and may have enough cards in the other colors. We have only a few unused interview forms, and these we are sending along. The printers are loading the type on the interview forms, also, and I suggest you may have to get some more printed - if many more are asked for.

George, I think we are going to have a good study, and the data and analysis ~~will~~ can be managed and handled as easily as the interview forms worked in the field. I should like to see some stuff ready for presentation along about the middle of November. We can analyze both on all interviews required and ~~and two or three~~ on family data, and two or three time periods on war workers, veterans. The interviews from the field are done both expeditiously and completely, for the most part.

Now - on the personal front:
We had to keep the children out of school two weeks from lack of funds and for other reasons. The tractor driver was too high - so wanted the tractor to cut his own land. Comer took it out on two men - both bootlegger politicians land first -

& there was plenty of purposeful trouble — he was put in a bottom where land had never been plowed before & bogged down. Through all this we found we did have a few friends — that we are not completely discredited everywhere. One man loaded his large industrial type tractor on a truck and brought it down several miles & pulled us out & reloaded his tractor — all for a charge of $3.00 & lectured me good about staying in a bog without letting him know.

The tire dealer has gone to a good deal of trouble to stock us up in full against impending fuel shortage. We are getting a AAA check that has been in a state for nearly a year — at least it is coming & will come through some time. I have received some price form & personal attention consulting from people — up town with whom we did business formerly. It has been a tough battle so far — but Connie is cutting some land now at odd times & things seem fairly under control now. As soon as we fight this re-establishment through, I think we will be alright.

If I can get my working capital up to about $500 — about 3 weeks later when cotton picking has eased up — I may be able to get two or three men to come and trim about 30,000 feet of paper timber

for which I can get about $30, per 1,000 feet in stock as soon as it is pulled out for the truck. I can't touch it, however, for the next two weeks.

Also, I have received an urgent call on a consumer study - a customer attitude study for Southern Bell. I had to pass up working on the pre test because that comes off before we can get this one finished up.

I am sending a check to cover the bills at the office. We just have had a lot to worry about the relatively few hours we've had left from work on the study.

See you Tuesday,

Sincerely,

Alyce Kilburn

Give my best to Miss Clay

RECEIVED
SEP 28
Southern Regional Council

Buffalo, Alabama
Sept 27, 1945

Dear George,

On looking at calendar I find Monday Oct 1st suits I Tuesday as I had had in mind. I shall, of course, be in to see you Monday instead of Tuesday.

Am returning some blank interview forms that came in with the completed interview from Richmond, Va.

Sincerely
Cyde R Brown

September 28, 1945

Mr. Thomas C. Allen
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
1444 East Main Street, Room 215
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Allen:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the results of your and Mr. Hall's very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

It was splendid of you to give your time and energy to this work, especially when you are carrying such a heavy load at present.

We are enclosing a single check for thirty dollars payable to Mr. Wiley Hall, as you suggested in your letter of September 22nd.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

# VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, INC.

*OFFICES AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND BRIDGEWATER, VIRGINIA*

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Vice-President
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Associate Executive Secretary

Department of Interracial Cooperation

1444 East Main Street, Room 215

Richmond, Virginia

JOHN PAGE WILLIAMS
Department Chairman
JOHN M. ELLISON
J. EARL MORELAND
Department Vice-Chairmen
J. L. BLAIR BUCK
MISS EDNA M. COLSON
WILEY A. HALL
MRS. MARION JOHNSON
GARNETT RYLAND
Department Central Committee
THOS. C. ALLEN
Department Director

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

September 22, 1945

Dr. George C. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have just received the survey which Mr. Wiley Hall made. I am enclosing this, together with the ones which I made myself. The time involved was three days, one day and a half each. I would suggest that if you send the compensation mentioned in your letter, that you make one check payable to Mr. Hall.

I am sorry that these have been delayed but Mr. Hall was involved in preparation for the Community Fund Drive and was unable to complete them earlier.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom

Thos. C. Allen,
Director.

TCA/p

Received
9/24/45

September 28, 1945

Mr. R. E. Jones
Box 68
A. & T. College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jones:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We believe that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and we appreciate your giving your time and energy to the work.

You failed to say how many days work you put on the study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

REPORT ON VETERANS AND RECONVERSION SURVEY
September 28, 1945

The following people have completed the survey and sent in the filled-in schedules:

Mrs. John Hanna
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Annie Laura McDonald
Hickory, N. C.

Rev. Frank S. Persons II
Bastrop, La.

R. E. Jones
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.

Rev. Thos. C. Allen
Richmond

The following people have work in progress:

John H. Eubank (see correspondence)
Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. A. R. Meade
Gainesville, Fla.

Mrs. Henry Havens
Jacksonville, Fla.
(Cowart)

W. H. Pipes
Alcorn, Miss.

John Hope Franklin
Durham, N. C.

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach, Fla.

Dr. R. E. Poterfield
Fort Worth, Texas

Carter Wesley
Houston, Texas
(Stewart)

Harry E. Moore
Austin, Texas

completed 10-8-45

Roscoe E. Lewis
Hampton Inst., Va.

Margaret Fletcher
Greensboro, N.C.

The following people refused to undertake study:

W. Y. Bell
Atlanta, Ga.

Charles G. Gommillion
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Miss Dorothy Dickens
State College, Miss.

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Stillwater, Okla.

Mr. J. L. Charlton
Fayetteville, Ala. (see correspondence)

Mr. G. D. Wilson
Louisville, Ky. (see correspondence)

Mr. J. M. Hinton
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

S. E. Duncan
Reidsville, N. C.

E. Horace Fitchett
Orangeburg, S. C.
(may be able to do it; see corresondence)

Recommended Sample Points:

Richmond, Va. 1 White General 1 Negro

Raleigh N. C.,
1 White and Gen, and 1 Negro

Greensboro, N. C.
1 White and Gen
1 Negro

1 Negro Reidsville N. C

1 Negro Durham N. C

Columbia, S. C.
1 White, and Gen
1 Negro.

Orangeburg S. C.
1 Negro

Atlanta, Ga.
1 White and Gen
1 Negro

(Columbus, Ga.)
1 White and Gen.

~~Opxxxxx~~

(Opelika, Ala)
1 White and Gen.

(Birmingham, and Clanten Ala.)

Tuskegee or Montgomery, Ala.
1 Negro

Oxford or Starkville, Miss.
1 White and Gen.

New Orleans, La.
1 White and Gen.

Baton Rouge, La.
1 Negro.

Dallas Texas,
1 White and Gen.

Stillwater, Okla.
1 White and Gen.

Chattanooga Tenn
1 White and Gen.

Nashville, Tenn
1 Negro.

Louisville, Ky.
1 White and Gen
1 Negro

Gainsville, Fla.
1 White and Gen.

I recommend that an all Negro sample be taken at Durham and another at Reidsville, NoC. with special instruction to each Fellow to be very exact on the "Present Occupation" giving "operating cigaret machine in the factory" or "weaving" in a cotton mill, as the case may be. Such samples will be useful to the present study, and will be good documentation for the contention that "Negroes can't do white folks' work" and "White and Negroes can't work together without trouble.

a.R.

SRC FELLOWS

**Virginia:**

Negro
Harry N Roberts,
Virginia State College,
Ettrick, Va.

Negro
Roscoe E.R. Lewis,
Hampton Inst., Va.

doing it

Special
White
The Rev. Thos. C. Allen,
Room 215
1444 E. Main St.,
Richmond, Va.
Dir. Va Int. Rac. Co Com.

completed 9/24/45

**North Carolina**

Negro
S. E. Duncan,
Washington High School,
Reidsville, N. C.

refused (returned completed)

White
Margaret Fletcher,
St. Mary's House,
930 Walker Avenue,
Greensboro, N. C.

doing it

Negro
John Hope Franklin,
North Carolina College,
Durham N. C.

doing it (sent correspondence)

Negro
Miss Eva L. Frazer,
121 East South Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

Negro
R. E. Jones,
A. and T. College,
Box 68,
Greensboro N. C.

completed

White
Mrs. Annie Laura McDonald
~~315 Pittsboro Street,~~
~~Chapel Hill, N. C.~~
1527 12½ St
Hickory, N.C.

completed 9-17-45

Negro
~~Hunter~~ Northy Carolina College,
Charles A. Ray,
Box 628, North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

~~xWhite~~
White
Allen Robinson, Jr.
The United Church,
Raleigh, N. C.

Negro
Aga T. Spalding,
North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Durham, N. C.

refused (not school)

**South Carolina**

Negro
E. Horace Fitchett,
Claflin College,
Orangeburg, S. C.

may be able to do it (sent correspondence)

White
Howard Kester,
Frogmore Post Office,
St. Helena Island, S. C.

Mrs. Warren Leach
Vero Beach, Fla

**Tennessee**

Negro
Nerl Eppse,
Tennessee A. and T. College
Nashville (8) Tenn.

~~Chattanooga~~
White
Miss Josephine Hamilton,
Chattanooga High School,
East Third Street,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

returned blank

~~Louisiana~~
Louisina

Negro
W. H. Pipes, President
~~P. O. Box 71,~~
~~Southern University,~~
~~Scottlandville, La.~~
Alcorn A & M College
Alcorn, Miss.

White
The Rev. Jerome A. Drolet,
St. Matthias Church,
3924 Gen. Taylor St.
New Orleans, La.

Texas

Special White
Mrs. John M. Hanna,
3305 Drexel Drive,
Dallas, Tex.

Special White,
Dr. A. L. Porterfield,
Texas Christain University,
Fort Worth (9) Tex.

Kentucky

Negro
G. D. Wilson,
3344 Grand Ave.,
Louisville, Ky.

Special White
Dr. Edw. A. McDowell,
2625 Lexington Road,
Louisville, Ky.

South Carolina
Special, Negro
Mr. J. M. Hinton
1222 Heidt St.
Columbia, S.C.

Special White
Rev. F. Clyde Hall
2620 Preston St.
Columbia, S.C.

Louisiana
Special, White
Rev. Frank S. Parsons II
Christ Church Rectory
Bastrop, La.

Georgia

Negro
William Y. Bell, Jr.,
Room 4,
158 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama

Negro
Charles G. Gomillion,
Box 31,
Tuskegee Inst., Alabama.

Mississippi

White
Miss Dorthy Dickens,
Miss Experiment Station,
State College Miss.

Arkansas

White
John R. Eubank,
Philander Smith College,
Little Rock, Ark.

Oklahoma
Special
White Mr. O. D. Duncan,
Okla. A. and M. College,
Stillwater Okla

Florida

Special Dr. A. R. Meade,
White Director Educational Research,
Univ of Florida
Gainsville, Fla.

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Asa T. Spalding
Durham, N. C.

Dr. Edw. A. McDowell
Louisville, Ky.
(See correspondence)

Allen Robenson
Raleigh NC

We have had no word from these people regarding the study:

Rev. Don Whitsett
Marianna, Fla.

Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
New Orleans, La.

Harry N. Roberts
Petrick, Va.

Miss Eva L. Frazer
Raleigh, N. C.

Merl Eppse
Nashville, Tenn.

Allen Robinson, Jr.
Raleigh, N. C.

Howard Kester
St. Helena Island, S. C.

REPORT ON VETERANS AND RECONVERSION SURVEY
September 28, 1945

The following people have completed the survey and sent in the filled-in schedules:

Mrs. John Hanna
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Annie Laura McDonald
Hickory, N. C.

Rev. Frank S. Persons II
Bastrop, La.

R. E. Jones
A. and T. College
Greensboro, N. C.

Rev. Thos. C. Allen
Richmond

The following people have work in progress:

John R. Eubank (see correspondence) 15 in 10/15/45
Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. A. R. Meade Completed ½ 10/26/45
Gainesville, Fla.

Mrs. Henry Havens
Jacksonville, Fla.
(Cowart) Completed 10/9/45

(Wm P. Robinson)
W. H. Pipes Completed 11/5/45
Alcorn, Miss.

John Hope Franklin Completed 10/11/45
Durham, N. C.

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach, Fla.

Mr. J. L. Charlton Completed
Fayetteville, Ala.

Dr. A. L. Poterfield
Fort Worth, Texas

Carter Wesley
Houston, Texas
(Stewart)

Harry E. Moore Completed 10/8/45
Austin, Texas

Roscoe E. Lewis Completed 10/15/45
Hampton Inst., Va.

Margaret Fletcher Completed 12/13/45
Greensboro, N.C.

Harry N. Roberts Completed 10/26/45
Ettrick, Va

The following people refused to undertake study:

W. Y. Bell
Atlanta, Ga.

Charles G. Gommillion
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Miss Dorothy Dickens
State College, Miss.

Mr. O. D. Duncan
Stillwater, Okla.

Mr. J. L. Charlton
Fayetteville, Ala. (see correspondence)

Mr. G. D. Wilson Completed 11/5/45
Louisville, Ky. (see correspondence)

Mr. J. M. Hinton
Columbia, S. C.

Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

S. E. Duncan
Reidsville, N. C.

E. Horace Fitchett
Orangeburg, S. C.
(may be able to do it; see corresondence)

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Asa T. Spalding
Durham, N. C.

Dr. Edw. A. McDowell
Louisville, Ky.
(See correspondence)

Allen Robinson
Raleigh, N. C.

We have had no word from these people regarding the study:

Rev. Don Whitsett refused 10/22/45
Marianna, Fla.

Rev. Jerome A. Drolet
New Orleans, La.

~~Harry N. Roberts~~ Will do it
~~Petrick, Va.~~

Miss Eva L. Frazer
Raleigh, N. C.

Merl Eppse
Nashville, Tenn.

~~Allen Robinson, Jr.~~ Refused
~~Raleigh, N. C.~~

Howard Kester
St. Helena Island, S. C.

THE UNITED CHURCH
(Congregational - Christian - Friends)
Cor. Hillsboro & Dawson Sts.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ALLYN P. ROBINSON, JR.
MINISTER

September 29, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have not responded earlier to your letters because it has been my hope that I could somehow find time to do the interviews which you requested. I now realize that my fall schedule is going to make it utterly impossible. I am, therefore, with regret returning to you the blank schedules. I shall be most interested in learning about the findings of this survey, and hope that at another time I can respond more favorably to any call for help.

Cordially

Allyn Robinson

Allyn P. Robinson

APR:mg

Blanks mailed under separate cover

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

October 2, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my apology for delaying so long to make reply concerning the "war workers and veterans survey". I definitely wanted to make the survey but seemed not to be able to get to it. However, I find now that I can do them. If you think additional ones should be taken, I may be able to secure them for you.

As soon as these are completed I shall send them on to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/ib

Office

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 3, 1945

SALARY REPORT OF CLYDE ROBINSON

The second report dated October 1, 1945 covers those days between and including Monday, Sept. 17, 1945 - Sunday, Sept. 30, 1945. The total number of hours is eighty-eight and three-quarters, which is $178.50.

October 9, 1945

Mr. Harry E. Moore
Department of Sociology
The University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Mr. Moore:

We have received the package of filled-in questionnaires on the veterans and reconversion study and are enclosing a check for $20.00 for Miss Benny Dismukes.

We very much appreciate your help on this project and believe that the results will be valuable and interesting. We will start the analysis on October 15th, and you will certainly hear from us at its conclusion. So far, we have had a good response from the volunteer workers, who have done their work diligently and well.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 2, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Arburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

After considerable delay here are the nineteen schedules from the veteran study you are conducting. It turned out that there were nineteen rather than twenty.

I hope this material is not so delayed as to be of no value, and I am encouraged to believe this will not be true by your recent letter.

You will note that the interviewing was done by Miss Benny Dismukes. Miss Dismukes is a former student of mine and has been doing Social Service work for the past year. She undertook this because of her interest rather than because of the pay she might receive. However, I am sure that a couple of day's pay at the rate you mentioned would be quite welcome. If you wish you may send a check to me and I will pass it along to her.

I will be most interested in seeing the results of the study and will also appreciate your opinion as to the success of a project carried out through voluntary workers as wide and scattered as this one necessarily was.

If I can aid in future projects of the Southern Regional Council, I shall be very happy to do so.

Cordially

Harry E. Moore

Harry E. Moore

HEM:bam

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

September 21, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS PROJECTS

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have postponed replying to your request of something more than a month ago to secure schedules on families and returned veterans in hopes that I could get this work done.

About a week ago I secured the promise of a recent graduate of this department to get the twenty interviews for me. The entire batch should be returned within the next day or two.

I had planned to send the completed schedules with an explanation of my deviation from your instructions to do the work myself. I trust that you will accept my judgement that the student will have done as good a job as I would have. In any case, I will send along the material as soon as the interviewing is completed, probably early next week.

I think the research project has a great deal of merit. It should indicate something of the industrial prospects of the Southeast in the immediate future, and I share what I take is your opinion--that industrial expansion will be of great benefit for the region.

On behalf of the Texas Social Welfare Association I am undertaking a somewhat similar project in an attempt to discover not only what skills may have been acquired, but more particularly what Texas communities are doing by way of reintegrating returned servicemen and war-workers into their home communities. The data will be secured by members of the Association, and I am not sure until it is in whether it will be sufficiently reliable to form the basis for valid conclusions.

If there is other work similar to your present study which I may do or which I may pass on to others in this area, please call upon me.

Cordially

Harry E. Moore

Harry E. Moore

HEM: bam

October 11, 1946

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Franklin:

We received today the package of filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion survey.

We very much appreciate your helping us on this study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check promptly.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

September 24, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been away from the city all summer doing historical research under a grant from the Social Science Research Council. I left instructions here that no mail, except of the most urgent nature, should be forwarded to me after the middle of August because of the uncertainty of my whereabouts in the deep South. Hence, when I returned I read both your letters -- the one of August 9 and the one of September 18 -- at the same time. I regret, therefore, that I have not been able to comply with your request regarding the schedules of returning veterans.

It is my opinion that Durham is of sufficient importance to be included in your study although you may have the required number of schedules already. I am, therefore, asking that you give me ten days in which to do my best to see to it that at least twenty veterans in this area are interviewed. These days are hectic, in view of the fact that classes are just beginning; but I feel certain that I can secure some reliable assistance in getting the interviews.

With your permission, I should like to keep the schedules and upon their completion I shall send them promptly to you. It is my desire to cooperate with the Council in every possible in the development of our region, and I want you to feel free to call upon me to assist you at any time.

Sincerely yours,
John Hope Franklin
John Hope Franklin

October 11, 1945

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Our letters of October 11 crossed in the mails, and since we have had no further word from you, we are enclosing a check for $10.00 for your student's services on the veterans and reconversion study.

We are paying our interviewers at the rate of $10.00 a day, and if you will let us know how many days your studentsworked on the study, we shall gladly send another check for the rest of the money due him.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

RECEIVED
OCT 15

October 11, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Yesterday I sent you the schedule containing information on returning veterans and displaced war workers. My work here prevented my gathering the information, and I had to resort to one of the more reliable of our students to gather it for me. Since it took several days, I feel that ten dollars would not be too much to give him for his services.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the cooperation of persons from whom interviews were sought. In some instances persons flatly refused to give any information. It will be remembered that the factories engaged primarily in war work in this community did not hire Negroes except in the more menial capacities. Therefore, the cancillation of war contracts at places like Wright's Automatic Machinery Company did not seriously affect the employment picture among Negroes. On the other hand, a large number were employed at Camp Butner, about eight miles from the city, and they have felt keenly the retrenchment program there. Many Negroes left Durham to work in shipyards and war plants in other parts of the country. A few have returned. Whether the majority will return is quite problemental.

I hope that you find the schedules satisfactory. If there is anything else you would like for me to do kindly let me know.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

JHF:hec

October 15, 1945

Mr. Roscoe E. Lewis
Division of General Studies
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lewis:

We have received the twenty-five interviews completed by your students, and we considered them very well done indeed.

Enclosed is a check for $25.00 for the five afternoons the students put on the work.

We certainly appreciate your fine cooperation on this work. The results should help to guide us through a critical period in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

October 15, 1945

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

We have received the fifteen filled-in questionnaires on the veterans and reconversion study and are looking forward to having those that your students are completing.

We are indeed grateful for your cooperation on this work. We hope the results will prove valuable in guiding the South through a rather critical period. Won't let us know how many day's work you put on the study, so that we can reimburse you - partly, at least - for your time and energy?

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

October 10, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave,. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

Under separate cover you will find 15 survey sheets that have been filled out. These have been made according to the directions mailed to me.

I took the directions from the depot, turned right and followed the directions taking the 17th house as indicated. This method certainly covers the City and gets persons from all walks of life and all economic status.

In my judgment, this will be a fair sample from the numerous surveys that I and my classes have made. I had very little difficulty in getting information. I believe that I was turned down about three times.

This is a bit late, but I have done the best I can under present circumstances. I am mailing these because I will be out of the City for a week and may never get any more done for this survey.

My students are making a survey of from 80 to 100 Negro families according to the number of surveys that we have. If you want more send more sheets. Past experience indicates that when a thousand Negro families have been surveyed, there are not many more left. So a hundred will be about 15 to 20 percent.

I shall send these in just as soon as completed. I have some advanced students and I have instructed them carefully. Then they have obtained one or two and we have gone over them for any corrections. So I am of the opinion that they will be quite accurate.

Thanking you for your assistance and suggestions, I remain

Sincerely Yours,

John R. Ewbank

MEMBER ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES; NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES; METHODIST ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Vets Survey

October 4, 1945

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Many thanks for your letter of September 21, 1945.

Yes, indeed, we shall be very glad to have the results of your students' survey of the Negroes in Little Rock. We sent you the blank schedules last week, and trust you have received them by now.

If we can help you in any way, please call on us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

September 21, 1945.

RECEIVED
SEP 26 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

I wrote requesting more survey sheets from you and they have arrived. I could not indicate in my telegram the purpose for which I wanted the sheets so I shall indicate now.

I have a few advanced students who are studying social surveys this semester. I wondered if they might make quite a general survey of the Negro's in the City using some kind of a sampling method. Would such information be of value to the Council? I like to kill more than one bird with a stone. If this information would be of no value to you, would you permit us to use the forms and make a survey ourselves?

Thanking you for your interest and suggestions, I remain

Very truly yours,

John R. Ebbank

John R. Ebbank

September 17, 1945

Mr. John W. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

In response to your telegram regarding the survey of reconversion schedules, we are forwarding you today thirty schedules with instructions.

Our stock of blank schedules is depleted temporarily, but we will receive additional ones within the next few days and will send you seventy more at that time.

We greatly appreciate the splendid work you are doing on the survey and believe that in a short while we will have an adequate sample.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

QJOO DA11

D.RLA921 NL PD=LITTLEROCK ARK 14 1945 SEP 15 AM 12 28

A C ROBINSON=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

SEND HUNDRED COPIES SURVEY OF RECONSTRUCTION WITH INSTRUCTIONS=

JOHN EUBANK..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Vet File

3532 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois
September 12, 1945

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Sometime ago you wrote me concerning a survey which was being planned under the direction of Mr. Clyde Robinson. Your letter was forwarded to my address in Washington, D.C., where I have moved and from there to Chicago where I have been studying.

Since I am just beginning my work at Howard University in the fall I am not sure that I can be so helpful at this time. Although I have not received the schedules here I presume they have been sent to me at my permanent address. If after examining them I find that I can not make the interviews, you may be sure it will be due to the fact that I need the time to get settled in my new work. In that event I shall return the schedules to you.

In the meantime, I hope the survey will yield the results desired. It is indeed a very necessary study; and I hope to keep in touch with its developments. If I can be of any assistance to the Council in any of its future plans please do not hesitate to call on me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. Horace Fitchett

August 21, 1945

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Box 109
Peekskill, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Many thanks for your letter of August 13th.

We are indeed glad that you will be able to help us on the veterans and reconversion study. We feel that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

We plan to begin our analysis on the study within the next two weeks, but as this will take quite some time, it will be all right for you to begin your work on it after you return to Little Rock. We do hope you can get the results to us shortly thereafter, however.

If you have any questions or if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PEARLYE M. HAYNES
BURSAR

Vets Survey

Clyde, for reply for sig GSM

OFFICE OF

Box 109, Peekskill, N.Y.

August 13, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Your latter of August 8th caught up with me today. I will be here in Peekskill, New York until about September 8th. Then I shall return to Little Rock.

If you are not in too big a hurry to wait for my return to Little Rock, I shall be very happy to make the survey that you mention. I would be very glad to have the opportunity for the experience and information. I hope that the total results of such information can be made available to members of the Council at some later date.

I am writing President Harris to take care of the scheduled until my return. I would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely yours,
John R. Ewbank
John R. Ewbank

Office

October 13, 1945

SALARY REPORT OF CLYDE ROBINSON

The third report dated October 15, 1945, covers those days between and including Monday, Oct. 1, 1945 - Monday, Oct. 15, 1945. The total number of hours is ninety six, which is $192.00.

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

10-19, 194-

TO: J. S. M.

FROM: G. B.

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☒
2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐
4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply ☐
6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Clay | ☐ | Dr. Reid | ☐ |
| Miss Fisher | ☐ | Dr. Johnson | ☐ |
| _____ | ☐ | _____ | ☐ |

8. Please return to this office. ☒
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

October 8, 1945

Mr. Chester R. Cowart
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

Dear Mr. Cowart:

We have received the eleven filled-in questionnaires, the result of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion survey.

We plan to begin the analysis on the study on October 15th, and you have certainly made a valuable contribution to the work. We should like reimburse you somewhat for the time and energy you put on the survey, and if you will let us know how many days you worked, we will mail you a check at the rate of $10.00 a day.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

*Memo* . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . EMILY H. CLAY . . . .

October 4, 1945

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Dr. George S. Mitchell

In a note which I have just received, Mrs. Havens says:

"I am mailing a flock of stuff addressed to Southern Regional Council. In it is the Negro Veterans Survey for Dr. Mitchell. Also, the constitutions of several committees. After Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Tilly have seen them, please see that they get put in the file for me.

"Some of the newspaper clippings do not amount to much, but I felt would be interesting. The Bulletin from St. Paul's is interesting in that it is one of a series and shows what the Church is doing.

"I thought Dr. Mitchell would like to answer Mr. Cowart's letter and that Dr. Johnson would like to see it. Then I should like to have it back. He has done a grand job and I think the Council should send him the expense money, don't you?

"Will tell you all more about Mr. Dabney and the Governor's business when I see you. Sure hope it works.

"Am so thrilled about Mr. Trigg, will write him soon.

"Saw Mr. Arnold and had a long talk about N. C. Will include that when I write Dr. Johnson. Am so glad that I went there."

DARBY-ATLANTA

610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida
October 2, 1945

Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthians Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Havens:

Inclosed are the eleven surveys of reconversion made of Negro Families in this community.

I must say that this has been an enjoyable experience to us and hope that these surveys will serve well their purpose in assembling the general picture of reconversion.

Thank you for the opportunity of sharing with Council, this experience.

Sincerely yours,

Chester R. Cowart

Chester R. Cowart

CRC/vm

Encls.

September 19, 1945

Mr. Chester Cowart
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Cowart:

We are very glad indeed to learn from Mr. Henry Havens that you are undertaking to help us on the veterans and reconversion survey.

We think this survey will give us some valuable information about the postwar South, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

Please let us hear from you if you have any questions or need our help in any way on the work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

2845 Corinthian Ave
Jacksonville

September 14, 1945.

RECEIVED
SEP 17
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Dr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Mitchell;

As I told you in the office last week I would turn over ten of the survey charts to a young Negro Man if I could get him to consent to do the job. Today, I gave these to Mr. Chester Cowart, 610 West Duval Street, Jacksonville. I told him that we would pay up to ten dollars expenses as Dr. Johnson had written me. Chester is a fine person, works for an insurance company and done work of this kind for other agencies. I know he will be delighted to hear from you if you care to write him.

Shall be thinking of you all at your "house-warming" tomorrow night and wish I was there. We will be waiting for the hurrican to hit.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Havens.

Mrs. Henry Havens.

Buffalo, Alabama,
October 20, 1942.
or Sat night late

Dear George,

I am hoping you will come down here tomorrow, but you probably will not.

Analyzing this study has been a big job. Analyzing any study always is a big job. But in a matter of just a few weeks now you will have the study in an analysis layout which I feel will be about as complete as possible.

Both Mary George and I have been working at it very hard — sometimes I think too hard for the good of the study, especially for the last 2½ weeks. We go to work just as the children leave for school and stay at it until about 6 p.m. Heading analysis sheets was the hardest part, even harder than coding. But we have found a way — when I get them drawing boards and T squares — of avoiding this — on the next two cross-tabulations!

It is going like lightening for the last 3 days — about six or eight times faster since we developed a new scheme for sorting cards. At first we did this in a very primitive and laborious manner and some errors got into my work — from transcribing written notes. But we now sort right on the analysis sheet check the cards and all, & make the entry right on the sheet. It took over 1½ days to pick out the errors. No more such errors (yes)

get in now under the new method. It checks itself on the spot.

The big job here has been in the "analysis engineering". The analysis layout was fashioned to fit the interview form — except that with the balance sheet layout on the schedule, there are nearly twice as many meaningful codes as there are questions on the schedule. And we are absolutely handling all the data on the schedule. When you get the analysis, you will get it all.

Both the schedule & analysis being a new type of stuff, I was at first not familiar enough with the data. I knew the ~~analysis~~ manual work of tabulating on the scheme I was using was supposed to be fast. Now it is fast since we have found out how to work it.

I think I can say that if the study were repeated, it could be done in one third the time, and at about one third the cost.

The analysis layout is such that the focus is the history of the family during the war as related to their pre war situation and also to any new potentials arising from new work skills, work habits, and "general awakening" and to the liabilities lying in a lack of "full employment". Therefore ~~our~~ subsequent surveys each time groups of data can be analyzed to give a time period survey, then the data can be added to the original body of data — to become all the time a bigger and bigger & more reliable original study.

I think both business people and labor unions can make a great deal of use of the study — business people whose efforts are addressed to improving the general level of living, unbalancing analysis labor sheds etc —. I don't know about the

business people in the profiteering business.

I am not going to attempt to make any prediction concerning conclusions, etc. I never do that — but I feel the study will carry its own weight — for time & energy & money spent on it — and I'll stand on that. I'll have to stand on that.

I am still too wrapped up in the study to worry about my future, which you know to be very hazy. I will worry about that when I get to it. We have gone through a lot of punishment, & I suppose we can go through with more. I am going to fight for the study, and when and if you find sufficient merit in it, it is my hope that you will fight for it too.

I am not much of a politician, also I showed how I fared better than I have. I don't like to worry about the politics in a situation except as politics push me down — then I fight too furiously perhaps. But I hope we both can be as interested in the finished study as the merits in the study for moment, and let the interest lay in just the fact gathering, per se. It is not up to me to tell folks too much what to do about the facts. I haven't fared too well in that field.

George, Paul Hunt, who did the Capital Transient W-W- wants me to come up to Bay City Michigan for two weeks as a consultant & check up on a pilot study he has done for the Southern Bell. He told me over the phone it was a study to evaluate any possible loss of Co. good will arising from lack of phones, service delays etc during the war, and to point out ways of winning back that good will. He knows there's no hidden

labor butting in it.

My nebulous situation dictates that I arrange to go up - if for no other reason than to look around. I don't think it will lead to anything directly except perhaps maybe a few better odd jobs working on his studies. But one has to watch his studies before working on them. But I should like to take any opportunity for exploring possibilities of getting into the commercial research field on legitimate surveys only. The hundred a week - which is not enough for what he wants - will help too.

Because she uses naturally so much more care ~~than~~ and precision than I do in my work, Mary George has become the exploder of the analysis tables. My work is not neat & readable as is hers. She knows the tables & the cards much better than I do - She can read the cards in codes - I can't. I am not built that way. She catches an inconsistency much more quickly than I do - and goes back to the original interviews and straightens the thing out. Without her, or some one like her, I should not have done the analysis work. I sort the cards for her, & figure out the new labor saving schemes etc - see that is about done. She can complete the cross tabulations I think, & work up most of the first summary sheets during the time spared by gifts. I owed some back fresher from having rested from it - & from this G.W. Bertie for two weeks - & I feel any finishing of this study will be and the wonder benefit of the rest from it. She will keep up with the time - except this time you will be getting just her work & not both our work - & you can pay her any thing you wish to. She is very

efficient at this work & I would take full responsibility for her work.

If this does not suit you, please let me know. I can assure you, however, my absence during the rest of the holidays would not slow up the study. It would move or continue to move much faster than if she just withdrew her aid, & I had to do the work alone.

I don't think we will, or can do anything down here except by a very slow & wearing-out process. Whatever effort we put forth, two or three people will put forth just a little more effort to forestall crisis. We caught our farmer neighbor dropping down to our cows (We have a cow who lives on place in order for Mrs. H. to devote her time to the sick) twice in three nights. His grown son was with him. Except for two or three business people, we feel pressure - the most stifling sort of social & economic pressure wherever we go. People up here who have had us out to dinner now pass us by without speaking. They are not bothering the children in a hurtful way in school, so it doesn't matter too much just now. But it does mean that what ever sufficiency we attain here will have to come from our own soil. We found the tractor work full of traps so far - besides we couldn't find a satisfactory operator for now. If nothing happens to our tenant' actually moving on to the place the first of the month, we expect that will always.

We did manage to plow 5 acres of turnip bottoms fine time, fertilize & sow it. The turnips are up to a stand and doing nicely, although they were put in a little late. If they don't get eaten too quickly, they may do well. We can have the help of a Negro neighbor - who uses the garden - to garden

the turnips, as his own gathering will be done by that time.

I have written you rather fully, because I felt I needed to. Just wants me up next week some time – Want me to fly up & he'll pay me $100 for the trip above all expenses. Let me know if you object to it –

Sincerely
Clyde Pearson

Vets Survey

October 24, 1945

Mr. Clyde Robinson
Buffalo, Alabama

Dear Clyde:

Thanks for your letter of October 12th. I hope you can come over for November 1st, one of the rare days when I will be here. I will have to let you dictate the correspondence to Little Rock that day.

I do hope you can bring some completed tabulations when you get over.

Best to all your family.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1945

Buffalo, Alabama
October 12, 1945.

Dear George,

Received the interviews from Jacksonville and Austin, and yesterday the yellow cards.

The interviewing at Austin was especially good. Bessie Dismukes, the interviewer, should be thanked and commended very highly.

The making of tables (heading etc.) for the analysis layout is consuming more time than I had expected. What we have worked out seems very complete, however, and carries all the coded data in all frequencies, through these cross tabulations - besides cross tabulation on Race, age, sex, family Relationship & location. Running the cards through on number of moves made since 1940, namely ~~one move~~, no moves, one and two moves, three or more moves. Then running them through by origin and work, namely Rural, Industry and Business. Running them through by war effort as reflected in family results, namely War Workers, Armed Service, Normal Industry and Veterans - Our tables carry all the data coded on the cards (which is 90% of all info in interviews) through each one of the 3 tables. I feel, and hope the

that we can sort the cards in two weeks. We will have tables finished by end of next week, or maybe a little sooner.

I don't know what to expect in the way more interviews work coming in — rather expect maybe a hundred or more yet - maybe two or three hundred. But coding them & processing the tabulation work would be relatively easy as the hard work would be over - having blanks for them and the final totals so they can be lumped together separated by ~~locale~~ Sex, Race, Age, Family ~~location~~, Armed Service, Veteran & location - as separate tables are set up for each category above. Coding now is much faster.

I hope we do get enough more locations and samplings to have good representativeness - if we do - the study ought to point ~~out~~ up just about what the reconversion problem is, in detail in the South. We have the sample points and the time the intervening was done to furnish the break in time - before the end of the war & since.

Please encourage the Austin group (I think it was) to do a special study of their own on this thing

as they mentioned. (It may come from Little Rock)
But all such cooperative expansion of the work ~~is~~ ought to render a better service to the public and administration and (2) help the Council as an important activity — & (3) maybe, we hope, help the participating groups themselves.

You could suggest that we might furnish them photo stats ~~copy~~ of our analysis tables, and in turn get copies of theirs —, and their conclusions based with ours would carry more force.

Everything fair at the farm —
Some of this anti business has come at us in fuller force and more in the open than ever before. So far, we are about holding our own.
A fine acre turnip crop — ~~you~~ in effect a well prepared garden is planted — well fertilized, and ought to be coming up in a few days.

My best regards to the Council folks & to yourself.

Sincerely
Clyde R Miller

Buffalo, Alabama
October 24, 1945.

Vet Serv

Dear George,

I haven't heard anything further, so far, from Paul Lunt. I am not worrying about that though as I wouldn't want to go unless (1) the work there was awfully clean cut; (2) it could be fitted in at such a time & such a way as not to slow up finishing up this study in order to clean it up at the first minute possible (He had at first wanted me for a month); (3) it were thoroughly agreeable to you for me to go. I would check with you before thinking much more about it. In last letter just wanted to flag you ahead of time on it — in case had to phone you about it.

I went to Auburn yesterday and got the stuff I need to finish the study with.

1. On the tables, as related to material, the situation is as follows,

The main cross tabulation on number of wives, there are four tables ~~which~~ 1. (family characteristics) 2. Individual changes - training etc — (3) Occupations 1940 & now — and (4) locations of living & work in 1940 & now — for each one of the main divisions in each of (2 races) — namely — white

male family heads; white female other;
white female family heads; white female
other — & of course the same division for
each race. Each table takes from 5 to
7 pages of paper. We had been putting
3 pages together & minimize writing heading.
Now we have fixed (since yesterday) 7 separates
& copy headings etc. It took one person
considerably over a week to make the
headings just for the whites in the first
cross tabulation — as we were heading
the sorting on 1 move, 2 & 3 moves, & 3 or more
moves — & entering by sample point for
entry for each sample point for each one
of seven age group categories. I feel this
necessary as the representativeness can
be considered realistically. And the stratum
can weight the study for us if necessary —
and/or sampling need be improved
if the study were run again.

We have 2 more cross tabulation
to make — but I think each one would
require only a few days time.

The first cross tabulation will
be completed now in a few days or so —
then 3 or 4 days on totals sheets & the
data can be laid out & presented & info
drawn on by others. The other two C J's
need be finished quickly & the information
would simply expand the other info
& give reinforced correlations which would

be important to Union leaders, & pure nothing business people.

If I ~~[illegible]~~ went to Fort Worth it would be for only two times we are getting this first Cross Calculation & summary sheets completed.

Mary George went to Waco to see Jay Jay two or three weeks ago & I had her to get some materials there.

I got the vest yesterday at Auburn I am attaching the bills & other expenses incurred in trip. I was gone all day - M. & Wished alone ~~here all~~ 8 hours. I am charging you for one normal 7 hour day - as it was travel & goofing about.

I was very unfortunately restrained from completing my trip by bus last night & had to finish it by taxi.

The details are as follows:

The package was about 40 inches by 40 inches & about 3 inches thick & roped up.

By bidding the City Bus driver at Auburn Opelika I was allowed to bring it back to Opelika. At Opelika the Union Bus Station manager informed me I was allowed to take any parcel on a bus that I could carry in my hand & the content of the parcel was neither objectionable nor dangerous to other passengers.

The driver from Opelika to Fayette was very nice & the package was put in back.

At Mt Fayette I was transferred to another bus coming in from Columbus, on which I was to continue 4 miles to Buffalo — where I had left the Trailer.

The local (bus owned here) driver of Columbus bus — after taking my transfer objected to the price — The other driver intervened in my behalf — He said I didn't then give him my transfer ticket, I had already given it to him. He aped going through his stubs & swore I had not given it to him. It was about 8 pm — I had smoked the last 4 or I happened to have in my pocket in cigarettes, I had to stay off the bus & get a taxi & pay my check. But I was riding on a ticket from Opelika to Buffalo.

I am going up to Roanoke 15 miles tomorrow — to protest the incident to Mr. Payne — the owner of the line — who is a very nice man. It is just now time I can take off him. I hope the council will back me up on the protest — sufficient to bring some kind of pressure on the Co & on the driver — as it was Council travel — I did not talk ugly to the driver. Both Mr. & I have this driver to be very mean to Negroes & we don't like him.

I shall be very calm as I inform Mr. Payne about it & see what he says — then check with you.

Sincerely

A. C. Rimmer

October 26, 1945

Mr. A. R. Mead, Director
Educational Research
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Mead:

We received today the questionnaires completed by Mr. Carl C. Durrance on the veterans and reconversion study, and find them extremely well done.

We are mailing Mr. Durrance a check today, and hope soon to hear from your interviewer of Negro families.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

October 26, 1945

Mr. Carl C. Durrance
1515 W. Court Street
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Durrance:

Today we received the filled-in questionnaires, the result of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

Enclosed is a check for $10.00.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
GAINESVILLE

22 October 1945

Dr. George Mitchell
C/o Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sending you by separate package the compiled information about veterans collected by Mr. Carl C. Durrance.

The veterans whom he has interviewed are all white persons. I am negotiating with the negro County Agricultural Agent to interview a similar number of negro veterans.

The check for $10.00 should be made payable and sent to Mr. Carl C. Durrance, 1515 W. Court St., Gainesville, Florida.

Very truly yours,

A. R. Mead, Director
Educational Research

ARM:wms

October 26, 1945

Mr. Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Roberts:

We have received the twenty filled-in questionnaires, the result of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study. Since our coding has been somewhat delayed, the schedules came in in plenty of time to be of valuable use to us.

Enclosed is a check for twenty-five dollars which will partly reimburse you for the time and energy you put on the study.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Virginia State College

## Petersburg, Virginia

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CEPHAS
TREASURER-BUSINESS MANAGER

WILLIAM A. ROGERS
SECRETARY

October 23, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed are the twenty schedules sent me to have filled out. All of the families were urban. It took a little over two days to secure them due to the fact that some homes had to be contacted more than once.

I am sorry that it has taken so long to do the job, but pressure of many duties constantly interfered.

If there are any questions in connection with the materials, please do not hesitate to let me have them.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry W. Roberts

Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

HWR/ib

October 29, 1945

Mr. J. L. Charleton
University of Arkansas
Department of Rural Economics and Sociology
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Charleton:

Thank you very much for the completed schedules on the veterans and reconversion survey, which we received on Saturday.

I am sure that with your help Mr. Foreman has done a very excellent job, and we have turned the questionnaires over to Mr. Robinson for coding.

We are enclosing an check for $22.25. We figured Mr. Foreman's time at $1.25 an hour, which would make his part of the check come to $16.25.

We very much appreciate your fine cooperation on this work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF
RURAL ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

October 25, 1945

125
13
375
125
1625

Mr. Clyde Robinson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Robinson:

I am sorry that the student was unable to complete the schedules last week. He completed the job yesterday, and I am sending the schedules today under separate cover.

Mr. Foreman spent 13 hours in the field and some additional time in studying the instructions and in editing the schedules. I told him that he would be paid at least 75¢ per hour for time spent in the actual field work. He should receive not less than $10.00, and $15.00 would please him and exceed the amount that he expects. 16.25

I assisted the field worker in selecting the sample. This required between 20 and 30 miles of driving and about three hours of time. In addition, I have helped the field worker with the instructions and looked over the schedules. I would be glad to donate my time since I got something out of it in a professional way, but if you feel that the Council should pay, not over $5.00 is acceptable. 5.00

The sampling procedure as described in the instructions is interesting. They did not prove entirely practical for Fayetteville where the streets are broken and irregular and the terrain hilly. Note the distance traveled and the time consumed in selecting the 20 cases.

It is expected that questions will arise when the schedules are tabulated. Please do not hesitate to write for further data, explanations, or checking, if you find that there is need.

You will note that Foreman has checked "no" for interviewer's evaluation of "firm plans" in all cases where the head is continuing what he considered his permanent occupation in the postwar period. This may be changed in the tabulation if it is contrary to the intent of the item.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Charlton

J. L. Charlton

10.00 / 8

1.25

8 / 10.00

1.25
13

4 ~~3~~ 5
125

17.25

Department of Rural Economics
and Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mr. Clyde Robinson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Clyde:

I received on Saturday the blank schedules for the family sample in this area.

We are going ahead with plans for taking a family sample in Fayetteville. An advanced and outstanding student in Agricultural Economics has agreed to assist with the interviewing. I will help with the sampling, edit his schedules, and make sure that he starts correctly in accord with the instructions.

Sorry that our uncertainty about the number of schedules desired has delayed the interviewing in this area.

Sincerely,

Lawrence

J. L. Charlton

Vets survey

October 4, 1945

Mr. J. L. Charleton
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Charleton:

Many thanks for your letter of September 19th, about the veterans and reconversion study. We would have replied sooner, but Mr. Robinson was out of the city when your letter arrived, and it was necessary to discuss it with him.

The survey is a southwide study on a sample basis, and, according to Mr. Robinson, twenty interviews from Fayetteville would adequately represent that section. If you can find time to run the interviews according to the manual of instructions sent you, this would be of value to us. Perhaps if you are too busy at this time, some of your advanced students might take on the job.

We trust that you have received the manual and blank schedules by this time. We appreciate you suggestion on the University Bureau of Research survey, and the Council may need this information, though not in connection with this current study.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

**University of Arkansas Bureau of Research**

PLEASE HELP OUR POST WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE CREATE MORE JOBS IN OUR COUNTY AFTER THE WAR!

THE INFORMATION YOU PUT ON THE FRONT OF THIS CARD IS VERY IMPORTANT TO OUR PLANS. DON'T SIGN IT ANYWHERE, WE JUST WANT THE ANSWERS.

EVERY WORKER IS NOT GETTING A CARD. ONLY EACH THIRD PAY CHECK IS TAGGED, SO DON'T LOSE IT. WE CAN BASE OUR CONCLUSIONS ON ONE-THIRD OF THE WORKER'S ANSWERS.

FILL IT OUT TODAY AND HAND TO YOUR SUPERVISOR WITHOUT DELAY.

LICENSED FOR USE UNDER PATENT 1,772,492 IBM 737980

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

A. ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE B. ☐ SINGLE ☐ MARRIED C. ☐ WHITE ☐ COLORED D. AGE ____

FIRST, LET'S GO BACK TO JANUARY, 1940

E. WERE YOU LIVING IN THIS COUNTY THEN? YES ☐ NO ☐

IF ANSWER IS "NO", WHERE DID YOU LIVE?

E.1. COUNTY _____ E.2. STATE _____

F. WERE YOU WORKING REGULARLY IN JANUARY 1940?

YES ☐ NO ☐

1. WHAT WAS YOUR OCCUPATION?

2. IN WHAT INDUSTRY?

3. WHY WERE YOU NOT WORKING?

RETIRED 1. ☐ HOUSEWIFE 4. ☐
STUDENT 2. ☐ ON RELIEF 5. ☐
SICK 3. ☐ OTHER CAUSES 6. ☐

4. WHEN DID YOU START WORKING REGULARLY AFTER JANUARY 1940?

☐ 1940 ☐ 1941 ☐ 1942 ☐ 1943 ☐ 1944

AND AT THE PRESENT TIME

G. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT OCCUPATION? _____

H. IN WHAT BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY? _____

IF YOU ARE HEAD OF FAMILY
PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS BELOW

| | 18 YRS. OR UNDER | OVER 18 YRS. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. 1. HOW MANY IN FAMILY (INCLUDE YOURSELF)? | | | |
| 2. HOW MANY ARE WORKING? | | | |
| 3. HOW MANY IN ARMED FORCES? | | | |

J. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT HOUSING SITUATION?

1. ☐ OWN HOME
2. ☐ OWN TRAILER
3. ☐ RENT HOUSE
4. ☐ RENT APT.
5. ☐ RENT TRAILER
6. ☐ RENT ROOM
7. ☐ LIVE WITH RELATIVES

DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME

_____

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD

NOW LET'S THINK ABOUT "AFTER THE WAR"

K. DO YOU EXPECT TO CONTINUE WORKING? YES ☐ NO ☐

L. DO YOU INTEND TO STAY IN THIS COUNTY?
(CHECK ONE)

1. YES- IF A JOB IS AVAILABLE ☐
YES-EVEN IF JOB NOT AVAILABLE ☐

NO ☐
WHERE WOULD YOU GO?

5. STATE _____

6. COUNTY _____

7. WHY WOULD YOU LEAVE HERE?

_____

_____

2. IF YOUR PRESENT JOB FOLDS UP AFTER THE WAR WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO?

A. GET ANOTHER JOB ☐
3. WHAT OCCUPATION WOULD YOU SEEK?

_____

4. WOULD YOU NEED TRAINING? YES ☐ NO ☐

B. DO FARM WORK ☐

C. GO TO SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ☐

D. KEEP HOUSE ☐ E. SOMETHING ELSE ☐

M. IF THE WAR ENDED SUDDENLY AND YOU WERE TEMPORARILY OUT OF WORK, HOW LONG COULD YOU (AND YOUR FAMILY) LIVE ON SAVINGS?
(CHECK ONE) 1 MO ☐ 3 MOS. ☐ 6 MOS. ☐ MORE THAN 6 MOS. ☐

A 1 B 1 C 1 D 1 E1 1 E2 1 F1 1 F2 1 F3 1 F4 1 G 1 H 1 I 1 I2 1 I3 1 J 1 K 1 L1 1 L2 1 L3 1 L4 1 L5 1 L6 1 L7 1 M
47 1 48 1 49 1 50 51 1 52 1 53 54 1 55 56 1 57 1 58 1 59 1 60 1 61 1 62 1 63 64 1 65 66 1 67 68 1 69 1 70 1 71 1 72 1 73 1 74 1 75 76 1 77 78 1 79 1 80

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
FAYETTEVILLE

DEPARTMENT OF
RURAL ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Clyde
To
answer

September 19, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am returning the schedules in response to your letter of September 17.

I replied to Mr. Robinson on August 28, and am sorry that you did not receive it.

In this letter I wrote as follows:

"Regarding the field work in this area for the Council, I do not know whether you expect me to write you before learning more definitely what you have in mind. I tried to determine from the sampling instructions how many schedules are desired. If it is one-seventeenth of the families, the number of schedules would run between 150 and 200 for Fayetteville not including a rural coverage. I could not take that much time (between two and four weeks) from my work here. The possibility remains that I might supervise the field work on a part-time basis and find one or two persons of field experience to do the major part of the interviewing. At the present time I do not know of anyone who is available to do the job.

"Fayetteville has had very little strictly war employment--a small sawmill made cargo stands for the Navy, a local poultry processing plant has had Army contracts. Of course many 1940 members of local families have been engaged in war work elsewhere. We would not have record of the migration of entire families which is numerically more important than the migration of individuals. There are about 300 Negroes in Fayetteville and practically none elsewhere in the county.

"A total of about 2,000 workers in five war production plants in Arkansas filled out the enclosed card. Would the Council have use for this type of information? The University Bureau of Research, I believe, would let you use the punch card or data already tabulated."

I am interested in your study and am looking forward to seeing the results.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Charlton

J. L. Charlton
Assistant Professor of Rural Economics
and Sociology

1 Encl.

September 17, 1945

Mr. J. L. Charleton
Department of Rural Economics & Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Charleton:

You will recall Mr. A. C. Robinson's letter of August 17th.

As we have not heard further from you, we assume that it is not possible for you to get any schedules completed.

We have had a hurry call for additional blank schedules. Printing these days is slower than the mails, and we would therefore appreciate it if you would bundle up any of the blank schedules that you do not expect to use and mail them on back to us. As printed matter, the schedules take a fourth class rating. For twenty, the postage should be approximately twelve cents.

We now have three hundred and fifty completed schedules and think that in a short while we will have an adequate sample.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Vet Survey

August 17, 1945

Mr. J. L. Charleton
Department of Rural Economics and Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Charleton:

For the past several years I have been wondering whenever I might get to see you again. I think I had a letter from you once coming to my home, but it was many weeks old when I finally returned to read it. One thing after another has happened since.

After ten years with the Government I finally resigned and am now doing odds and ends jobs, hoping to get around to the book by some hook or crook soon. Meanwhile I am doing a survey for the Southern Regional Council.

Our normal field force on these surveys is made up of Fellows and members, both of which I wish you were. I am sending some literature along about the Council.

I would like to have you do a sample for us in and around Fayetteville, if you can possibly find time to do it. And in the hope that you will make this accommodation, I am sending under separate cover the usual junk; namely, interview manual and forms. We will be glad to pay at the rate of $10.00 a day for the couple or so days work. In addition, I will be glad to apprise you fully on the main features of the results of the study when we will have analized it.

Ralph Roberts worked with me in BAE and told me about doing graduate work with you at LSU. I trust that you are Dr. J. L. Charleton by this time. If you will become a member of the Council after reading the enclosed literature, I will do all I can to agitate the directors to have you named as a Fellow, because I imagine you would be one of the most useful Fellows we might have.

Tell the Mrs. hello, and I will be writing you and hope to be hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

A. C. Robinson

ACR:w

Vets Survey

October 31, 1945

Mr. John Hope Franklin
North Carolina College for Degrees
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Franklin:

We are enclosing a check for $20.00 to Mr. Samuel Shepard, in complete payment for his work on the veterans and reconversion study.

Very many thanks.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 30, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter with the enclosed check was here when I returned to the city yesterday. Mr. Samuel Shepard, who was kind enough to do the interviewing worked a total of twenty-four hours, at various times, which, I suppose, can be construed to be three days. Your check covered one day, and he is, therefore, due compensation for two more days.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

JHF:hec

November 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: AW

Mr. Robinson will be in the office this afternoon, and Mr. Mitchell has okayed this attached bill. Mr. R. will probably want a check.

Mr. R. sent a telegram to us today collect from Buffalo, Ala. This is for your records.

November 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: Miss Emily Clyg
FROM: George S. Mitchell

The attached sheet submitted by Mr. Robinson has been arithmetically checked by Mrs. Warwick.

While the total number of hours is 120½, Mr. Robinson considers that perhaps as many as thirty hours was due to too much night work a and correction of errors - as well as too much conscience.

We have agreed that the total number of hours chargeable is 100, and I therefore approve Mr. Robinson's services for 100 hours between and inclusive of October 15-31.

November 15, 1945
Date

TO: Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer

Please issue check

TO: A. C. Robinson
Name

Buffalo, Alabama
Address

*FOR: $150.00 for seventy-five hours work on the veterans and reconversion study - @ $2.00 an hour.
Nov. 1-14 inclusive

ACCOUNT: Veterans Service Division

REMARKS:

SIGNED

*If for salary and special services on a per day basis, please indicate dates and rates. If for travel, state destination.

SRC 5

Vet Serv

November 16, 1945

Mr. A. C. Robinson
Buffalo, Alabama

Dear Clyde:

Ira Reid tells me that he talked with you yesterday about the study. He likes what he learned.

He says a team of tabulators is fresh out of work at Atlanta University and could take over the completion of the tabulating with a battery of clerks. From all I can hear, the cost will be less and the time much quicker than if you and Mary George continue to worry at it day after day.

Also, if you are in agreement, you and Ira could work together on writing the stuff up. That would mean it would be necessary for you to bring the material over here as soon as you can - say, in the next few days. You should then plan to stay in Atlanta for enough days to feed your past work into the clerks at Atlanta University and talk with Ira about the writing up.

From what Ira reports of his conversation with you, you are in agreement that this would be a much faster finish of the study, and, as you know, it seems to me speed is now vital.

This next trip over with the material should be at my expense. If this is all satisfactory, I suggest you telephone Ira for a date for you to come which will be a date when he is in town too. If this sounds sensible to you, I suggest you come over Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20th or 21st, preferably Tuesday as Ira will be in town then.

Come over with the study.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

P.S. Ira says for you to call Ira at Atlanta University, Walnut 7956, this coming Monday morning, November 19th, at eleven o'clock Atlanta time, and work out the details. It may be possible to ask Mr. Slade to drive over and pick up you and the material.

GSM:w

November 21, 1945

Mr. John R. Ewbank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Ewbank:

Just before coming in to the Council meeting, I had the pleasure of receiving the interviews from Little Rock forwarded to us. Interview after interview showed good sampling and painstaking interview work which adds up to a good representative sample of Negro life in Little Rock just before and during the war. Thanks to your excellent supervision and the ability and hard work of your students, we will have a comprehensive study of the economic aspects of Negro life in Little Rock as it was affected by this war. It will no longer be necessary to guess at the extent and various kinds of discriminations in opportunities which occur to Negro members of the armed service and to Negro men and women of all ages in the various war work skill programs and in the actual employment in war work in your area.

All in all it was a most excellent job, and we only hope that we in turn can put this valuable information in suitable form.

According to our conversation, we will be glad to send you either duplicate or photostatic copies of the main tables when they are finished, and hope that you may be able to use these tables in your classroom work and make any other uses you may desire in the way of making the information public or for any other kind of argumentative or educational purpose.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

October 26, 1945

Mr. John R. Eubank
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Eubank:

We are enclosing a check for $20.00 for your two day's work on the veterans and reconversion survey.

Thank you again for you help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSMew

M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS
PRESIDENT

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1868, CHARTERED 1877
UNDER AUSPICES METHODIST CHURCH
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PARTHENIA E. NORRIS, ACTING BURSAR
ERSELINE JOHNSON, CASHIER

OFFICE OF Sociology

October 17, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, 3 Georgia.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 15th arrived. The surveying which I did was done in a "catch as catch can" method and it is difficult to determine the exact amount of time. I will be satisfied to be compansated in comparison to my accomplishments with the others.

In my opinion, I actually spent about two days time. This does not include any time that I have spent with my classes which are finishing their part of the survey.

I ~~hope~~ trust that the work has been satisfactory and that something constructive may come out of the general knowledge.

Sincerely yours,
John R. Ewbank
John R. Ewbank

November 21, 1945

Mr. William P. Robinson, Director
The Division of Arts and Sciences
Alcorn A. & M. College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Robinson:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We believe that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and we appreciate your giving your time and energy to the work. Of course we shall be glad to let you have a copy of the findings when they are completed.

You failed to say how many days work you put on the study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Alcorn A. & M. College
ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI
PORT GIBSON · 2400
DIVISION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

September 22, 1945

The Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta (3), Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is to indicate that the spot survey has been completed. I am in the process of checking the schedules. An attempt will be made to forward them to you within a week. I trust that this effort is not too tardy. When your findings are completed, I would appreciate the receipt of a copy.

In any future enterprise, I will be glad to serve you as a Fellow.

Yours for the success of this project, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm P. Robinson

Wm. P. Robinson, Director
The Division of Arts and Sciences

WPR:b

August 21, 1945

Dr. W. H. Pipes, President
Alcorn A. & M. College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Pipes:

Thank you for your letter of August 13th.

We are indeed glad that you will be able to help us on the veterans and reconversion study. We feel that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and it is good of you to contribute your time and energy to the work.

If you have any questions or if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Vets Survey

# Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

W. H. PIPES
PRESIDENT

August 13, 1945

LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veteran Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In regard to your letter of August 8th, I can help with the interviewing by asking one of our workers here to help. We will be happy to do twenty interviews.

Please note my new address.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Pipes

W. H. Pipes,
President

WHP/ats

November 21, 1945

Mr. C. D. Wilson
3344 Grand Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wilson:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the results of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We believe that this is one of the Council's most important undertakings at the present time, and we appreciate your giving your time and energy to the work.

You failed to say how many days work you put on the study, and if you will bill us for your work at $10.00 a day, plus the postage for returning the questionnaires, we will mail you a check.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

October 8, 1945

Mr. G. D. Wilson
Louisville Municipal College
Seventh and Kentucky Streets
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of September 25th regarding the veterans and reconversion survey. We have received the blank schedules which you returned.

We would still very much like to have you run the survey if you possibly can. Since it is a southwide study on a sample basis, fifteen interviews should adequately represent your section, and we are therefore returning fifteen blank schedules to you. We are also sending you two separate manuals in case you should need them. Perhaps if you find yourself too busy to run the interviews, one of your students at the college might do the work.

We very much appreciate your interest and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

Clyde Q., for info

RECEIVED
SEP 2
Southern Regional Council
RESEARCH SERVICES

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE

SEVENTH AND KENTUCKY STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

September 25, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have returned the twenty blank schedules under separate cover as reguested, but would like to explain that they have not been filled because of my absence from the city.

However, upon my return I arranged a conference with Dr. Parrish of the Department of Sociology of this college in an attempt to determine the number of schedules necessary to obtain a representative sample. Since there are some fourteen distinct Negro communities in Louisville, we felt that it would take at least one hundred schedules to give a fairly accurate picture for the city as a whole.

Should you need more completed schedules I shall be pleased to attempt a hundred schedule coverage of the Louisville Negro communities or, if you desire, a smaller number of schedules in one or two of the fourteen communities.

Very truly yours,

G.D. Wilson

G.D. Wilson

GDW:ab

Descriptions:

I. Family

II. Race of the family W, white; C, colored; O, other.

III. Base occupation of the family in 1940 (Family head's occupatio n or main occupation of the family.

IV. Individual's occupation 1940.

V. Individual's occupation now.

VI Where base family (family head) lived in 1940.

VII. Sample place(where interviewed).

VIII. Individual's family relationship with base family in 1940: H, head; W, wife; F,, father; M, mother; S , son; D, dauther; O, other.

IX. Where individual lives now.

X. Number members in base family in 1940

1. 1 member
2. 2 members.
3 3 members.
4 4 members
5 5 members
6 6 members
7 7 members
8 8 members
9 9 members
10 10 members
11 11 members
12 12 members
13 13 members
14 14 members
15 15 members

l.

1.
Number sons and daughters
in base family over 20
in school now

01 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5 or more

m.

Number of veterans
in base family now.

01 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5 or more

one check in
space means
~~as family member~~
that number
of family member
veterans in the family;
a double check in
the space means
that number of
family member
additionals veterans ;
three checksmeans
that number family
members and also
that number of
family additionals
in the family.

M.

Stability of base
family.

1. the number in this space
for nol mov es 0 50 mi
since 1940.
2. No moves 50-100
3. No moves 100-200miles
4. No moves 300-500
5 No moves over 500.
6. Temporary living and work now.
7, Permanent living location but temporary work
8. Per. work but temporary living location
9. Per. work and perm living location
10 Pre-war base will or could be continued
11. No work and living base for post war
12 Expects to go back to the farm
13 Expects to go back to old location
14 Expects to go to new location
15 Original family disintergrated.

September 6, 1945

Mrs. Warren Zeuch
Vero Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Zeuch:

The Council wishes to do a useful job in readying Southern Communities for the return of its men and women in the armed services. Facts about the scores of thousands who have already returned are scarce. We are undertaking an investigation which should throw some light on the effects of the war and the problems of reconversion.

We have asked Mr. Clyde Robinson to prepare a schedule and a manual of instructions for making interviews. He has had a great deal of experience for this work, and he knows the methods by which reliable surveys are made.

The Council members are our best field force. As a member, you can be very helpful. Can you help us with this project? Can you undertake to do at least twenty interviews in and around your city? We know you are terribly busy, and we feel some hesitation in asking you to do this. However, you realize how important this information is, and if you feel that you cannot do the job yourself, we ask that you make every effort to find some other reliable person who can take it on. If you can do neither, just send back the schedules, and we'll understand.

If you can help and can use more than twenty schedules, please let us know at once.

The instructions on sampling may seem a bit involved at first, but don't let them get you down. Bear in mind that a random sample is absolutely essential to the validity of a poll or survey of this type.

If you can interview rural families, include seven or eight; but if you cannot get rural interviews, get as many urban families as you can.

It is impossible to "pay" adequately for the headaches, shoeleather, gasoline and what-not that might be involved in this job, so we'll just say that we can allow $10.00 a day for the day or two that you might give to the work.

We realize that not all of the members can give time to this project, but we hope that a number sufficient to yield a valid survey of present trends can cooperate in this work.

We hope to hear from you soon. All good wishes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

P.S. The twenty schedules and manual of instructions mentioned herein are being sent to you under separate cover.

Vets Survey

November 29, 1945

Mr. William P. Robinson
Director, Arts and Sciences
Alcorn A & M College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Many thanks for your letter of November 23rd.

Since your work on the study took six days in all to complete, we are enclosing a check for $60.00 for the full six days. We are enclosing only one check, made out to you, since we do not have the names of your assistants or know what proportion of this amount they should receive.

Thank you again for your fine cooperation on this work.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Alcorn A. & M. College
ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI
PORT GIBSON - 2400
DIVISION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

November 23,1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of the 21st. The undertaking was a most interesting one,I assure you.

Although I had no student aid at the time which I undertook the study,I did succeed in drawing one of my subsequent helpers into the work of analyzing the schedules with me. A copy of my findings will be in the mail shortly after you receive this letter.

The actual number of days spent in preliminary study, the actual sampling and the analysis were six all told. However, I am billing you for only five of these days in order that my student helper and the typist may receive some of the benefit of this first venture since my arrival on the scene here at Alcorn.

I trust that the overall analysis which I have made will be of assistance to you in reaching some valid conclusions.

Yours for the continued success of the organization , I am

Very truly yours,
William P. Robinson
William P . Robinson
Director, Arts and Sciences
Alcorn A & M College

# Alcorn A. & M. College

ALCORN, MISSISSIPPI

PHONE · PORT GIBSON · 2400

LORMAN, MISS.
FOR PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND EXPRESS

December 3, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Altanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Enclosed you will find a complete statement covering the Spot Survey, conducted September 6, 1945.

Trust it will give some insight into the situation here.

Very truly yours,

Wm. P. Robinson

Wm. P. Robinson, Director
Division of Arts & Sciences

WPR:s

December 3, 1945
Date

TO: Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer

Please issue check

TO: A. C. Robinson
Name

~~Buffalo, Alabama~~
Address

*FOR: $187.00 for 91½ hours work at $2.00 an hour - Nov. 16 through Nov. 30, 1945

ACCOUNT: Veterans Service Division

REMARKS: ~~Vetrans and Reconversion Study~~

SIGNED A. Warwick

*If for salary and special services on a per day basis, please indicate dates and rates. If for travel, state destination.

SRC 5

| | | a.m. Started | a.m. Stopped | p.m. Started | p.m. Stopped | evening Started | evening Stopped | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Nov 16 | | | 1 | 6 p.m | | | 5 |
| Sat | 17 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 3 | | | 5 |
| Sun | 18 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9:30 | 7 1/2 |
| ~~Mon~~ | ~~19~~ | | | | | | | |
| Tues | 20 | 8 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 5:30 | | | 8 1/2 |
| Wed | 21 | 8 | 11:30 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 1/2 |
| Thurs | 22 | | 11:30 | 12 | 6 | 6:30 | 8:30 | 11 1/2 |
| Fri | 23 | 7:42 | 11:30 | 12:15 | 5 | 6:30 | 8:30 | 10 1/2 |

+ 6 days of 7 hours per day

42

2 1/2

99

101 1/2

X 206

100

2020 0

203 00

21.00

182.00

Run this in on next Pay period

101 1/2

102

3

99

Time indicated as of Dec. 8th, 1945

| Name. | hours | amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Thelma Bradford | 50 3/4 | 38.07 |
| 2. Robert L. Scott | 50 1/2 | 38.63 ~~37.89~~ |
| 3. Ernest Lafontant | 45 2/3 | 34.25 |
| 4. L. B. Johnson | 49 | 36.75 |
| | | 153.70 |

L. B. Johnson
Dec. 11, 1945

All at 75 an hour
W.M.

A.W. for your service, & E.C., for checks, please m m
W.M.

| | Time | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | J. Bradford | Scott | Lafontant | Johnson | |
| 1st week. | 22½ | 22½ | 25 | 25½ | |
| 2nd week | 28¼ | 28 | 20:40 | 23½ | 1:8 |
| 3rd week | | | | | 15 |
| 4th week | | | | | 29 |
| Total | | | | | |

22½
28¼
50¾

Veto
Henry

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 11, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: George S. Mitchell
FROM: I. G. Johnson

Work on the Veterans & Reconversion Study by students from Atlanta University Nov. 27-Dec. 8 inclusive is shown as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thelma Bradford | 50 3/4 hrs. | @.75 | 38.07 |
| Robert L. Scott | 50½ hrs. | " | 38.63 |
| Ernest Lafontant | 45 2/3 hrs. | " | 34.25 |
| I. G. Johnson | 49 hrs. | @.85 | 41.65 |
| | Total | | 152.60 |

I. G. J.

December 17, 1945

Miss Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Fletcher:

We have received the filled-in questionnaires, the result of your very excellent work on the veterans and reconversion study.

We are indeed grateful for your cooperation on this work. We hope the results will prove valuable in guiding the South through a rather critical period. Won't you let us know how may day's work you put on the study, so that we can reimburse you - partly, at least - for your time and energy?

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CHAPLAIN
THE REV. A. VACHE

# St. Mary's House

EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER

310 WALKER AVENUE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY
MARGARET FLETCHER

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1945
Southern Regional Council

MEMBER ASSOCIATION CANTERBURY CLUBS

September 20, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I received your letter concerning the blanks for the survey. I am sorry that my absence from the city has made my answer so late coming to you.

The survey is in the process of being made at the moment and I expect that it will be finished some time next week. I hope that the inclusion of this city in the survey will help more than the return of the blanks with this part only partly finished.

With all good wishes for the continuance of your good work,

Sincerely,

Margaret Fletcher

m

Margaret Fletcher

Vets survey

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM to: George S. Mitchell
FROM: L. G. Johnson

Work on the Veterans and Reconversion Study by students from Atlanta University Dec. 10-20, 1945, inclusive is shown as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thelma Bradford | 53 hrs. @.85 | 39.75 |
| R. L. Scott | 16 hrs. @.75 | 12.00 |
| Ernest Lafontant | 21½ hrs. @.75 | 15.94 |
| I. G. Johnson | 35½ hrs. @.75 | 30.17 |
| | Total | 97.86 |

L. G. J.

December 20, 1945
Date

TO: Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer

Please issue check in the amount of _____

TO: A. C. Robinson
Name

Buffalo, Ala.
Address

*FOR: $62.75 Veterans &Reconversion Study

$62.00 salary for 31 hours at $2.00 an hour (Dec. 1-6) plus expense account of $25.75 (Nov. 26 thru Dec. 6) less $25.00 advance on expense account.

ACCOUNT: Veterans Services

REMARKS: _____

SIGNED _____

*If for salary and special services on a per day basis, please indicate dates and rates. If for travel, state destination.

SRC 5

January 8, 1946

Memo to: Mr George S. Mitchell

from: L. B. Johnson

292 Chestnut St., NW

Work on Veterans and Reconversion Study by students from Atlanta University Dec. 21, 1945 — Jan 8, 1946 inclusive is shown as follows:

| Name | hrs. | | amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thelma Bradford | 8 | @ .75 | 6.00 |
| Ernest Lafontant | 64 3/4 | @ .75 | 48.56 |
| L. B. Johnson | 21 1/2 | @ .85 | 18.27 |

Signed L. B. Johnson

January 8, 1945

Miss I. G. Johnson
292 Chestnut St., NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Johnson:

We are enclosing checks for the work on the Veterans and Reconversion Study as follows:

Thelma Bradford 8 hours @.75 .....$ 6.00
Ernest Lafontant 71 3/4 hours
@.75.....53.81
I. G. Johnson 21½ hours @.85.....18.27

We shall very much appreciate your Miss Bradford's and Mr. Lafontant's checks to them.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

Vets Survey

January 10, 1946

Miss Margaret Fletcher
St. Mary's House
930 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Miss Fletcher:

Many thanks for your letter of January 7th. We are enclosing a check for $20.00 for your good work on the veterans and reconversion study, and it will be interesting to hear what you turn up on the job-training program when you have the time.

We have four veterans now pushing job training in four different states, but we have not yet made even a start in North Carolina. Dr. Mitchell plans to get to Raleigh and Durham next week, however.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Anna Sanders Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CHAPLAIN
THE REV. J. A. VACHE

# St. Mary's House

EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER
930 WALKER AVENUE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SECRETARY
MARGARET FLETCHER

MEMBER ASSOCIATION CANTERBURY CLUBS

January 7, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter concerning the questionnaires. The job took a little over two days in all, as well as I can figure it. A little remuneration would help make it possible to do some other important things.

I will try to get you some information about the job-training program very soon. I'm sorry that I can't work any faster, but my job is a very demanding one.

With all good wishes for the splendid work you are doing,

Sincerely,
Margaret Fletcher
Margaret Fletcher

Mr. Robinson wants to go to Michigan for two weeks. Thought you better have his letter.

AW

Descriptions

I. Family - Where Working Now

II. Race of family - ", White; C, colored; O, other

III. Base occupation of the family in 1940 (Family head's occupation or main occupation of the family.

IV. Individual's occupation 1940.

V. Individual's occupation now.

VI. Where base family (family head) lived in 1940.

VII. Sample place (where interviewed).

VIII. Individual's family relationship with base family in 1940: H, head; W, wife; F, father; M, mother; S, son; D, daughter; O, other.

IX. Where individual lives now.

X. Number members in base family in 1940

1. 1 member
2. 2 members
3. 3 members
4. 4 members
5. 5 members
6. 6 members
7. 7 members
8. 8 members
9. 9 members
10. 10 members
11. 11 members
12. 12 members
13. 13 members
14. 14 members
15. 15 members

Classification One. 1940 base family characteristics

| a. Classification of base family 1940 | b. classification of base family 1945. |
|---|---|
| 01. large city (urban) | 01. large city |
| 02. medium sized city | 02. medium sized city |
| 03. small city or town | 03. small city or town |
| 04. farm | 04. farm |
| 05. mining or other rural | 05. mining or other rural |

| c. Number of new families formed from base family since [illegible] 1 1940 | d. Number of sons 12 to 20 yrs old in school 1940 | e. Number of daughters 12 to 20 yrs old in school 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| 01. 1 new family | 01. 1 | 01. 1 |
| 02. 2 new families | 02. 2 | 02. 2 |
| 03. 3 new families | 03. 3 | 03. 3 |
| 04. 4 new families | 04. 4 | 04. 4 |
| 05. 5 or more new families | 05. 5 or more | 05. 5 or more |

| f. Number sons 12 to 20 yrs old in school now | g. Number daughters 12 to 20 in school now | h. Number sons and daughters 12 to 20 yrs old working fulltime 1940 |
|---|---|---|
| 01. 1 | 01. 1 | 01. 1 |
| 02. 2 | 02. 2 | 02. 2 |
| 03. 3 | 03. 3 | 03. 3 |
| 04. 4 | 04. 4 | 04. 4 |
| 05. 5 | 05. 5 | 05. 5 |

| i. Number of sons and daughters 12 to 20 working fulltime now | j. Number members Armed Service now 1945 | k. Number sons killed in action in the war |
|---|---|---|
| 01. 1 | 01. 1 | 01. 1 |
| 02. 2 | 02. 2 | 02. 2 |
| 03. 3 | 03. 3 | 03. 3 |
| 04. 4 | 05. 5 or more | 04. 4 |
| 05. 5 | | 05. 5 or more |

1.
Number sons and daughters in base family over 20 in school now

m.
Number of veterans in base family now.

one check in space means that number of family member veterans in the family; a double check in the space means that number of family member additionals veterans; three checks means that number family members and also that number of family additionals in the family.

K.
1. Armed Service -returned school

M.
Stability of base family.

1. the number in this space for no. moves o 5o mi since 1940
2. No. moves 50-100
3. No. moves 100-200 miles
4. No. moves 300-500
5. No. moves over 500
6. Temporary living and work now
7. Permanent living location but temporary work
8. Per. work but temparary living location
9. Per. work and per. living location
10. Pre-war base will or could be continued
11. No work and living base for post war
12. Expects to go back to the farm
13. Expects to go back to old location
14. Expects to go to new location
15. Original family disintergrated

NOTE: One check in each column for each family member in that category.

L.
Stability of new families if known

1. Husband or wife in armed service and doesn't know what will do.
2. Both husband and wife civilians and don't know.
3. Armed Service Husband or wife- will continue pre-war job - industrial
4. Civilian husband or wife - will continue pre-war job-industrial
5. Armed Service husband or wife - will continue pre- war base business, professional or service
6. Civilian husband or wife - will continue pre-war job - business, profession or service
7. A. S. husband or wife -turn from city work to farming
8. Civilian husband or wife - turn from city work to farming
9. A. S. husband or wife turn from farming to city work.
10. Civilian husband or wife - turn from farming to city work
11. A. S. husband or wife wants to go into own business for first time
12. Civilian husband or wife wants to go in business for first time
13. Just wants to own home
14. Husband U. S. veteran to farming
15. Nusband civilian return to farmig

# CODES

**A.**
**Present Age**

I. 1 yr through 13
II. 14 yrs thru 16
III. 17 yrs thru 20
IV. 21 yrs thru 26
V. 27 yrs thru 32
VI. 33 yrs thru 38
VII. 39 yrs thru 44
VIII. 45 yrs thru 55
IX. 56 yrs thru 64
X. 64 yrs. and over

**B.**
**Present Marital Status**

I. Single
II. Separated
III. Divorced
IV. Widow - er
V. Married

**C.**
**When married (ifkmown)**

I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV. 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**D.**
**Year present occupation began.**

I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV. 1942
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**E.**
**Work skill training received**

I. None
II. Welding
III. Reveting
IV. Warehouse and Stockroom
V. Assembly line, general
VI. Other
VII. Sppe. training on job
VIII. Supervision
IX. Personnel
X. Blacksmithing
XI. Mechanical
XII. Office adm.
XIII. Homemaking
XIV. Air pilot
XV Radio and Communication

**F.**
**When work skill training received**

I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV. 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**G.**
**Cities and towns Number of places lived since 1940**

I. 1 place
II. 2 places
III. 3 places
IV. 4 places
V. 5 places
VI. 6 places
VII. 7 places

**H.**
**Permancy of present occupation**

I. War. Prod. Job. Temp.
II. Per. Res. but temp. work
III. War Prod. Job.
III. Farm residence per. but no farm plans
IV. Both job and residence per.
V. Seniority with large concern
VI. but will move to another city and same concern
VI. In Armed Serv. but long seniority with large concern but will move to another city and work same concern
VII. Doesn't know
VIII. Not known
IX. In same locality but work and residence not permanent
X. Outlook gloomy
XI. Own business -trade fair to good
XIII In Armed Service and doesn't know
XIV. Unemployed
XV. Armed Servie -return to school

**K.**
War Work
1. Intermittent welding
2. Unemployed
3. Cont.
4. Services
6. Office Adm.

Classification One. 1940 base family characteristics

| a. Classification of base family 1940 | b Classification of base family now 1945. |
|---|---|
| 01. large city (urban) | 01. large city |
| 02. medium sized city | 02 medium sized city |
| 03. small city or town | 03 small city or town |
| 04. farm | 04 farm |
| 05. mining or other rural | 05. mining or other rural |

c.
Number of new families formed from base family since 1940

01. 1 new family
02 2 new families
03 3 " "
04 4 " "
05 5 or more new families.

d.
No. sons 12 to 20 yrs old in school 1940

01 1.
02 2.
03 3
04 4
05 5 or more

e
Number daughters 12 to 20 yrs old in school 1940

01 1.
02 2.
03 3.
04 4.
05 5 or more

f. sons
Number ~~daughters~~ 12 to 20 yrs old in school now

01. 1
02. 2
03. 3.
04 ~~0~~4
05 5

g.
Number daughters 12 to 20 in school now.

01. 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5

h.
Numberssons ad daughters 12 to 20 yrs old working full time 1940

01 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5

i.
Number sons and daughters 12 to 20 working full time now

01 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5

j.
No sons Armed Service now 1945

01 1.
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5 or more

k
Number sons killed in action in the war

01. 1
02 2
03 3
04 4
05 5 or more

## Codes

**A.**

Present age

I. 1 yr through 15
II. 15 yrs through 16
III. 17 yrs through ~~12~~ 20
IV. ~~20x~~ 21 yrs through26
V. 27 yrs through 32
VI. 33 yrs through 38
VII 39 yrs. through 44
VIII 45 yrs through 55
IX 56 yrs through 64
X 64 yrs ~~through~~ and over.

**B.**

Present marital status

I. Single
II. Separated
III. Divorced
IV. Widow —er
V. Married

**C.**

(if known)
When married

I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**D.**

Year present occupation began.

I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV. 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**Ex E.**

Work skill training received

~~XXNONEXX~~
I. None
II. Welding
III. Riveting
IV. Warehouse and stockroom
V. Assembly line, general
VI. Other
VII. Special training on the job
VII. Supervision
VIII. Personnel
IX. Blacksmithing
X. Mechanical

**F.**

When work skill training received

I Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV . 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. 1945

**Ex G.**

cities and towns
Number places lived since 1940.

I. 1 place
II. 2 places
III. 3 places
IV. 4 places
V. 5 places
VI. 6 places
VII. 7 places

**H.**

Permancy of present Occupation

I. War. Prod. Job. tempory
II. Per. Res. but temp. War Prod. job.
III. Farm residence Perm but no farm plans
IV. Both job and residence permenant
V. Seniority with large concern but will move to another city and wok same concern.
VI. In Armed Serv but long seniority with large concern, and expects to return to old job .

**I**

(family heads only
Number of members in family.

I. through IV one count for each family member.

# Veteran Data.

Classifications:

W 1Length of service : Under 1 year, 01; 1 to 2yrs, 02; 3yrs 03; 4 yrs 04 ; 5 yrs 05/Over 5 yrs 06.
2Oversea duty (if known) yes or no.
3. Place of work away from place of induction, yes or no.

XII X- Overseas duty yes or no

XI. Places of work

O.

Occupational training recd in Service
I. Radio and communication
II. Mechanical in Air Corps
III. Mechanical, other.
IV. Personnel
V. Air Pilot or Air Navagation
VI. Sea Na vigation
VIII. Photographic
IX. Quartermaster and Warehouse
X. Cooking and Baking
XI. Laundry
XII. Police and law enforcement
XIV. Went to school in Army
XV None

When discharged
I. Before 1940
II. 1940
III. 1941
IV. 1942
V. 1943
VI. 1944
VII. Jan 1945
VIII. Feb 1945
IX [redacted] 1945
X. April 1945
XI. May 1945
XII. June 1945
XIII. July 1945
XIV. Aug 1945.

P.

Job placement Service sought.
I. USES and got job
II. USES and got job no
III. USES and offered lower skill job and declined
IV USES and given lower skill job
V. Selective Service and got job
VI Selective Service and got no job
VII. Selective Service and got lower skill job
VIII. USES and Selective Service and got job
IX. USES and Selective Service and got no job
X. USES and Selective Service and given lower skill job.
XI Other Gov't aid, including Senator'(s) and Congressmen and got job.
XII. Got job through own and friends initiative.
XIII. Has not applied either USES or Selective Service
XIV. Established own job or business
XV. Applied USES, etc. - Not yet on job, but given hope for getting work

R.

Restored to pre-induction job
I. yes
II. No.
III. Didn't apply
IV. Wouldn't accept (didn't want) pre-induction job
V. Will not accept pre-induction job if can do otherwise (if still unemployed).

S.

Job Permancy

I. yes
II Can keep job but wants better job
III. Expects to go into business
IV. Expects to go to the farm
V. Expects to return to the farm.
VI. Uncertain

Q

Disability
I. Eye injury
II. Hearing impaired
III. Bad health, stomach stomache ulcers & etc.
IV Peculiar fevers tropical etc.
V. Arm injury
V. Leg injury
VI. Arm amputation
VII. Leg amputation
X. None

**Veteran codes, continued.**

~~V.~~ T.

Loans sought

I. Business loan but idea abandoned
II. Business loan but declined
III. Business loan still pending
IV. Business loan obtained
V. Home loan but idea abandoned
VI. Home loan but declined
VII. Home loan still pending
VIII. Home loan obtained
IX. Farm loan but idea abandoned
X. Farm loan but declined
XI. Farm loan still pending
XII. Farm loan obtained
X III Double check means farm and home loan applied for but declined
Triple check means all three loans applied for but all declined.

XIV. No loan wanted
XV Seriously condisdering applying for one of loans but has not done so yet.

~~V.~~ V.

Expects more training

I. Trade school
II. Hight School
III. College
IV HS and College
V Graduate
VI. Professional.

Miscl

August 29, 1945

Railway Labor Executives Association
Labor Building
10 Independence Avenue, SW
~~Atlanta, Georgia~~ Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I find the impression in middleclass circles in the South is widespread that trade unions are charging steep initiation fees to returning veterans.

I have sufficient knowledge of AFL and CIO to know that this is not the case, but that the great majority of the unions have waived initiation fees.

I should be grateful for any information as to the Railroad Brotherhoods in this regard which the Association could conveniently supply me with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

get official name

# SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: George S. Mitchell
FROM: AW

Mr. W. A. Smallwood, head of the Telephone Workers in Atlanta, says they have waived initiation fees ~~XXXXXXX~~ for returning veterans and dues for members in the service.

Their regular initiation fee is a flat $2.00 in all locals. No local can tack on any additional fee. He says this covers "processing," e.g., application cards, records, etc.

Southern Federation of Telephone Workers

August 31, 1945

Foremans Association of America
815 Barlum Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I find the impression in middleclass circles in the South is quite widespread that trade unions are charging stiff initiation fees to returning veterans.

I have sufficient knowledge of AFL and CIO to know that this is not the case, but that a great majority of the unions have waived initiation fees entirely for veterans. I want to publish a list of unions which have waived inition fees in some early edition of the Southern Frontier.

I shall be grateful for any information as to the Foremans Association in this regard which you could conveniently supply me with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# LABOR Fights

## FOR THE SERVICE MAN

TO
WIN THE WAR
AND
WIN THE PEACE

Waived

# Railway Labor Executives' Association

T. C. CASHEN, CHAIRMAN
3 LINWOOD AVENUE
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

A. E. LYON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER
10 INDEPENDENCE AVE., S. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

H. W. FRASER, VICE CHAIRMAN
O. R. C. BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
Order of Railway Conductors of America
Switchmen's Union of North America
Order of Railroad Telegraphers
American Train Dispatchers' Association
Railway Employes' Department A. F. of L.
International Association of Machinists
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America
International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America
National Organization Masters, Mates & Pilots of America
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association
International Longshoremen's Association
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America

RECEIVED
SEP 10 1945
Southern Regional Council

September 6, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of August 29.

While I had no occasion to make a survey of the policy followed by each of the organizations affiliated with this Association, my general information is that many of them, and perhaps all, have taken special action waiving all initiation fees for returning veterans of the present war. I may add that generally it is the policy among railroad labor organizations to have low initiation fees. The fee of the organization of which I am a member is generally only $5.00. A returning veteran can gain membership in that organization without an initiation fee of any kind and without a reinstatement fee if he was formerly a member.

All of the organizations, I am sure, have maintained the membership of their veterans in good standing without any dues or fees being paid by the veteran during his absence on military service.

If more detailed information is desired about individual unions it would have to be obtained direct from them as I do not have it.

Yours very truly,

A. E. Lyon

Executive Secretary

L:a

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, WILLIAM GREEN
Secretary-Treasurer, GEORGE MEANY
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President, WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice-President, MATTHEW WOLL, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Third Vice-President, JOSEPH N. WEBER, 621 Alta Drive, Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice-President, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. M. HARRISON, Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Sixth Vice-President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Seventh Vice-President, HARRY C. BATES, 815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eighth Vice-President, W. D. MAHON, 11th Floor, 1214 Griswold St., Detroit 26, Mich.
Ninth Vice-President, FELIX H. KNIGHT, 400-403 Carmen's Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Tenth Vice-President, EDWARD FLORE, 422 Sidway Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Eleventh Vice-President, HARVEY W. BROWN, Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice-President, W. C. BIRTHRIGHT, Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thirteenth Vice-President, W. C. DOHERTY, 408 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

RECEIVED
SEP 10
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Washington 1, D. C. September 6, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am sorry, but at this time we cannot add to the information you already have and which is available in the 1944 convention proceedings. We have however recently sent out a questionnaire to international unions regarding policies of these unions toward returning veterans, particularly as to initiation fees, seniority, etc. If later we can send you additional information I shall be glad to write to you.

Very truly yours

W Green

President
American Federation of Labor

RmP

Gen

August 29, 1945

American Federation of Labor
901 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

As a friend of organized labor and as one anxious to assist in adjustment of returning veterans with the organized labor movement, I whshlte publish in an early edition of the Southern Frontier, copy enclosed, a table showing the benefits specially available to veterans from the principal national and international unions in the United States.

With the assistance of Mr. Nelson Cruikshank, I have consulted the Proceedings of the 1944 AFL Convention, pages 617-622, and have learned from it that at least the following AFL unions have waived initiation fees: Machinists, Carpenters, Molders, Painters, Maintenance of Way, Meat Cutters, NILGWU. There must be many more.

I should be very grateful if you could find time to supply me with a list of AFL unions which have waived initiation fees.

If you have already compiled any lists of unions which have some special arrangements for keeping dues paid or otherwise aiding the veterans, I shall be grateful for any information at hand, but, except on the matter of initiation fees, I do not ask for any fresh compilation of material.

The opinion is still widespread in the South that unions generally are gouging the returning veterans for initiation fees. The circulation of the Southern Frontier is hardly enough to counteract the impression, but I should like to do what is possible.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

September 12, 1945

Mr. A. E. Lyon, Executive Secretary
Railway Labor Executives' Association
10 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lyon:

Thanks very much for your prompt reply to our letter of August 29th, regarding the waiving of initiation fees to returning veterans by your organization and the various organizations affiliated with yours.

Before including the affiliated organizations in the list we intend to publish in the Southern Frontier, we should like to verify the fact that the fee has been waived with the national headquarters of each organization.

We have been unable to obtain the addresses of the organizations which you have listed on your letterhead, and we would appreciate it if you could supply us with the addresses or tell us where we might obtain them.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

September 13, 1945

Mr. A. E. Lyon, Executive Secretary
Railway Labor Executives Association
10 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lyon:

Thanks so much for your prompt reply to our letter of September 12th, requesting the addresses of your affiliated organizations.

However, your secretary failed to enclosed the list with your letter, and we would appreciate it if you would send it along as soon as possible.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

# Railway Labor Executives' Association

T. C. CASHEN, CHAIRMAN
3 LINWOOD AVENUE
BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

A. E. LYON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY - TREASURER
10 INDEPENDENCE AVE., S. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

H. W. FRASER, VICE CHAIRMAN
O. R. C. BUILDING
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
Order of Railway Conductors of America
Switchmen's Union of North America
Order of Railroad Telegraphers
American Train Dispatchers' Association
Railway Employes' Department A. F. of L.
International Association of Machinists
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America
International Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America
National Organization Masters, Mates & Pilots of America
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association
International Longshoremen's Association
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America

September 14, 1945

RECEIVED
SEP 17
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

Miss Anna S. Warwick,
Secretary to George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Warwick:

In compliance with request contained in your letter of September 12, 1945 we are enclosing a list of the Chief Executives, members of our Association.

Yours very truly,

A. E. Lyon

Executive Secretary

d

September 20, 1945

Dear Miss Warwick:

The list of addresses of the organizations comprising the Railway Labor Executives' Association is enclosed. We are sorry that we failed to enclose it with our letter of September 12th.

Sincerely,

A. E. Lyon

September 22, 1945

Mr. D. B. Robertson, President
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
318 Keith Building
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I enclose correspondence with Mr. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

I should be very grateful for the kindness of your union in letting me have the information requested, if possible.

Specifically, I should like to know the customary initiation fee in force within your union, and whether or not it has been waived for returning veterans of World War II.

I feel confident that a listing of the various unions in the United States which have waived initiation fees for veterans will be helpful in bringing public opinion to the view that that the veterans and the organized labor movement have much in common.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H. W. BROWN
Machinists Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.

C. J. MacGOWAN
522 Brotherhood Blk., Kansas City 11, Kans.

ROY HORN
2922 Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.

ROBERT BYRON
642 Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

E. J. BROWN
1200 15th St. N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

F. H. KNIGHT
Carmen's Bldg.
107 W. Linwood Blvd., Kansas City 2, Mo.

JOHN F. McNAMARA
101 Tremont St., Boston 8, Mass.

"Elect Your Friends and Defeat Your Enemies"

# Railway Employes' Department

156

RAILWAY EMPLOYES DEPARTMENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ORG'D NOV. 1908.

B. M. JEWELL, President.
JAS. M. BURNS, Sec'y-Treas.

HEADQUARTERS
936 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois
Tel. Superior 7636—7637

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS, DROP FORGERS & HELPERS.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN, OILERS, HELPERS, ROUND HOUSE AND RAILWAY SHOP LABORERS.

September 26, 1945

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO OUR FILE

No. 8-160

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated September 22nd making inquiry as to whether our Organizations have adopted the policy of waiving initiation fees for returning veterans has been received.

In reply, wish to advise that we do not have any direct contact with the individual membership of the Organizations affiliated to this Department and in order to obtain the information you desire, it is suggested that you contact our Chief Executives as indicated on this letterhead.

Very truly yours,

B. M. Jewell

B. M. Jewell,
President

2
-
1

CHARLES J. MACGOWAN, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

WM. J. BUCKLEY, INT'L. SECRETARY-TREASURER

L. A. FREEMAN, EDITOR-MANAGER OF "THE BOILERMAKERS JOURNAL"

International BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS of America

Organized 1880

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Printed in U.S.A.

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
522 BROTHERHOOD BLDG.

KANSAS CITY 11, KANSAS

September 27, 1945

Waived fees

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of September 22, addressed to President Charles J. MacGowan, has been referred to me for reply.

In your letter you request to be advised of the policy of the International Brotherhood regarding the payment of initiation or reinstatement fees of returning veterans.

Inclosed herewith is a copy of a letter issued by President MacGowan under date of May 20, 1944, setting up a procedure for the acceptance of applications for reinstatement of returning disabled veterans.

Since that time the policy has been broadened to cover the application for initiation or reinstatement of all returning veterans, which will be accepted upon the payment of one month's dues.

Trusting this is the information you desire, with best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

O. W. Mursener
International Vice-President

OWM
MC
Inc

Chas. J. MacGowan
~~J. A. FRANKLIN, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT~~
~~J. N. DAVIS, ASST. INT'L. PRESIDENT~~
Harry Nicholas

WM. E. WALTER, INT'L. SECRETARY-TREASURER

L. A. FREEMAN, EDITOR-MANAGER OF "THE BOILERMAKERS JOURNAL"

ORGANIZED ~1880~

AFFILIATED WITH THE A.F. OF L.

# International Brotherhood of BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

PRINTED IN U.S.A

BROTHERHOOD BLOCK
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

To all Subordinate Lodges May 20th, 1944

Greetings:

The entire Trades Union Movement, including our own Brotherhood is confronted with one problem growing out of the war, in addition to many others. That has to do with the introduction into industry of returned partially disabled veterans of the present conflict. You are doubtless acquainted with the fact that several International Unions are admitting these veterans without the payment of initiation or reinstatement fees. Lodge #104, in Seattle, Washington, after deliberating upon the question, submitted the matter to Headquarters, and after some thought, we in turn submitted the matter to the International Executive Council for their consideration and advice.

As a result thereof, this office will authorize each local union to accept the applications of returned disabled veterans who have never previously been members of the Brotherhood on the following conditions:

1. Such disabled veterans should be required to make application and then be permitted to work from thirty to sixty days to determine whether or not their disability prevents them from following our line of work.

2. If it is determined that they are sufficiently healthy and strong so that they may work at our trade regularly, they may be accepted into membership by paying one month's dues for the current month in which the application is made, and regular monthly dues thereafter.

3. Membership is extended to such disabled veterans with the distinct understanding that all members of the Brotherhood now in the Armed Forces who hold seniority in the particular shop, yard or job, have the right to and will exercise such seniority upon their return; even though it may mean the furloughing of some of the rehabilitated veterans.

4. Such veterans, upon employment, will take their place at the bottom of the seniority list in the same manner as any other new employee.

5. If there is any doubt in the minds of our Subordinate Lodge Officers as to the health of these veterans, they should be required to execute an insurance waiver; otherwise, if large numbers of them come into the Brotherhood, it might result in an impairment of our insurance structure with serious consequences to the rest of our entire membership.

6. Disabled veterans who were former members and who do not have either a Service Card or a Withdrawal Card but who have gone suspended for non-payment of dues, shall likewise be reinstated on the same basis as that above outlined.

We repeat again, that the foregoing is optional with each Subordinate Lodge. This is not an order of the International to all Subordinate Lodges, but it is permission for them to do so if they so elect by proper action of their Local Union.

In conclusion, may I say that all of us have the utmost sympathy for men who have been disabled, fighting the nation's battles and we want to accord to them every reasonable assistance within our power, but our first duty of course, is to redeem the pledge we gave to our members when they joined the colors, which in substance was: "Your job will be here for you when you come back;" in keeping, of course, with long established seniority principles.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Yours fraternally,

Chas. J. MacGowan
International President

CJM:MC

H. W. Fraser
PRESIDENT
F. H. Nemitz
SENIOR VICE-PRES.
G. H. Oram
GEN. SEC'Y & TREAS

# ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS OF AMERICA

*Cedar Rapids, Iowa*

QUOTE FILE NO._____

43-L Initiation

September 27, 1945

have not waived fees or dues

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of September 22 with copies of letters of August 29 (and one with no date) passed between you and Mr. A. E. Lyon, with reference to initiation fee for returning Veterans.

While this particular subject has not been brought before us previously, we assume that our Divisions are giving consideration to admission of Veterans under their usual practice.

Our law provides that the initiation fee may not be in excess of $5.00 and many Divisions do not charge any initiation fee. The amount of the fee is left to the discretion of the Division.

I trust that this is the information desired.

Very truly yours,

H. W. Fraser

CM

Brotherhood of Locomotive
Firemen and Enginemen
Cleveland, Ohio

D. B. ROBERTSON
PRESIDENT

September 27, 1945

Waived dues but not fees

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

This refers to your letter of September 22 in which you ask to be informed with respect to the customary initiation fee in force within our organization and whether or not it has been waived for returning veterans of World War II.

No fixed initiation fee is prescribed by our laws. In fact the matter is left to the discretion of our local lodges provided the fee shall not exceed $5.00. In most instances I understand the fee charged is much less than that figure.

The policy making unit of this Brotherhood has not deemed it advisable to waive initiation fees for returning veterans who may desire to join our organization. However, our members serving in the armed forces have been kept in good standing and their assessments paid from a fund established for that purpose.

I hope the foregoing furnishes you with the information desired.

Very truly yours,

D B Robertson

CC: A. E. Lyon

ELMER E. MILLIMAN
PRESIDENT

A. SHOEMAKE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

GRAND LODGE
61 PUTNAM AVE., DETROIT 2, MICH.
OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT

Waived fees

September 28, 1945 FILE: 19-3

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your letter of September 26, 1945, with attached copies of correspondence with Mr. Lyon regarding the policy of railway labor organizations on the question of waiving payment of initiation fee by returning servicemen.

I am glad to advise you that our organization took such action over a year ago, and for your information I inclose copies of the original dispensation, dated August 1, 1944, and the revised dispensation, dated March 12, 1945, covering this matter.

Sincerely yours,

E E Milliman

President

EEM:ad
oeiu 10
Incls.

ELMER E. MILLIMAN
PRESIDENT

A. SHOEMAKE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

# BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYES

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

GRAND LODGE

61 PUTNAM AVE., DETROIT 2, MICH.

OFFICE OF
SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 15, 1945

TO ALL SUBORDINATE LODGE SECRETARY-TREASURERS
COPY TO ALL GRAND LODGE AND SYSTEM OFFICERS
AND REPRESENTATIVES

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

VETERANS RETURNING FROM MILITARY SERVICE

Under date of August 22, 1944, you were furnished a copy of the dispensation eliminating the initiation fee for those discharged from the armed forces of the United States or Canada in the present war.

Since this dispensation was granted, the law has been changed, and therefore to conform with the changes in the law governing the re-employment rights of veterans, the above mentioned dispensation has been amended to eliminate the initiation fee for those discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States or Canada in the present war who enter or re-enter railroad service in employment under the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood within 90 days after their discharge from military service or within 90 days after their release from a hospital, if hospitalized for a period of not more than one year, and who apply for membership in our Brotherhood within three months after such entry or re-entry into railroad service.

Those who return from military service and make application for membership in our Brotherhood should present for inspection their military discharge. Upon inspection if you find they are eligible to be granted this dispensation, an Official Dues Receipt should be issued in the customary manner, except that the letters "M.S." should be shown in the space provided for the initiation fee on the Official Dues Receipt.

These letters - "M.S." - should then be carried to the remittance report in the column provided for fees, when making your remittance to Grand Lodge, in order that the membership may be recorded accordingly.

- - - - - - -

Password for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 is enclosed.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. Shoemake
Secretary-Treasurer

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1945
E. E. MILLIMAN

# *Dispensation Eliminating Initiation Fee for Returned Veterans*

ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

More and more labor organizations are adopting the policy of permitting returning service men to join their organizations without payment of initiation fee. This procedure is most desirable in view of the continued and determined efforts of union-hating employers and other reactionary groups to place organized labor in a most unfavorable light with those serving in our armed forces. The returning service men are entitled to this consideration in appreciation of the service they have rendered and it will foster a better understanding and a kindlier feeling on their part toward organized labor.

In the light of the foregoing, I submitted on June 12, 1944, to our Grand Lodge Executive Board, a recommendation that all returning service men who return to or enter railroad employment in work coming under the jurisdiction of our organization be admitted to membership without payment of initiation fee, within certain time limitations along the line of our agreements with the railroads covering rights of returned veterans who were railroad employes at the time they entered military service, who may protect such rights by returning to railroad service within 40 days after their release from military service.

After careful consideration of this recommendation, the Grand Lodge Executive Board, on June 14, 1944, took action authorizing the President to issue a dispensation waiving initiation fee for a period of three months for maintenance of way employes returning to exercise their seniority after being discharged from military service and who did not protect their membership by obtaining an unemployment card at the time they entered the armed forces; this to apply also to men returning who were not members at the time they entered the armed forces or who now enter railroad service in our department as new employes.

This matter was also submitted for consideration by our International Association of Grand Lodge and System Officers at a meeting in Detroit, Michigan, on June 17, 1944, and the action of the Grand Lodge Executive Board authorizing this dispensation was unanimously approved.

Therefore, in conformity with Article XIV, Section 2, of the Grand Lodge Constitution, I hereby grant a dispensation eliminating the initiation fee for those discharged from the armed forces of the United States or Canada in the present war, who enter or re-enter railroad service in employment under the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood within 40 days after their discharge from military service and who apply for membership in our Brotherhood within three months after such entry or re-entry into railroad service.

This dispensation shall apply to veterans of the various branches of the armed services, including the Army, the Navy (including the Seabees), the Marine Corps, as well as the Merchant Marine or Maritime Service, and shall remain in effect until revoked or modified.

Fraternally yours,

E. H. Allinson

August 1, 1944 President



(Reprinted from August, 1944 Journal)

THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS
V. O. GARDNER, President
3673 WEST PINE BOULEVARD
ST. LOUIS 8, MO.

115

September 28, 1945.

Waived dues but not fees

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Replying to your letter of recent date, the minimum admission fee for membership in The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is $5.00. Each of our subordinate divisions is privileged under our laws to set the admission fee which shall be charged in that division, with the provision that the President must approve the fee set. The maximum admission fee charged by any of our subordinate divisions is $15.00.

Every one of our members who was inducted into any of the branches of the Armed Service has been kept in good standing by the Organization during his period of service, without cost to him but up to this writing the Organization has not taken action which would excuse a veteran from paying the admission fee if he joins as a new member after being demoblized. I cannot say at the moment whether or not such action will eventually be taken; it is a matter which would be decided by our Grand Division in convention, and our Triennial Convention which would have considered the matter was due to meet in June of this year, but will not now convene until perhaps next year.

Yours very truly,

V. O. Gardner

GRAND LODGE

# BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS
## FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS BLDG. CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

GEO. M. HARRISON,
GRAND PRESIDENT

Waived fees

File 200-51

Subject: Grand Lodge Laws -
Waiving Dues by Local Lodges

September 29, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 26 inquiring as to the customary initiation fee in force for our organization and whether or not it has been waived for returning veterans of World War II.

Our initiation fee is $5.00. As information, I enclose copy of circular letters of February 3 and March 8, 1945 addressed to our local lodges, which are self-explanatory and which will give you the information sought respecting the waiving of initiation fee for returning veterans.

Yours very truly,

Geo. M. Harrison

Grand President

GRAND LODGE
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS,
FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS BUILDING
CINCINNATI, 2, OHIO

PHIL E. ZIEGLER,
GRAND SECRETARY-TREASURER

File PT-203-K

March 8, 1945

ALL LODGE SECRETARIES AND
ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES,
ORGANIZERS AND GENERAL
REPRESENTATIVES

Greeting:

Supplementing our circular letter of February 3, 1945 announcing the resolution adopted at the January meeting of the Grand Executive Council providing "that any person honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States and Canada and their Allies may apply for admission to membership in the Brotherhood upon payment of the current month's dues in which application is made; provided, application for membership is made within sixty (60) days after the applicant has returned to or accepted employment under our jurisdiction."

Question has been raised as to the application of the Council's ruling to persons discharged from military service who do not immediately enter carrier service upon their discharge. For example, a man upon being discharged from military service goes to work for a shipbuilding company. He later quits this job and goes to work in our industry on a job subject to our jurisdiction.

In applying the ruling of the Council, waiver of the initiation fee will be made provided a person discharged from military service enters employment under our jurisdiction within six (6) months from the date of discharge from military service, and further provided, that application for membership is filed within sixty (60) days after entering upon such employment.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Phil E Ziegler
Grand Secretary-Treasurer

Approved:

E M Harrison
Grand President

cc-General Chairmen
General Secretary-Treasurers

GRAND LODGE
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS,
FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYES
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS BUILDING
CINCINNATI, 2, OHIO

PHIL E. ZIEGLER,
GRAND SECRETARY-TREASURER

File PT-203-K

February 3, 1945

ALL LODGE SECRETARIES AND
ORGANIZATION COMMITTEES,
ORGANIZERS AND GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES

Greeting:

An important ruling with respect to the fee chargeable to persons honorably discharged from military service who apply for membership in the Brotherhood was made by the Grand Executive Council at its meeting held at the Cincinnati Headquarters, January 16, 1945.

Under this ruling no subordinate unit of the Brotherhood is permitted to charge a person honorably discharged from military service more than the current month's dues as admission fee, if application for membership is made within sixty (60) days after the applicant has returned to or accepted employment under the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood.

Applications for membership must be accompanied by a photostat of the applicant's discharge. (Lodges should assist such applicants in obtaining photostats of their discharge where they are not readily obtainable. The Grand Lodge will be glad to make photostats without charge.) The photostat of the discharge must accompany the application for membership when it is reported to the Grand Lodge on Additions to Membership Report.

Grand Lodge per capita tax is payable beginning with the month in which the applicant is accepted into membership. The Additions to Membership Report must be accompanied by remittance of per capita tax for the month in which the applicant is accepted and the remaining months of the quarter, at the rate of 70 cents per month.

The resolution adopted by the Council is in full as follows:

"Resolved, that any person honorably discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States and Canada and their Allies may apply for admission to membership in the Brotherhood upon payment of the current month's dues in which application is made; provided, application for membership is made within sixty (60) days after the applicant has returned to or accepted employment under our jurisdiction. No other admission fee shall be charged such person by any subordinate unit of the Brotherhood".

Sincerely and fraternally,

Approved: Geo. M. Harrison
~~Grand~~ President.

Phil E. Ziegler
Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

JESSE CLARK, Grand President
C. L. BROMLEY, Grand Secretary-Treasurer
J. A. WORK, Grand Vice-President

GRAND LODGE HEADQUARTERS

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN
OF AMERICA

4849 N. WESTERN AVE.
CHICAGO 25, ILL.

TELEPHONE
LONGBEACH 1592

Waived fees

October 1, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your letter dated September 26, I am quoting below, a recommendation by the Grand Executive Council of our Brotherhood that was adopted at the last convention of our organization held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 1944.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 172 and 196 of Article I of the constitution, applicants for membership or reinstatement in the Brotherhood who have been honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States or Canada within a period of two years immediately preceding the date of application for membership or reinstatement shall, if accepted, be admitted without the payment of initiation or reinstatement fee, provided application is made within a period of sixty days after beginning of their employment or re-employment in railroad signal service.

"Such applicants shall be required to apply for membership on prescribed forms provided by Grand Lodge and Financial Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges will certify to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer, in the manner he may require for the files of his office, the applicant's eligibility for admission or reinstatement without the payment of initiation or reinstatement fee as provided above.

"This be made a temporary supplement to the regular constitution, but not to be included therein, as it will automatically terminate two years after the close of the war."

By this, it will be noted that we are permitting returning veterans to affiliate or reinstate in our Brotherhood without the payment of the regular initiation or reinstatement fee.

Very truly yours,

Jesse Clark.

3-8

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Waived fees + dues but 1.15 funeral fund

ROY HORN
GENERAL PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE KEDZIE 2077
156

# International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASS'N. RAILWAY EMPLOYES' DEP'T. METAL TRADES DEP'T. CANADIAN TRADES CONGRESS

HEADQUARTERS: 2922 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

CHICAGO 12. October 2,1945.

Mr. Geo.S.Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,Inc.,
63 Auburn Av.,N.E.,
Atlanta 3,Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:-

Replying to your letter of Sept.22nd, enclosing copy of correspondence with Brother Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives' Ass'n., regarding initiation fee for returning veterans of World War II, I am enclosing a copy of a circular letter sent out to our membership, on March 26,1945, on this subject.

I am also enclosing a copy of a circular letter sent out to our membership on Sept.25,1940, which explains to the membership, how the Brotherhood will handle their membership while they are in the service of our country.

I feel sure that the information contained in these two circulars, which explain our stand on the subject of Veterans who return from the service of our country.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

Roy Horn

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

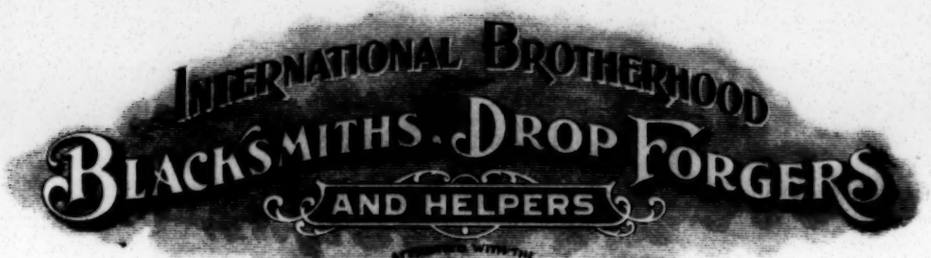
RH/je.
cc Lyon.

Encl.

ROY HORN, General President
2922 Washington Boulevard
Chicago 12, Illinois

WM. F. KRAMER, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.
2922 Washington Boulevard
Chicago 12, Illinois

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE




156

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASS'N.
RAILWAY EMPLOYES' DEP'T. METAL TRADES DEP'T. CANADIAN TRADES CONGRESS

2922 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

COPY

IMPORTANT.

CHICAGO 12, ILL., Sept.25,1940.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE I.B.of B.,D.F.& H.

Greetings:-

Inquiries to this office regarding the members of our organization, who enter military service as a result of the Act of Congress of the United States and how this measure will affect their standing in the Funeral Benefit Fund, have been coming in in ever increasing numbers.

Fully realizing the importance of this question, we have placed this subject matter before our General Executive Board for their decision and instructions. The Board has rendered a unanimous decision which we are submitting to our membership. It is as follows:-

> "That any member who enters the military service during the present war crisis, shall be issued an HONORARY MILITARY SERVICE WITHDRAWAL CARD and shall retain his accumulated standing during his military service, and be exempt ~~from all dues and assessments~~ during said war crisis. After the military service is discontinued, he or they shall re-deposit the Withdrawal Card in the local union in which he held membership prior to entering the service, and resume the payment of dues and assessments immediately."

Therefore, it will be necessary that any member who is entering the service, will be required to fill out a SPECIAL WITHDRAWAL CARD APPLICATION, having same duly signed by the principal officers and bearing the seal of the local union. The date on which the applicant entered the service, must also appear on the application.

Fraternally yours,

WFK/cm

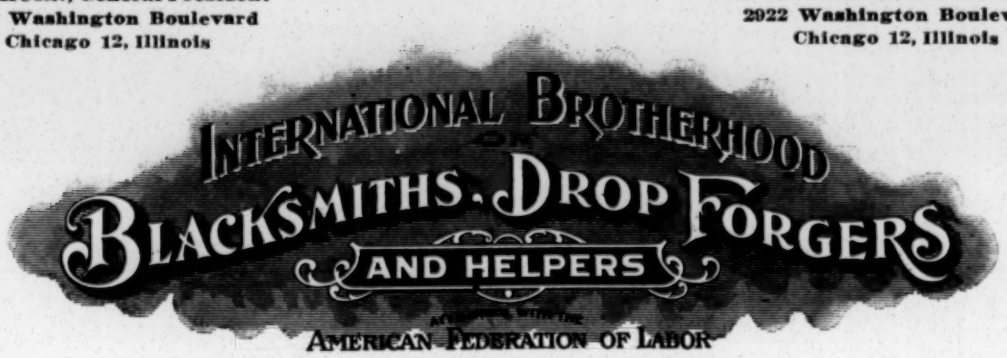
s/ WM.F.KRAMER,
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

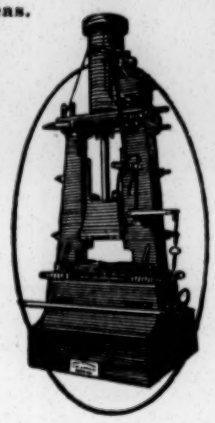
P.S.- Special withdrawal card applications will be furnished upon application to this office.

GENERAL OFFICES OF

ROY HORN, General President
2922 Washington Boulevard
Chicago 12, Illinois

WM. F. KRAMER, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.
2922 Washington Boulevard
Chicago 12, Illinois



2922 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO 12, ILL.

March 26,1945.

COPY

* IMPORTANT *

TO BE READ AT MEETING OF LOCAL UNION.

TO OUR ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP,
I.B.of B.,D.F.& H.

Greetings:-

At the meeting of our General Executive Board, held in this office March 6, 7 and 8,1945, we had a discussion as to WHAT WOULD BE THE PROPER FEE TO CHARGE FORMER SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN, bearing in mind the fact that quite a number of organizations have greatly reduced their initiation fee, and that some organizations have even offered to take them in for nothing, although there are not many of those. In all cases, so far as we know, they would have to pay the insurance fee in any organization, which they became a member of.

Therefore, the action of our General Executive Board, on the subject matter, is as follows:-

Former service men and women, and when we say former service men and women, we include the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, or any other branch of the service that is legitimate government service, also keeping in mind the fact that there are a large number of women employed in the various branches of the service - the rate to apply to all alike, whether men or women - you are authorized to take them in for the payment of ~~$1.15 to the funeral~~ fund, which, of course, goes direct to the funeral fund, and is not in any manner whatever, an initiation fee, nor can it be construed as an initiation fee. You are also to collect one month's dues IN ADVANCE from the applicant. That is all you are authorized to collect, as we are NOT charging them an initiation fee.

There is also a provision laid down by the Board, that they must make application for membership in our Brotherhood, within one (1) year from the date they are finally mustered out of the government service.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, we remain

Fraternally yours,

Roy Horn, GEN'L. PRESIDENT.

Wm. F. Kramer, GEN'L.SEC.-TREAS.

Donald Cameron )
George Miller )
Arthur Lambert )
Alvin L.Plummer ) GEN'L.EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS.
G.M.Oliver )
O.T.Sutfin )
J.R.Elliott )

Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor

OFFICE PHONE LOGAN 1112
RES. PHONE VALENTINE 5535

OFFICE OF
Felix H. Knight, General President
400-403 CARMEN'S BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 2, MISSOURI

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern Regional Council

October 4, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Upon my return to the city I found your letter of September 22.

The initiation or re-admittance fee for World War II veterans has been eliminated by our Brotherhood.

Yours very truly,

Felix H. Knight

General President

FHK:MB

# National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America

**Local No. 88**

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
ALSO RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION

90 WEST STREET
CORTLANDT 7-3065

H. MARTIN
SECT.-BUSINESS MGR.

285

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

NEW YORK, N. Y. October 5, 1945

Mr. Geo. S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter with enclosed correspondence with Mr. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives' Assoc.

You are hereby advised that this organization does not have the problem which will confront labor organizations whose members are engaged in shore industries. Our members must have a license issued by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, and all of our members who were in the U. S. Navy during the war time period, were excused from paying dues while in the service. Hundreds refused to take advantage of this situation and continued to pay their dues throughout.

We further have provisions in our collective bargaining agreements which protect anyone entering the armed forces, and any officer returning to the Merchant Marine after the war. We have no difficulty in getting employment in the company in which he has served before being called to the colors.

Hoping this is the desired information, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H. Martin per A.K.
President

HM:ak

ED J. BROWN, *International President*

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *International Secretary*

# International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

330 South Wells Street
Room 600
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED
OCT 8
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

October 6, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter addressed to the writer under date of September 26, acknowledged by our Secretary under date of September 28, has been brought to our attention upon our return to the office today.

Applications for membership in our organization are handled by the local union in the respective territory where the individual makes application. When the local union recommends to the International Office that the initiation fee be waived for an applicant who is an honorably discharged veteran, no initiation fee is charged.

Trusting this is the information desired - with best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

J. J. DUFFY
International Vice President

JJD m*

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ED J. BROWN, *International President*

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *International Secretary*

# International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

330 South Wells Street
Room 600
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

September 28, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 26 addressed to International Vice President J. J. Duffy.

Mr. Duffy is on line of road at present and is not expected back in the office for about a week or ten days. However, just as soon as he returns, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very truly yours,

G. M. Denney
Secretary to Mr. Duffy

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

"The Catering Industry Employee," Our Official Journal, Subscription $1.50 a Year

EDWARD FLORE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

HUGO ERNST
GENERAL SEC'Y-TREAS.

JOSEPH A. PADWAY
GENERAL COUNSEL

# Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and
# Bartenders' International League of America

Headquarters
528-530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati (2), Ohio, U. S. A.
GENERAL OFFICE TELEPHONE MAIN 0851

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
AND TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of September 26 addressed to our late General President, we are enclosing, herewith, a pamphlet which states the policy of our International Union in regards to veterans of World War II.

Very truly yours,

Hugo Ernst
General President
Secretary-Treasurer

WRW:SH

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1945

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

(Please Note.—All Orders For Supplies Must Be Accompanied by Money For Same.)
N. B.—Make all remittances payable to Hugo Ernst, General Secretary-Treasurer

H. W. BROWN
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

ERIC PETERSON
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

# International Association of Machinists

FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., MAY 5, 1888
MACHINISTS' BUILDING
NINTH STREET AND MT. VERNON PLACE N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS
H. F. NICKERSON
HARRY J. CARR
EARL MELTON
S. L. NEWMAN
ROY M. BROWN
A. J. HAYES
J. L. McBREEN
ELMER E. WALKER
D. S. LYONS (CANADA)

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1945

126-3-4

October 10, 1945

Subject: Admission of War Veterans Into Union

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter to President H. W. Brown on September 22, 1945, requesting information on the policy of our Union in relation to returning veterans of World War II, that was referred to the writer for handling. It will also acknowledge receipt of your correspondence with Mr. Lyon of the Railway Labor Executives' Association under date of September 6, 1945.

The International Association of Machinists in an endeavor to help the returning disabled veterans directed all subordinate and District Lodges and members everywhere to cooperate in every manner possible with Federal, State, Dominion, Provincial, or Municipal Agencies to train disabled war veterans so that these men would be fitted again to take a deserving place in American industry and be self-supporting. Each Local Lodge and District Lodge was requested to create a "Veterans' Rehabilitation Committee" and has insisted on each Committee acquiring a library of all laws and resolutions relating to disabled veterans and have assisted these committees by directing their efforts to secure these documents.

In an effort to help all veterans of the present war not members of the International Association of Machinists on re-entering industry we have exempted the payment of admission fee (commonly known as initiation fee) providing they can show evidence of an honorable discharge from any military branch of the United States, Dominion of Canada, or Newfoundland.

For members of our organization who are serving in the military forces of the United States and Canada, we have and are issuing to all those who desire it, an honorary retirement card. The benefits derived from the issuing of this card is that upon his or her return from military service and within 60 days from their discharge from service, they may deposit this card in a local lodge and resume their membership without cost, and at the same time there will be restored to their record the standing they had in the organization prior to the issuing of this card.

The age limit of apprenticeship training that generally is 21 years in most of our standard agreements has been liberalized by allowing any veteran who at the time of his entry into the armed forces met the "Qualifications for Apprentices" shall be and remain eligible to become an indentured apprentice according to all other terms

of our policy statement for one year from the subsequent discharge date or one year after adoption for those who have previously been discharged. Veterans whose terms of apprenticeship was interrupted due to his entry into the armed forces shall have the privilege and are permitted to resume and complete his apprenticeship within one year from being honorable discharged or one year from adoption of this policy for those who have been released before this policy was adopted.

For your further information the General Vice-Presidents of our Union are meeting as our Executive Council on the 15th of October and are to be continuously in session until October 29th when the Convention of our Union convenes in New York City, New York, at which time all questions and policies governing our organization dealing with veterans of World War II will be fully discussed and policies will be laid down at this Convention for our future guidance. Therefore, I would advise that you direct a letter to President H. W. Brown on or about the last week in November, 1945, when it will be possible to advise you on the future policies of our association.

Trusting this information will be useful to you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

F. D. Morgan

Frank D. Morgan
GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATIVE

M/j

*Reprint from* CATERING INDUSTRY EMPLOYEE, *July, 1945.*

# Veterans—Foreign Service

Veterans of World War II, with foreign service credits, are being discharged from military service and will be seeking work in civilian employment.

Our General Executive Board, at its meeting in February, 1945, adopted the following:

> "The International Union recommends to our affiliated local unions that on the application of a veteran of World War II, said applicant, if employed in the industry, be admitted to membership free of any fee (initiation or reinstatement), provided application is made within ninety days from date of honorable discharge from the service.
>
> On the proper certification of same to the International Union, payment of International fee on said applicant will be rebated.
>
> New applicants or suspended members so admitted will be exempt from probationary payments on transfer."

In the application of the above principles, local unions may restrict same to the World War II veterans with *foreign service,* if they so elect.

Executive Office
American Train Dispatchers Association
Train Dispatchers Building
10 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

O. H. BRAESE
PRESIDENT

14

October 15, 1945.

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Re - Initiation Fee for
Returning Veterans.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This refers to your letter dated September 22, with which was attached letter addressed to you by Mr. A. E. Lyon, in reply to your letter dated August 29, addressed to the Railway Labor Executives' Association, in connection with the waiving of initiation fee in the event returning veterans desire to become members of the railroad labor organization for their particular craft or class.

The laws of our organization make no specific provision for matters of this sort, but instead, the Executive Board is authorized to exercise its judgment. Your letter of September 22 was brought to the attention of the members of our Executive Board at their meeting on October 10, and I am pleased to advise that the Board was unanimous in its approval of waiving payment of initiation fee by returning veterans who qualify for and desire to become members of our organization.

Very truly yours,

O. H. Braese

President.

OHB:H

cc-Mr. A. E. Lyon

October 31, 1945

United Mineworkers of America
Miners Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I find the impression in middleclass circles in the South is quite widespread that trade unions are charging steep initiation fees to returning veterans.

I have sufficient knowledge of AFL and CIO to know that this is not the case, but that the great majority of the unions have waived initiation fees entirely for veterans. I want to publish a list of unions which have waived initiation fees in some early edition of the Southern Frontier.

I shall be grateful for any information as to the United Mineworkers of America in this regard which you could conveniently supply me with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

October 31, 1945

District Fifty
United Mine Workers of America
Miners Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I fine the impression in middleclass circles in the South is quite widespread that trade unions are charging steep initiation fees to returning veterans.

I have sufficient knowledge of AFL and CIO to know that this is not the case, but that the great majority of the unions have waived initiation fees entirely for veterans. I want to publish a list of unions which have waived initiation fees in some early edition of the Southern Frontier.

I shall be grateful for any information as to District Fifty of the United Mine Workers of America in this regard which you could conveniently supply me with.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

taken no action

# FOREMAN'S ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

NATIONAL OFFICE
Phone CAdillac 2828 515 Barlum Tower
**Detroit 26, Michigan**

PRESIDENT
ROBERT H. KEYS
1st VICE-PRESIDENT
WILLIAM VALLANCE
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT
W. ALLEN NELSON
SECRETARY TREASURER
ELMER RENO
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR
HAROLD M. KELLY

November 5th, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
c/o Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I regret that your letter of August 31st, 1945 requesting information pertaining to the waiving of initiation fees entirely for Veterans of World War II has not been answered sooner. Apparently your letter was mislaid and has just been found and called to my attention.

Our Association has not taken any action as yet insofar as waiving initiation fees for returning Veterans, but I expect this matter of policy to be discussed and determined at our annual Convention which is convening on December 8th, 1945 in the City of Detroit, Michigan.

If following our Convention you are still desirous of obtaining information on that or other matters, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Keys

Robert H. Keys,
President.

FOREMAN'S ASS'N OF AMERICA

rhk-el

JOHN L. LEWIS, *International President* JOHN O'LEARY, *International Vice President* THOMAS KENNEDY, *International Secretary-Treasurer*

Waived dues + fees

# District 50
# United Mine Workers of America

JOHN KMETZ
*President*

KATHRYN LEWIS
*Secretary-Treasurer*

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:
JOHN KMETZ
KATHRYN LEWIS
JOHN J. MATES
CHARLES H. FELL
JOHN GHIZZONI
MICHAEL F. WIDMAN, JR.

UNITED MINE WORKERS' BUILDING
Washington 5, D.C.

November 7, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge your inquiry of October 31st and to advise that District 50 is not charging returning veterans any initiation fee and while any member was serving in the armed forces of our nation during this war, he was exonerated from the payment of any dues.

District 50's normal initiation fee is $2.00 and the dues are $1.00 per month, of which 50¢ per month is paid to the International Organization, 25¢ to the District Organization and the remaining 25¢ of the dues dollar goes to the local union.

Trusting this information is what you desired,

I am

Very truly yours,

Michael F. Widman Jr.
Michael F. Widman, Jr.
Director of Organization

MFW:h

Waived dues but did not waive initiation fees

X

# United Mine Workers Journal

K. C. ADAMS
EDITOR

METROPOLITAN
0530

UNITED MINE WORKERS' BUILDING
Washington, D.C. (5)

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1945
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
VETERANS DIVISION

November 8, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is in reply to your letter of October 31.

The United Mine Workers have carried members of their union serving in the armed forces as fully paid-up members, dues free, for the duration. Our wage agreement provides full seniority for the returning veterans.

We have 130,000 men in the service which is approximately 30.000 more men than the industry could absorb at the present time if all returned to seek employment.

The initiation fee in the United Mine Workers for new members is $10 payable in four installments on consecutive paydays.

You will understand that apprenticeship in coal mines must be served before a man can become a coal miner. In most states it is necessary that a miner pass an examination and receive a certificate of competency before he is given a full-fledged miner's job. All of which, of course, is necessary to the enforcement of essential safety regulations.

Very truly yours,

K. C. Adams

K. C. ADAMS

KCA:LSH

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES
1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Have waived all initiation fees for returning veterans. Men in service are not charged dues; there is an insurance fee of thirty cents a month which is carried on by each local from its treasury for every man in service.

D. B. Robertson, President
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen
318 Keith Building
Cleveland 15, Ohio

H. W. Fraser, President
Order of Railway Conductors of America
O. of R. C. Building
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

T. C. Cashen, President
Switchmen's Union of North America
3 Linwood Avenue
Buffalo 2, New York

V. O. Gardner, President
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers
3673 West Pine Boulevard
St. Louis 8, Missouri

O. H. Braese, President
American Train Dispatchers Assn.
10 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

B. M. Jewell, President
Railway Employes' Dept., A.F. of L.
936 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

H. W. Brown, President
Int'l Association of Machinists
Machinists' Building
Washington 1, D. C.

Chas. J. MacGowan, President
Int'l Brotherhood of Boilermakers
522 Brotherhood Block
Kansas City 11, Kansas

Roy Horn, President
Int'l Brotherhood of Blacksmiths
2922 Washington Boulevard
Chicago 12, Illinois

F. H. Knight, President
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America
107 W. Linwood Boulevard
Kansas City 2, Missouri

L. M. Wicklein, Vice President
Sheet Metal Workers International Assn.
642 Transportation Building
Washington 6, D. C.

J. J. Duffy, Vice President
Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
330 South Wells Street
Chicago ~~7~~ 6, Illinois

George Wright, Vice President
Int'l Brotherhood of Firemen & Oilers
330 South Wells Street
Chicago ~~7~~ 6, Illinois

Geo. M. Harrison, President
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

E. E. Milliman, President
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes
61 Putnam Avenue
Detroit 2, Michigan

Jesse Clark
~~xxxxxxxx~~, President
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America
4849 North Western Avenue
Chicago 25, Illinois

Capt. Harry Martin, President
National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots of America
15 Moore Street
New York 4, N. Y.

Samuel J. Hogan, President (CEO)
Natl. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn.
313 Machinists' Building
Washington 1, D. C.

Jos. P. Ryan, President
Int'l Longshoremen's Association
265 West 14th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Edward Flore, General President
Hotel & Restaurant Employees, etc.
422 Sidway Building
Buffalo 3, New York

## LIST OF UNIONS THAT HAVE WAIVED INITIATION FEES AND DUES FOR RETURNING VETERANS

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| **AF OF L** | | |
| Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers &Helpers, Int. Brhd. | * | * |
| Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union | | * |
| Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway | * | |
| Carpenters, The Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Garment Workers Union, Ladies' | * | |
| Garment Workers of America, United | | * |
| Hotel and Restaurant Employes International | | * |
| Machinists, The International Association of | * | * |
| Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization | | * |
| Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated | * | |
| Molders | | * |
| Operative Potters, National Brotherhood of | * | * |
| Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America | * | * |

RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Brotherhood of | * | |
| Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship | * | |
| Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive | | * |
| Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad | * | |
| Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad | | * |
| Train Dispatchers Association, American | * | |

| CIO | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, Federation of | * | * |
| Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers, United | * | * |
| Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union | * | * |
| Clothing Workers, Almalgamated | * | * |
| Communications Association, American | * | * |
| Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, United | * | * |
| Farm Equipment & Metal Workers, United | * | * |
| Federal Workers, United | * | * |
| Fishermen & Allied Workers, International Union of | * | * |
| Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union | * | * |
| Fur & Leather Workers Union, International | * | * |
| Furniture Workers, United | * | |
| Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, United | * | * |
| Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers, Federation of | * | * |
| Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific | * | * |
| Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, International | * | * |
| Marine Cooks & Stewards Association, National | * | * |
| Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Industrial Union | * | * |
| Maritime Union, National | * | * |
| Newspaper Guild, American | * | * |
| Office & Professional Workers, United | * | * |
| Oil Workers International Union | * | * |
| Optical & Instrument Workers Oganizing Committee | * | * |
| Packinghouse Workers, United | * | * |

| | Fees | Dues |
|---|---|---|
| Paper Workers Organizing Committee | * | * |
| Playthings & Novelty Workers International Union | * | |
| Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, United | * | |
| Rubber Workers, United | * | * |
| Shoe Workers, United | * | * |
| State, County & Municipal Workers | * | * |
| Steelworkers, United | * | * |
| Stone & Allied Products Workers, United | * | |
| Textile Workers Union | * | * |
| Transport Service Employees | * | * |
| Transport Workers Union | * | * |
| Utility Workers Organizing Committee | * | * |
| Woodworkers, International | * | * |
| **INDEPENDENTS** | | |
| Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees | * | * |
| Southern Federation of Telephone Workers | * | * |
| Railway Labor Executives' Association | * | * |

2716 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas
December 6, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Last Wednesday night I met with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce again and discussed with them plans for getting Negro personnel in the Veterans Administration.

Mr. A. Maceo Smith, President of the Texas and Dallas Chambers, appointed a committee to get out resolutions to be sent to the #10 Branch here, State Capitol and Washington, D. C. A committee was also appointed to make a survey of Negro and white businesses so as to get more veterans on job training.

While in Dallas I went over to the Booker T. Washington High School to take a look at the vocational school that is under the supervision of the Dallas Board of Education as you requested while I was in Atlanta.

I talked with the Negro Co-ordinator, Mr. A. C. Johnson, who is well prepared for his job as co-ordinator of the vocational school. Mr. Johnson holds a B. A. in Chemistry; B.S. in Civil Engineering and M.A. in Engineering from Michigan University.

In a statement in which Mr. Johnson said he was making off record, he said that he had received approval from the Director, Mr. Walter J. E. Schiebel, of the Dallas Vocational Schools to purchase grounds and building for a Vocational School for Negroes in Dallas. Mr. Johnson's recommendation will have to go to the Board of Education for its approval before the building and grounds can be purchased. It is his hope that the building can be secured by January 1, 1947.

Enclosed is a copy of the Dallas Vocational School's Catalog. Please note difference between page 7 and 12.

Sincerely,

Jewel M. Tatum

Jewel M. Tatum

Encl- 1

36
31
30
97

# DALLAS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The vocational school for Negro veterans under the supervision of the Dallas Board of Education offers three courses, namely: Radio, Tailoring and Auto-Mechanics, as compared to ten for white veterans. (See enclosed catalog.)

The Radio Technician Course is taught in the Physics classrooms at Booker T. Washington High School. The size of both rooms is 21 X 21. In one of the rooms can be found 36 desks where the beginners are taught the fundamentals of radio. In the other room there are five tables 22' W and 15' 10" long with six chairs on each side of the tables. Three of these tables are used by the advanced students in radio. Here the men twist knobs, listen to static and do some assorting. In my estimation this is more or less a makeshift thing for it is not equipped sufficiently for the purpose intended.

Among the 36 veterans there are only 8 kits and they are used between the 36 veterans in this class. I asked the instructor why the men didn't have a kit each and he said they are expecting to get enough for each man to have his own kit in a few weeks. In the beginners class there are 18 men which makes a total of 54 veterans taking radio.

There are three instructors in this course who, according to the co-ordinator, are all college graduates. The instructors in radio are Messers B. B. Lipscomb, Nesby Love and Fred Henderson, Jr. All three are also operators of radio shops in Dallas and have had from 3 to 5 years practical work as radio men. Too little space is alloted for the veterans in the advanced course.

## Tailoring at Darrell Elementary School

The room used by the veterans taking tailoring at Darrell Elementary School is an average classroom with 31 veterans taking tailoring. The men are taught everything about this trade from sewing buttons on garments to cutting out and making a suit. Each man has cloth, needles, thread and all necessary equipment with which to work. A few of these men who have been in school since its beginning are doing part time work at a few tailoring shops.

There are three instructors and who are also business men in this line of work, teaching the veterans to be tailors. They are Mr. M. B. Anderson, who holds a M.A. degree in tailoring and Messers Moses Ross and Brody Walker also college graduates. These men have from 5 to 15 years of experience as tailors.

## Auto Mechanics - Lincoln High

In the auto mechanics school at Lincoln High are more than 30 veterans learning to be auto-mechanics. The space is quite large and well equipped. One of the instructors, Mr. Sandy E. Sherman has a diploma in auto-mechanics from Prairie View College and 8 years experience. The other instructor, Mr. Jesse Allen, has no college training but more than 13 years of practical experience as a mechanic.

On the campus of Lincoln High School is an airplane given to the school by the Regular Fellows of Dallas, a Negro Civic group, for the purpose of teaching airplane mechanics, but as yet, Mr. Johnson says he hasn't been able to find a Negro qualified to teach airplane mechanics.

THE DAILY TIMES HERALD
DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1946

# Vocational School Enrollment Rises

Dallas Vocational School enrollment has jumped to 755 students from 190 at this time last year, James Goode, assistant director, announced Monday. During the 12-months period, 2,000 students were graduated from the school.

The institution, located at 2222 Ross Ave., is a part of the Dallas public school system.

At this school, students learn everything in the vocational line from radio repair to smoothing out dents in auto fenders. Last year, there were no Negro students, but 150 Negro vocational students have been added, plus 170 white vocational students and 245 veterans who are taking the academic course, Mr. Goode said.

The director pointed out that most of the classwork still is being conducted during the day, but he added that night courses have been added for married veterans who found their government subsistence inadequate for support of a family.

Mr. Goode announced also that there were seven openings in day classes and five openings in night classes. Shortage of instructors has necessitated the limitation of the size of classes, he said.

ANNOUNCING COURSES FOR VETERANS

# CATALOG

## DALLAS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NOVEMBER, 1946 DALLAS, TEXAS

1244 Pittsburg Street
Jackson, Mississippi
December 7, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Service
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Attached is my impression of the trade training at Arkansas State College for Negroes.

I know that you were more interested in a study of a trade school of some county school set-up. I asked Mr. C. A. Hicks, Negro Advisor in the State Department of Education to check with the department on this matter-- the only two publicly-supported trade schools open to Negroes in Arkansas were at the Dunbar High School in Little Rock and at the State College for Negroes in Pine Bluff.

I am enclosing an extra copy of this report; please fill in any notations you care to make and send this copy to President Lawrence Davis, Arkansas State College. I hope this is what you want. I didn't say all that I could have said or wanted to say-- just a statement of facts.

Best wishes to you and the staff.

Your friend,

Harry L. Wright

Harry L. Wright

# AN OBSERVATION OF TRADE TRAINING AT ARKANSAS A. M. & N. COLLEGES FOR NEGROES

---

Pine Bluff, Ark. Dec. 1946

The Arkansas A. M. & N. State College for Negroes in Pine Bluff is the only state-supported college for Negroes in the State, and according to the report of an official in the State Department of Education this college and Dunbar High School in Little Rock have the two only publicly-supported trade schools in Arkansas open to Negroes. The trade department at the college is considered the best school of trade available to Negroes in Arkansas.

Due to the shortage of trade schools in Arkansas for Negroes and to the increasing interest of veterans in trade education; the Arkansas A. M. & N. State College has helpfully devised a plan for admitting a large number of veterans of sub-collegiate levels, who could not get trade training elsewhere in Arkansas. These special veterans, so termed by school officials receive training in the trades of their choice and additionally they are taught the fundamentals of the three "Rs".

## TRADE COURSES AVAILABLE

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The following trade courses are available; automobile mechanics, tailoring, sheet metal work, machine shop practices, carpentry, welding, radio repair, plumbing and painting.

## AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS

---

Enrolled in the automobile mechanics course are 119 special veterans; 12 regular college students and 5 high school students. This group is divided into two classes. One group attend class from 4:30 P M to 6:30 P M Monday through Friday and the other group attend class from 9:00 A M to 12:00 noon Monday through Friday; the first group also attend class from 8:00 A M to 1:00 P M on Saturdays.

The course is taught by two instructors; one of the instructors is a member of the regular college faculty; the assistant instructor is an advanced student. Both instructors have practical training.

COMMENTS:

All of the classes in this course are overcrowded. Most of the practical instruction in this course is being given on vehicles located out-of-doors; this shop will accommodate approximately 6 vehicles-- during the winter months (bad) the practical work done out-of-doors will have to be discontinued thus increasing the already overcrowded condition of the shop. There are few hand tools; modern equipment used in up-to-date automobile mechanic shops is at a minimum.

## TAILORING

The course in tailoring has attracted 43 special veterans. The classes are scheduled the same as classes in automobile mechanics, except there is no evening classes. The teacher has had an unusual amount of practical experience and has earned a B. S. Degree from Tuskegee Institute in his trade.

COMMENTS:

This shop is well and properly equipped. The orderliness of the shop exemplifies the type of instruction carried on here. All of the classes were overcrowded.

## SHEET METAL

Enrolled in the sheet metal course are 22 special veterans, 12 high school students and 1 regular college student. In addition to the regularly enrolled students in this course, automobile mechanic students are to take this course as a service trade (related trade needed in their basic trade as a service skill). There is one teacher for this course. He has practical training.

COMMENTS:

The sheet metal shop is adequately equipped to give a student a "working knowledge" of the sheet metal work. The shop is large enough to accommodate the class load.

## MACHINE SHOP PRACTICES

The course in machine shop practices has enrolled 26 special veterans, 25 high school and 2 college men. These students are divided into 2 classes scheduled the same as the classes in automobile mechanics. One teacher handles the instruction in this shop. This course is to be

used also as a service trade for students enrolled in automobile mechanics.

COMMENTS:

The efficient arrangement of this adequately equipped shop shows readily the interest and the know-how of a well qualified teacher. The teacher has a wealth of practical experience and has received training in two of the leading schools of the country. The building is well lighted and there is a neatly-arranged well equipped tool shop.

## CARPENTRY

Sixty special veterans, 18 high school students and 15 regular college students have crowded into this course. There are three classes. Two teachers handle the job of teaching these students.

COMMENTS:

The carpentry shop is a 240 sq. ft. room almost entirely bare of equipment. The hand tool room held a minimum of tools; not enough to equip half of the class with a hammer and a saw. This course is being taught by two teachers of the regular college faculty. All of the classes are overcrowded.

## WELDING

Enrolled in the welding course are 54 special veterans, 13 high school students and 3 regular college students. These students are divided into three classes. One teacher handles all of the shop instruction. This course in welding is to be one of the service trades available to students in automobile mechanics. Students receive instruction in both electric and gas welding. The shop is about 60'x 20' and there are 7 booths for gas welding and an equal number for electricity.

COMMENTS:

The welding shop is well equipped for a limited number of students. All of the classes are overcrowded. The teacher is a practical trained man with 7 years of teaching experience.

## RADIO

The three classes in the radio course are composed of 66 special veterans and 14 college students. One teacher who is a practical

trained man instructs all of the classes.

COMMENTS:

Classes are taught in a 12' x 30' room. Thre are 2 small work benches; 1 blackboard and 1 broken down table. The small amount of equipment on hand for instruction is make shift. All of the classes are overcrowded.

## PLUMBERING

Enrolled in the plumbering course are 10 special veterans and 1 regular college student. This course is being taught by one teacher. This teacher has practical training in plumbering. The practical work of this course is done in maintaining the plumbering works of the campus.

COMMENTS:

The plumbering "shop" is a small space located behind the boilers in the boiler room of the heating plant. I took this inventory of the plumber shop; 1 vise (floor type) 1 small work table, 3 chairs (1 broken down) 6 2 inch galv. tees, 3 pieces of 3 in. galv. pipe and three pieces of blackboard slate.

One of the veteran trainees informed me that a few hand tools were locked in a closet. This "shop" is no shop in any sense of the word.

January 20, 1947

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Branch Office No. 5
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I hope that it will be possible for you to look through the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South, particularly for Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (7)

Voc. Schools

January 20, 1947

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Branch Office
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I hope that it will be possible for you to look through the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South, particularly for Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (7)

January 20, 1947

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Branch Office
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

I hope that it will be possible for you to look through the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South, particularly for Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (7)

January 20, 1947

Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Branch Office
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Sir:

I hope that it will be possible for you to look through the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South, particularly for Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (7)

January 22, 1947

Mr. J. C. Blair
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Blair:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the ~~general~~ greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. M. D. Collins
State Superintendent of Schools
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Collins:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. R. L. Cousins
State Department of Education
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cousins:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. R. E. Jagers
State Department of Education
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Jagers:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Ed T. McCuistion
State Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. McCuistion:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. E. S. McGee
State Department of Education
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. McGee:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the ~~general~~ greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State Schools Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. D. E. Williams
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Williams:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Pass-a-Grille, Florida

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional vocational schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Muskogee, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional vocational schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

Mr. L. A. Woods
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Department of Education
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Woods:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Waco, Texas

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

Mr. F. M. Alexander
State Board of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. R. C. Haydon
State Board of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Haydon:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Dabney S. Lancaster
Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Board of Education
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Lancaster:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

The Regional Manager
Veterans Administration
Regional Office
Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

I shall be grateful for your interest in looking through the enclosed article beginning on page 3 urging additional Vocational Schools in the Southern States.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Ed Turner
Department of Education
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Turner:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. J. B. Felton
Department of Education
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Felton:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. J. H. Hope
State Superintendent of Education
Department of Education
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Hope:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. R. L. Crable
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Department of Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Crable:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. G. H. Ferguson
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Clyde Erwin, Superintendent
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Clyde:

I am enclosing a small stack of the Biloxi talk as printed (page 3).

I have sent one to each of the people present at the Biloxi meeting.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (10)

January 22, 1947

Mr. N. C. Newbold
State Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Newbold:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. E. P. Littlejohn
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Littlejohn:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. F. H. Eason
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Eason:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. J. M. Tubb
Superintendent of Education
State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Tubb:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Paul Huffington
State Department of Education
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Huffington:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 22, 1947

Mr. Tom Pullen
State Superintendent of Education
State Department of Education
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Pullen:

I had Mr. Clyde Erwin's permission for printing the greater part of the talk given before the recent meeting of Southern State School Officials. A number of copies are enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Edwin E. Embree
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Embree:

On page 3 is an article we did on Vocational Schools for Veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Dr. Will W. Alexander
The Julius-Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Will:

On page 3 is an article we did on Vocational Schools for Veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Mr. J. J. Mulholland
151 Peachtree Hills Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mulholland:

Here is a printed version of our article.

Thus far it has been well received. I am most grateful to you for your arduous travel in getting it up.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (10)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Thomas H. Quigley
Georgia School of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Quigley:

I had Clyde Erwin's permission to print our Vocational Schools article. The present version is a bit shorter than the other.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (5)

January 24, 1947

Mr. John Studebaker
U. S. Office of Education
Federal Security Agency
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Studebaker:

I am in hopes that you will find of interest the enclosed article (page 3) on the need for more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (5)

January 24, 1947

Maj. General Graves B. Erskine
U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Admn.
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Erskine:

I am sure you will find of interest the enclosed article (page 3) on the need for more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Dr. Luther P. Jackson
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Dear Dr. Jackson:

Maybe you can help me push this notion. See page 3.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. N. E. Hanson
Director, Training Facilities Service
for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I am sure you will find of interest the enclosed article (page 3) on the need for more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Clarence Laws
New Orleans Urban League
1010 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Laws:

I am sure you are already doing a lot to push the notion in the enclosed article page 3.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Wiley Hall
Richmond Urban League
Charity Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hall:

I am sure you are already doing a lot to push the notion in the enclosed article page 3.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Julius A. Thomas
Industrial Secretary
National Urban League
1133 Broadway, Room 826
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I am sure you are already doing a lot to push the notion in the enclosed article page 3.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

I am sure you are already doing a lot to push the notion in the enclosed article page 3.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Roy Scantlin
State Superintendent of Schools
Department of Public Schools
Jefferson City, Missouri

My dear Mr. Scantlin:

Missouri may perhaps have opportunities of using the enclosed article (page 3) on opportunities for expansion of vocational education for veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures (2)

January 24, 1947

Mr. H. V. Holloway
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Board of Education
Dover, Delaware

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Delaware may perhaps have opportunities of using the enclosed article (page 3) on opportunities for expansion of vocational education for veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Leland Bradford
Executive Secretary
Veterans Education Council
1201 16th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bradford:

Here are some copies of a new article on the chances for Vocational education for veterans, particularly Negro veterans in the South.

The Conference was quite a success and I am so glad I went.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (15)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Fred Wale
The Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Fred:

Here is a printed version of the speech on Veterans Schools.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Dr. Odum:

Here is a speech on more Trade Schools.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 24, 1947

Mr. John T. Clark
Executive Secretary
St. Louis Urban League
3017 Belmar Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am sure you are already doing a lot to push the notion in the enclosed article page 5.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 24, 1947

Mr. Jessie Dedman
NAACP
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedman:

I thought perhaps you would find the enclosed article page 3 of particular interest in your work with veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (10)

January 24, 1947

Miss Kitty Schriver
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Kitty:

Starting on page 3 of the enclosed leaflet is an article about Trade Schools for veterans especially Negro veterans in the South. Maybe you could spread it around some. I am sending you 25 copies anyhow. More if you need them.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mrs. W. M. Henry
123 S. Queen St.,
Dover, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Henry:

I have sent the attached letter to Mrs. McKinney in Birmingham.

I have some claim to being a Delawaran myself so take particular pleasure in sending a copy of this to you.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

January 27, 1947

Mr. L. B. Haskew
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haskew:

This is the article that resulted from Mr. Quigley's steering me to Mr. Mulholland.

If you can advise me as to people to whom we can send copies, I will be delighted to send some.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. F. C. Jenkins
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

It occurred to me that the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Southern Association would be interested in the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Southern Education Foundation
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South will be of interest I am sure.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. Jackson Davis
The General Education Board
49 W. 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Davis:

Here is the printed form of the talk at Biloxi. Mr. Clyde Erwin kindly gave his consent to printing it.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (5)

January 27, 1947

New Farmers of America
U. S. Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

It occurred to me that the New Farmers Organization might have some interest in the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mrs. Odessa McKinney
306 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mrs. McKinney:

It occurred to me as Secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers you would be particularly interested in the enclosed article (page 3) urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

If you could get some of them out to some of your membership or to local officials, I would be delighted to send you as many as you need.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Pres. H. Council Trenholm
State Teachers College
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Mr. Trenholm:

It occurred to me that it would be possibly useful for me to send copies of the enclosed article (page 3) to officials at least of the various Southern Associations of Negro teachers.

Mr. Harold Trigg tells me that doubtless you would have an up to date list of names and addresses of officers of these Associations.

If you would be good enough to send me such a list, I would mail out several copies to each Association, if that meets with your approval.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Executive Committee of Christian Education
410 Urban Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

It occurred to me that you would be interested in the enclosed article (page 3) urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

The Cooperative Education Association
10½ North 9th Street
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

The enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the Southern States will I am sure be of interest to your association.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. William Cooper
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I am sure the article on page 3 will interest you.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. Walter N. Wridley
Virginia State College
Ettrick, Virginia

Dear Mr. Wridley:

I am sending you a copy of the article in the enclosed page 3., in your capacity as head of the American Teachers' Association.

I have written Mr. Trenholm to ask for a list of the officers of the various Southern State Associations of teachers with the intention of sending to each of the Associations several copies.

I hope that you will be in agreement with the intentions of the article.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. L. A. Dennis
American Vocational Association
1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dennis:

The enclosed article on page 3 will I am sure be of interest to the AVA.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. C. G. Woodson
Association for the Study of
Negro Labor and History
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woodson:

I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed article on page 3 urging more Vocational opportunities for Southern veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. Felton G. Clark, Pres.,
Southern University,
Scotlandville, La.

Dear Pres. Clark:

I am sending you 10 copies of a recent article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South. More if you should need them.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (10)

January 27, 1947

Mr. R. B. Attwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Attwood:

I am sure that you will be interested in the enclosed article urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

If the conferences of Presidents' of Negro land-grant colleges could use some copies, please let me know and I will send them on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Enclsoure: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. John J. Seidel
Director of Vocational Education
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Seidel:

It occurred to me that in your capacity as head of the National Association of State Teachers of Vocational Education you would have a special interest in the article on page 5 enclosed urging more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

If you would be interested in distributing a few copies to Southern members of your organization, please let me know and I would take great pleasure in sending you as many as you need.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (1)

January 27, 1947

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Here are 10 copies of the printed form of our article on more Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (10)

January 27, 1947

Mr. R. W. "Pete" Hudgins
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pete:

I am still at it. See page 5.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Pres. F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Pres. Patterson:

It is a pleasure to send you some copies of a recent article on Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Enclosures: (5)

January 28, 1947

Pres. Ralph Bridgeman
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Pres. Bridgeman:

Here is a recent article on Vocational Schools for Veterans. Incidentally, I mentioned in it Hampton's opportunities for training of teachers for this work.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (4)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Aubrey Williams
The Southern Farmer
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Aubrey:

I wonder if you would take a few minutes of your time and look through the enclosed article (page 3) on Vocational Schools for Veterans.

You are the man who got this ball rolling.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. T. E. Browne
Director of Vocational Agriculture
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Mr. Browne:

I think the enclosed is down your line. See page 5.

If you agree with the purposes, can you give me any suggestions as to how to get more schools.

My warmest regards to you and Mrs. Browne.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Lee Ozbirn
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Dallas, Texas

Dear Lee:

On page 3 I think you believe in.

Any help you can give me will be welcome. I stuck in a couple of extra copies for Mr. Williams.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Earl Mayhew
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Earl:

Years ago you told me that the thing to do about the mountains is to stick in some trade schools.

Here at last (see page 3) your idea runs out into a preachment.

Any help you can give me will be appreciated.

As I look back I always remember with peculiar pleasure the opportunities Farm Security gave me to be in touch with your thought.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Dr. Clarence Poe
The Progressive Farmer
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Dr. Poe:

If you should find four or five minutes to look at the enclosed article on Vocational Schools for Veterans, I would be most grateful.

I owe the opportunity to write it very largely to Clyde Erwin.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Ernest Morgan
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Ernest:

I am sure you will agree with me on the purposes in the article on page 5 enclosed. Any help you can give me will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Paul Sanders
The Southern Planter
Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Do you suppose you could take three or four minutes and look through the enclosed article on Vocational Schools for Veterans hereabouts?

I would like to enlist you as a fellow-advocate.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. M. D. Mobley
Director of Vocational Education
Georgia Department of Education
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mobley:

Here is my copy of the article which I discussed with you when it was being worked on.

I would welcome any suggestions you might give me as to people to whom it could usefully be sent.

And if you could usefully use more copies I would be glad to send them to you.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 29, 1947

Prof. Tinsley
Lincoln High School
Fayetteville, Tennessee

My dear Prof. Tinsley:

Mr. Marcus Gunter has written me of his conversation with you some weeks ago.

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed article on page 3 further pressing the idea that Mr. Gunter talked about.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 30, 1947

Mr. Charles Bolte
American Veterans Committee
1860 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bolte:

Could you and appropriate people around you take time to look through the enclosed article on page 3 - Vocational Schools for Veterans.

I am satisfied this is what we need in the South. Pressure from below can get many such schools. As the talk was read to all of the Southern State Superintendents of Education last month, the idea is floating around in the State Departments of Education.

You local chapters in many cases could get trade schools both for white and Negro veterans in Southern ~~Communities~~.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 30, 1947

Father Vincent O'Connell
Catholic Committee of the South
Notre Dame Seminary
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Father O'Connell:

Lest the enclosed article page 3 fails to come to your attention, I take the liberty of sending you a copy, in hopes that you will be in agreement with the article and will find opportunities to move the plan along.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

February 10, 1947

Mr. Julius A. Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

I greatly appreciate your letter of February 4th about vocational schools.

That is a fine idea to get Erskine to call a conference.

I am ready at any time to do all I can.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Pikeville Training School
Pikeville, North Carolina

Name of Courses
1. Agriculture
2. Automobile Mechanics
3. Electrical Service, General
4. Building Trades

| Length of Courses: | Months |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture | 24 |
| 2. Automobile Mechanics | 48 |
| 3. Electrical Service, General | 48 |
| 4. Building Trades | 48 |

Opening Date: November 11, 1946
Closing Date: Continuous

| Subjects Comprising Courses: | Clock Hours Per Week |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture Subjects (Agri. Course) | 10 |
| 2. Automobile Mechanics Subjects (Auto Mech. Course) | 15 |
| 3. Electrical Subjects (Electrical Course) | 15 |
| 4. Building Trade Subjects (Building Trade Course) | 15 |
| Academic subjects taught with each of the above listed courses: | |
| English | 5 |
| Mathemetics | 5 |
| Citizenship | 5 |

Length of School Day: 5 Hours — 5:00 PM Begin — 10:00 Pm Close

Length of School Week: 25 Total Hours — Monday Day to Friday Day

Charges:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition | $40.00 Per Month |
| Books and Equipment (Estimated) | 56.00 Per Month |
| Supplies (Estimated) | 7.00 Per year |
| Laboratory (All Courses) | 1.00 Per year |

The charges set forth above are the customary charges requires of all students, veterans, and non-veterans alike.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this the ---- day
of _____ 194__

_____
Notary Public

Pikeville Training School
By:

Title:

This is the contract being requested by VA. (Winchelard says) - Will have charges for books & supplies. & 4 years.

XXXXXX

From his office in the White junior high school, Mr. Hugh T. Stoddard directs the educational training program for both schools under various directives from the Veterans Administration and from Mr. Shifley (Columbia, S.C.) of the state school system. Under this arrangement there seems to be a great deal of the philosophy or policy making of the program left in the hands of Mr. Stoddard. In reference to accepting or rejecting applications and in reviewing the records of the various student-veterans as Mr. Stoddard put it, "I can say yes or not to any of them". In discussing the periodical summations of a veteran's progress this reporter interjected that the instructors would probably be the best source of information concerning a veterans progress. Mr. Stoddard nodded a yes, at this, but immediately added that the instructors opinion really didn't matter as far as he was concerned. The natural conclusion therefore would seem to be that he will determine by attendence and conduct records plus the periodical personal interview, the standing of the veteran in the program. This might be an accurate and efficient method of ascertaining the progress and desirability of a veteran in the program under certain circumstances, but for a Negro student to be frank or straightforward to a White director of education is not only discourgged by the social stratification of this Southern community but would be a figurative suicide for that veteran's plans for education. A Negro in this community must forever request or beg, but never to seek or demand even the essentials for living or education. Mr. Stoddard readily admitted the existance of this unwritten law when he said that it was going to be a "tough job" for him to screen the Negro-veterans, because they were so difficult to talk to. Yet, if he is going to rely on this method to determine the progress and desirability of the veteran in the program, he cannot do a fair or even a decent job of it.

XI

Mr. Stoddard complains that at the beginning of the program near the first of this year, he received instructions from the V.A. to accept enrollments and to begin classes, and practically nothing else. Now, Mr. Stoddard is complaining of a multitude of instructions and forms to which he must make his program conform. He is "months behind" in conforming to V.A. instructions. Mr. Stoddard of course does have secretarial assistance in handling his records of the veterans under his jurisdiction and his instructions, information, and requisitions for the program. When questioned about the general shop course at the Lincoln High School, Mr. Stoddard related that the general shop was very "nebulous". Explaining this he went on to say that when the program first began on Jan. 14'46 the general shop began to snow-ball into what looked to him to be a gravy train. He stated, " I have had a feeling growing within me as time goes by that there are more and more persons in the program just to get the government." Because of that reason and because of the overcrowding of the general shop course, he has refused applications since Sept. 18'46 of veterans except co-op men, those who have approved jobs relating to their fields of interest. Previous to that time, Prof. Williams had dealt directly with the Veterans Administration with applications for veterans training. I highly suspect that the V.A. would accept applications yet, except for the fact that Mr. Stoddard has ordered Prof. Williams to direct all such applications through him. This move kills all, but the co-op applications which may or may not go through.

In reference to the situation about the salary of Professor Williams for the work that he does as director of Vets. Education at Lincoln High School, Prof. Williams is seriously considering resigning his position. However it is possible that if he does so, he will lose his job as instructor, a position that he held before the war when he took leave of absence to join the Army. Also, it would seem that if Prof. Williams does not stay in his position or unless someone as capable is not soon obtained at a fair salary to do the work, then the Veterans education program

XII

at the Lincoln High School will likely dwindle to the ~~25xmr~~ 30 men who hold down co-op jobs plus some of the carpenters in the general shop. The refusal of applications for the training in general shop ~~in~~ since Sept. 18 immediately discriminates against the Negro-veterans, because of the fact that they are finding it much more difficult to obtain co-op employment. Mr. Stoddard insists, "I am not running an employment agency" while in another breath he admits that he has placed several white veterans in jobs in the community, jobs which he himself must approve. The forty (~~25~~) men at Lemunds High School have all obtained co-op jobs and generally there is little difficulty in finding a position for a White student-veteran who wants to enter the program. ~~IMXXXXXX~~ The only reason that Prof. Williams has held the job until this time is because he believes that he is helping these veterans b staying on the job as long as he can make both ends meet.

The policy of not allowing any one instructor at the Lincoln High School to teach more than two (2) hours a day points to an attempt to the perpetuation of the economic slavery that the teachers find themselves. The state teacher's salary begin at $88.00 a month for a teacher with less than two (2) years of college.

Mr. Wolfe gives one the impression that he is quiet capable and extremely efficient. His basic attitude towards the program in Sumter is that the program has grown too large and too fast for the local personnel to administer it correctly----so he concludes that Mr. Stoddard (obviously) should slow down the program and weed out any veteran (and it will be plural) that he suspects of riding the wagon for the $90.00 check. Mr. Wolfe is quite sincere about this attitude because he can only see a program in which there is much too much work and not nearly enough personnel to do the job. He is not a part of a coordinated program for training veterans, but a government employee providing a service (quite efficiently in his case) to the veteran who seeks or demands it. Technically the V.A. is effectively prevented from supervising the program that it is sponsoring by the nature of its agreement with the state board of education by which the state school system provides and supervises its facilities and program. Therefore, the Public Laws 346 and 16, which were designed to serve and to promote the education and training of the veterans of the Second World War actually acomplish that purpose to the extent that they provide a service when requested or demanded by a veteran. Or to quote Mr. Wolfe," a veteran can take our program if he likes it and if he doesn't like it he doesn't have to join the program or he can quit as the case may be". This gentleman hardly considers the possibility of expanding and improving the program to make it attractive and profitable to the veteran. When discussing the general situation at the Lincoln High School Mr. Wolfe said, "You know what the real trouble is over there-- well you know niggers".

X

The picture of vocational training for veterans under P.L. 346 as portrayed by Mr. Hugh T. Stoddard is as follows. There is a plan by which the veteran may put in full time while taking on-the-job training. Then there is a plan by which he can take a full time course of instruction in the high school towards a high school diploma. But the program of paramount interest to us is the plan known as the on-the-job co-op. The students in this program work during the morning and possibly during the early part ofthe afternoon on-the-job. From 3:15 to 6:35 at the Edmunds High School and from 4:15 to 7:15 or 8:15 at the Lincoln High School they attend classes Monday through Friday. These courses are supposedly related to the on-the-job training. They are Government (civics), Business English, Business Mathmatics, plus specialized courses in the specific fields such as: radio tech. , auto mechanics, and carpentry. Thus an auto mechanic co-op would work perhaps four or five hours on the job during the day before coming to the school where he would take the three academic studies mentioned above plus an hour's class in the science of auto mechanics. For those men who do not have co-op jobs, there is a two hour section of general shop work added to the academics. The instructors in these various subjects are for the most part regular teachers in the two schools under consideration. The White school is known as Edmunds High School and the Negro school is known as Lincoln High School. The Edmunds High School has approximately 35 veteran students, all of whom have co-op jobs and a correlated specialized course in school. In the Lincoln High School, there are about 100 veteran students, about 30 of whom are co-ops and have correlated classes in school. The other 70 are put together in a general shop course. (i.e. men who have outside related job)

(some have outside jobs. a few of these are related (as 3 blacksmiths for whom no course).

At the Lincoln High School, the average veteran-student has finished the fourth grade in school so that he is able to read and write tolerably well. However, there are some of the men who have only been to two years of grammer school. They require particular attention and tolerence from the instructors in order for them to get the most out of the program. Generally at the Lincoln High School, this attention is being given. A large majority of these veterans are married and 90% of those at Edmunds High School are married. The unmarried students draw a government check of $65.00 a month while a married student draws $90.00 a month. Added to this figure, the student-veteran is allowed to make not over $110.00 a month so that the maximum total income allowed for both is $175.00 for the single veteran and $200.00 for the married veteran.

Addenda #1.

Auto mechanics — June 12'46

Requisition for 1 reference book,

"Automotive Service", revised edition Part 2. by Ray Kuns

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General Shop — June, 1946

tools I Carpentry and painting.

13 saw clamps
13 mallets
13 sets of saw files
13 drawing knives
13 sets of nail kits
13 keyhole saws
13 counter sinks
13 floor planes

½rec'd { 300 ft. of sheeting — May 6, 1946
400 ft. of common siding
2 gals. of white outside paint
2 gals. of paint oil
1 gal. of turpentine
3 paint brushes
3 varnish brushes

½rec'd { 40 lb. 20 penny nails
40 " 10 " "
40 " 8 " "
20 " 6 " "
40 " 6 " cut nails
40 " 8 " cut nails
20 " 10 " cut nails

texts* 13 books on the steel square — January 1946
13 books on house carpentry
13 books on blue prints
13 books on estimating
13 books on mechanical drawing
13 books on painting

* Mr. Stoddard denies having received any such requisitions.

Requisitions made by Foreman — Mr. Stoddard. Now I — the two sets received — the various other tools requisitioned have been stamped. — still wanted.

VII

Addenda #1.(continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| II | General Shop | May 6, 1946 |
| tools | Brickmasonry and plastering | |
| | 5 brick hammers | |
| | 5 jammers | |
| | 1 mortar hoe | |
| | 100 common brick or 20 stones | |
| | 1 sack of lime | |
| | 1 sack of cement | |
| | 1 unit of brick sand | |
| texts* | 13 books on plastering | |
| | 13 books on brickmasonry | |
| III | General Shop | January 1946 |
| tools | Mechanical Drawing | |
| | 13 mechanical drawing sets | |
| | 13 sets of drawing pencils | |
| | 13 sets of erasers | |
| | 13 drawing boards | |
| | 13 T squares | |
| | 13 45° triangles | |
| | 13 30°/60°/90° triangles | |
| | 13 protractors | |
| | 100 sheets of drawing paper, manila | |

* Mr. Stoddard denies receiving such requisitions.

TX

On January 14, last, Professor Williams (?) was designated Dean and Director of Veterans Education by Mr. E.R. Crow, Superintendent of the Sumter schools. This appointment was oral and there is no written proof of this appointment. For holding down this position, Prof. Williams draws absolutely no salary. He is only permitted to draw the flat rate of $4.00 a day, five (5) days a week for his two (2) hours daily instruction, half of which is supervisory. Professor Williams must keep personal files on each one of his 100 student-veterans without benefit of any secretarial assistance. These files include the attendance, conduct, and school marks of each man plus his personal report of his activities on-the-job. These records must be transferred and sent to the V.A. in Columbia at monthly intervals. This entails at least forty (40) hours a month of extra work for which Professor Williams draws not a cent.

Briefly, Prof. Williams is under specific and general instructions from Mr. Stoddard concerning the Veterans Education program at Lincoln High School. Prof. Williams neither receives communications from the V.A.* nor does he make policy or arrange courses. All of his information, correspondence, and instructions are through Mr. Stoddard*. At the Lincoln High School because of a lack of instructors, lack of equipment in some instances, and mostly because Mr. Stoddard has not seen fit to establish them, specialized courses in fields such as plastering, carpentry, electrical wiring. and brick masonry have not been established. When asked directly why they had not been established, Mr. Stoddard answered that "It has not been our** policy to give specialized courses to men who do no have co-op jobs". ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ At the Lincoln High School, there are about 25 men who have co-op jobs in auto-mechanics and who have a specialized class for one hour a day in that subject. There are five (5) men in a special tailoring class instructed by a home-economics instructor. The others, numbering about 75 men, are required to take

* The exception to this is the monthly reports mentioned.
** The V.A. leaves the school training up to the state and local school system.

VI

two (2) hours a day in a class of general shop. These men requested training in many fields such as noted above, when they enrolled.

The general shop course has only one instructor at this time although there are vague prospects for another one. The one instructor now assigned to the general shop is not allowed to divide his extra-large class because of the policy of not allowing any instructor at the Lincoln High School to teach more than two (2) hours a day of veterans classes. The flat rate for hours of instruction in the veteran's program is $2.00 per hour. The class is provided with five major pieces of woodworking equipment. They include electrically powered band-saw, rip-saw, planer, joiner, and lathe. Also, the class is provided with quite a few manual tools for use by the veterans, but the number is not altogether adequate and there is considerable equipment lacking in the subjects taught in the general shop other than carpentry.* There are additional manual tool available in the shop which belong to the high school and provision has only recently been made for their use by the veterans. The general result of the class is that the men in carpentry and related subjects get some sort of practice and experience (though they be crowded and short of instructors), while those men who desire to learn the trade of tailoring or of electrical work, have little if anything to hold their attention. This point is crucial since the veterans who do not show a fair interest in the training program will likely be eliminated when they are interviewed by Mr. Stoddard from time to time. There are eight (8) instructors for the 100 veterans in this school. In the opinion of Professor Williams, ~~it will take~~ there are needed at least four (4) other instructors in the special

* For materials requested by the Lincoln High School and not received, see addenda #1.

courses which are directly related to the fields of interest selected by the student-veterans when they enrolled. The most current difficulty among the different fields is the trade of tailoring. There are four (4) men who desire to learn the trade who cannot find placement in a co-op job.* Every one of these men are dissatisfied with the kind of training they are receiving in the general shop.

Mr. Stoddard, director of the program relates that in reviewing a student-veteran's record, the following will be taken into consideration: attendance in classes and on the job, quality of work done both on the job and in classes, the veteran's conduct record and last and most important, his attitude or interest in the program.

Mr. John Wolfe is the Veterans Administration Training Officer for the district comprised of Sumter and Clarendon counties. He is in rather a peculiar position in relation to the program in that he has to keep files and records for these 300 men without any secretarial or other assistance. He surveys the working conditions and facilities of on-the-job training. Mr. Wolfe finds himself knee-deep in directives which are constantly coming in. Actually he should not be covering more than 75 or 100 men, but is confident that he could handle the work if he had an efficient office worker. He is supposed to send in a report once a month on each veteran on the basis of the veteran's daily record, his complaints and/or suggestions concerning the program.

Mr. Wolfe is grossly overloaded in that he is a contact for 300 vets but has absolutely no say-so about the educ. prog. in the two schools.**

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* However there are five (5) men who are tailor co-ops. They get a special course at the Lincoln High School from a woman home-economics instructor, but little experience or practical instruction on the job, where they usually press pants or dry clean.

** He can however upon request from the individual veteran, make reports complaining of insufficient equipment, inadequate instruction, or inadequate or insufficient numbers of textbooks.

Sumter, S.C.

Mr. E.R. Crow, City Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. Hugh T. Stoddard, Director of Veterans Education in the EHS and City Schools.

Mr. John W. Williams, Director of Veterans Education in the Lincoln High School- directly under Mr. Stoddard.

Mr. John Wolfe (check spelling). Veterans Administration Training officer for district comprised of Sumter & Clarendon counties.

Mr. Chas. E. White, instructor in the Lincoln High School general shop.

Mr. Kilgo, Asst. principal of the Lincoln High School.

Florida State Veterans' Commission

The Florida State Veterans' Commission submits herewith a statistical report of the activities of the State Service Office and also the activities of the County and Municipal Service Officers insofar as the reports of these County and Municipal Service Officers is presently available.

The State Veterans' Commission was formed under the provision of Chapter 22695, Laws of Florida, passed by the 1945 Legislature and approved by Governor Millard F. Caldwell on the 24th of May 1945. This Chapter provides:

> "An Act creating a Veterans Service Commission (to assist former, present and future members of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents in securing their benefits or privileges to which they are or may become entitled under any Federal or State Law or Regulations) providing for their employment qualifications, powers and duties; authorizing Counties and Cities to participate in such service by employing County or State Service Officers; creating the Office of State Service Officer, and providing for his appointment; providing for the employment of assistants to said Sate Service Officer; prescribing their respective powers and duties; and making appropriating to carry out the provisions of this Act".

Subsequest to the approval of the Act as mentioned above, Governor Millard F. Caldwell appointed the following veterans to membership on the State Veterans' Commission: One from each of the six Congressional Districts and one from the State at Large.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. V.R. Judson | -1st Congressional District, Bartow, Florida |
| Mr. G.L. Killam | -2nd Congressional District, Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Mr. Tom Barnett | -3rd Congressional District, Marianna, Florida |
| Mr. William R. Simonds | -4th Congressional District, Miami, Florida |
| ~~Mr. W.C. Ray~~ Rupert Cannon | -5th Congressional District, Ocala, Florida |
| Mr. Guy M. Powers | -6th Congressional District, West Palm Beach, Fla |
| Mr. Norton R. Granger 601 N. Miami Ave Miami, Fla. | State at Large, Miami, Florida (New chairman) |

At the meeting held 1st of August, 1945 at Tallahassee by this Commission Mr. V. R. Judson of Bartow, Florida was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

There is included in this report a list of the employees of the State Veterans' Commission as of June 30, 1946, the end of the fiscal year. The Florida Law authorizing the formation of a State Veterans' Commission also provided that such Counties in the State of Florida as so desired could place their County Service Officers under the jurisdiction or guidance of the State Veterans' Commission. There is included in this report a list of names of these counties. All of the County Service Officers mentioned in this list have received training of not less than four weeks' duration at the State Service Office, in the Veterans Administration Regional Office, at Paaa-a-Grille, Florida, All of these County Service Officers are now taking training on-the-job under the provisions of Public 346, 78th Congress (G.I. Bill) as amended.

You will please note the date on which these Service Officers began training and therefore the lack of a report from these Officers for this reason: Sufficient time not having elapsed for these Officers to render a report.

These Officers taking training under the provisions of Public Law 16 and 346 as mentioned above, are compelled to render a report of their activities as the continuation of their subsistence allowance depends upon the recommendation of the State Veterans' Commission.

You will also find embodied in this report a list of Service Officers who render a report to the State Veterans' Commission. The Service Officers in these Counties also do not come under the jurisdiction of the State Veterans Commission.

We however, wish to state that the total amounts reported as recovered and the total number of activitirs related in this report is contributed to by all of the Service Officers in the State of Florida. The State Service Office of the State Veterans' Commission has received wonderful cooperation from all of the Service Officers in the State of Florida and the State Veterans' Commission does not wish to take the stand that all of the activities as represented in this report are to be credited to the efforts of the State Veterans' Commission.

The State Veterans Commission further wishes to express their appreciation for the cooperation of all County, Municipal. American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Vetwrans of Foreign Wars Post a d Chapter Service Officers, as without the assistance of this personnek this very favorable report would have been impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORIDA STATE VETERANS' COMMISSION

DAVID L. WILEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
STATE SERVICE OFFICER

Assistant State Service Officer assigned to Branch Office #1 Jacksonville, Fla.

J.S. Irving Sr (Col) 1530 Jefferson St. Jacksonville, Fla.

Branch Office # 2 Miami, Florida
L.G. Blackus - 166 N.W. 10th St.(Office) 3769 Day Avenue, Miami,Fla. (home)

Fifth Congressional District Office, Ocala, Fla.
Leroy T. Parker (col) 403 W. Broadway Ocala, Florida

Sixth Congressional District Office, West Palm Beach, Fla
Alton R.F. Williams (col) 634 3rd St. or 910 Division St., W.Palm Beach, Fla.

County and City Service Officer-Not under Supervision of State Veterans Commission who do not report to State Service Office

Walter R. Holly (col) Seminole County 413 E.6th St., Sanford, Fla.

Located in a village in ~~mostly~~ cotton and tobacco farming country in the Upper South. Begun only a month ago. Thirty-seven Negro veterans divided into three courses - agriculture, auto mechanics, and electrical service. Classroom work in the regular Negro high school building in the late afternoon and evening. The agriculture course is tied to on-the-farm training. English, mathematics, and health are taught to all students by regular school system teachers. Electrical shop work given in a school calssroom. Good teacher and good work.

The practical work for auto mechanics is done in a Negro-owned garage across the street from the school building. From five PM to ten PM the fifteen Negro veterans in this course work at the privately owned garage on repair work for which the proprietor charges his customers. In return the garage owner permits the students to use its premises and tools. Space too small, dirty, and disorderly. Nearly half of the garage building is thinly partitioned from the shop and used as a drink stand and dance hall with juke box going constantly while the veterans do their repair work. The dancers visible to the trainees through an open door and space between the board partition. A few weeks ago a fight took place at the entrance of the garage by patrons of the dance dive next door with one patron being killed. No veterans were involved. Our visitor reports:

> "If this drink stand can be closed, the shop cleaned up, all junk parts removed outside, and an instructor who will keep it that way employed, then it would be possible to give the veterans training in running repairs; otherwise, the place is of no value as a training center."

Thus far, it was understood, this school operates entirely on State and county funds, but it is hoped that it can begin at an early date to draw tuition money from the Veterans Administration.

PEARL HIGH SCHOOL
Nashville, Tennessee

TENNESSEE STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Howard High School
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Purpose of Survey

To find out if the work and training at the Pearl High School, Nashville, Tennessee, and Tennessee State Agricultural and Industrial School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and The Howard High School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, is to advantage to the veteran in increasing his skills and preparing him for higher-paid employment.

The material in this report was obtained by personal observation, interviewing supervisors and trainees, and inspection of work programs and shop operations. I wish to thank Mr. Thomas L. Paysons, Coordinator of Veterans Education for the State of Tennessee, and Marcus Gunter, Field Agent for the Southern Regional Council, for their help in obtaining this information.

Summary

<u>Pearl High School, Nashville, Tennessee</u>. The Pearl High School shops at Nashville are well suited for the purpose of trade training. They have the first two out of three major essentials; namely, suitable shop size and suitable equipment. The other major essential is ~~M~~ experienced instructors. If these are procured, ~~they~~ this will be a firstclass training center. There are 57 veterans there at present and

by February 1st there will be 175.

Tennessee State Agricultural and Industrial School. Veterans are being trained in good work habits in all classes that I inspected with the exception of auto mechanics. I suggest that a foreman with modern shop practice experience be employed, and also that the shop no longer be used for the storing of school supplies. This will bring this shop up to the standard of the other shops.

~~Chattanooga~~ Howard High School . The veterans are not being trained in good work habits and cannot be until they have a proper place in which to work and supervisors who have had experience in modern shop practice.

Pearl High School

Garage: The shop buildings are new and of modern construction with plenty of natural light, concrete floors, and hollow tile walls. They contain five shops which measure 80' X 60' each. The auto repair shop which is in operation was in a state of great disorder. Cars are placed any old way, and many discarded parts were lying on the floor and benches. This shop is well equipped, and the foreman should be able to put some system into the handling and placing of cars and should clean up all discarded parts. I found much debris and grease on the floor which had been there for a considerable time. This is a fine shop with good equipment failing to give the foundation training to good work habits. Repairs on cars and trucks carried out under these conditions fail to give the proper training. The foreman should be replaced with one who has experience in running an aorganized shop. The instructor should be in overalls when carrying out repairs on cars.

Woodshop: This shop will not be completed until February 1st. Machines of the semi-heavy type are being placed. I furnished them with a sketch for the layout which should keep them from making the mistakes that have been made in the machine shop. The following is a list of equipment: 24" planer, 36" bandsaw, XX 12" table saw, verticle drill press, heavy grinder, mortissing machine, lathe, belt sander,

shaper, bandsaw sharpener. This shop will be one of the best if care is taken in getting a supervisor with proper experience.

Foundry: Classes will not start until February 1st in this shop. The equipment is being placed and it should be a good training shop if an experienced supervisor is procured. The equipment is composed of the following: one one-ton cupola, on small cupola, one large grinder, and one tumbler. Care must be taken when this shop starts operation that sand be spread on the concrete floor to about four inches deep around the cupola spout and where moulding flasks are placed to prevent explosion of the concrete floor. This is a serous hazard.

Machine shop and blacksmith shop: These two shops are together. The forges take up very little room, and there is sufficient space for both shops. In the machine shop, where the machines are already placed and bolted to the floor, I found a serious mistake has been made in placing the lathes too close together. They are 4' 6" from center to center. This is not sufficient room for operator to work. It should be 6 feet from center to center for all lathes from from 10" to 20" swing. The present setup of lathes with headstocks toward the wall prevents you from placing any longer piece of shaft than 56" when doing hollow spindle work. If the lathes were turned around so that tailstocks were toward the wall at an angle of 60 degrees, this would permit the use of standard length shafting (20 ft. long) with only one piece left over. Their present

placement causes many pieces to be left over. I also found that the lathes were bolted to the floor. This is unnecessary when motors are part of their frame. Lathes should be levelled and grouted. Machines which are top heavy, such as drill presses, slotting machines, verticle grinders, should be bolted to the floor, also shapers need to be bolted because of their varying load of a working stroke and an idle stroke. If a good instructor is procured, this will be a firstclass training shop.

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial School

There are twelve shopcraft training classes of veterans in operation here. They are housed in widely separated old buildings. At present 257 veterans are in training, and all instructors are men of many years experience at their trades.

Bricklaying: This class shares the building with the woodshop and plumbing classes. It takes up about 12 hundred square feet. Here they build many devised jobs, such as fireplaces, mantles, walls, and arches. The veterans get a good variety of brick building work. I examined the work done by three-months trainees and found it to be clean and accurate. This is a good training unit.

Woodshop: This shop contains very light equipment which is soon to be replaced with the heavier type. Cabinets are built for the school, and all types of furniture repaired. A good general line of work operation is given to the veterans. In co-operation with the electrical and plumbing classes, a model house has been built with

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

all the fixtures. The plumbing unit installed the plumbing, and the electrical unit all the electrical fixtures. A good type of training is given in this shop.

Plumbing: All types of joints and fittings are used in this class, and a variety of layouts as well as repairs to all plumbing in the various buildings. This class is A1.

Garage: This shop is in a stone building with concrete floor, which has about 6,000 square feet. Part of this space is used for storage of supples for the school. I found this shop in much disorder and very dirty. The equipment is good and with a sufficient supply of all hand tools. The garage was filled with cars, and it was with difficulty you could get from one side of the building to the other, as cars were parked at all angles and various accumulations of grease and scrap parts were on the floor. I asked the supervisor to let me talk to some of his trainees. He went off to get them but did not return with them. The veterans are not getting training in good work habits. This shop needs an instructor who has had experience in modern shop practices to bring it up to standard.

Machine shop: This shop is very well equipped, having seven lathes, one miller, one shaper, two drill presses, and one radio drill. There are two pieces of equipment that should be scrapped. The boom drill press has no training value, and the turret lathe is too expensive to put into operation if parts could be procured. All lathes

should be turned to opposite angle to get full advantage of natural light. This is a good shop, and veterans should get good training here.

Mechanical drawing and architectural training: This unit is well equipped and is well setup for plenty of light and room, and has a firstclass instructor.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Shoe Repairing: All types of repairs on shoes are practiced here. It is a well equipped shop with machines and hand tools and has an experienced shoe man as instructor.

Howard High School

This is an old brick building 42' by 39', located on the school grounds. The shop is too small, and a great part of the space is taken up with junk such as a discarded air compresser, large unwieldy bench, etc. It has also three gas torches and two electric welders. There are two lathes and many hand tools. There are twenty veterans in this ~~XXX~~ class, and they serve here eight or nine months, and then are sent out to the auto repair shop four blocks from this school. One of the lathes was in operation while I was there. One of the trainees was trying to machine a small shaft, a half-inch in diameter and twelve inches between centers, without any support rest. The tool he was using was ground at the wrong angle and had incorrectly placed tool holder. On questioning him, I found he had had no instruction on the working of the lathe, even though he had been here three months

My talk with the other veterans, some of whom were over six months here, indicates that the training received cannot be of any benefit to them in preparing them for work, or in increasing their skills. Also in the shop there are two electric welders and three gas torches being used in the fashion of playthings, as I did not find any of the trainees who were instructed on the operation of either. It is a wonder that this place has not burned. There is much confusion, and it is with difficulty that you can find your way from one side of the room to the other.

Auto repairs: This shop is four blocks from the Howard High School The building is 80' x 40' with concrete floor. The front, back and side walls are of brick, while the other side wall is of wood. Three stoves are used to heat the building. They have the following list of equipment: one lathe, one starter and generator tester, air compresser, and many hand tools. The shop was disorderly and packed with cars. The floor was littered with refuse and grease. The place was very dirty. I found cars within five feet of open live stove. Trainees were welding on rear of a car near the gas stand with gas torch, and two other cars were backed hard against it. This made three gas tanks within a few inches of the torch flame. Another car having repairs on rear axle was jacked up 8" clear of floor with rear axle stands in place. These stands have an 8" base. There was no jack used on front wheels. Three men were working under this car.

Should another car lightly foul this car, it would have been knocked off the stands and someone injured. The trainees will not increase their skills in this shop. On questioning these veterans I found they were poorly instructed and were not informed on important work. It is unfair to the veterans to let these two shops continue in their present state.

~~The thirteen Southern States have something like two and a half million white veterans of World War II and six hundred and fifty thousand Negro veterans. In most of these States the proportion of Negro veterans runs between a fourth and a third.~~

Everyone here is familiar with Booker Washington's story about "cast down your bucket where you are". It seems to me to fit an important phase of Southern education to-day. We have most of us, I suppose, been hoping and planning for the day of Federal Aid to Education. I suggest that Federal Aid is here, and that it requires little more than farsightedness and energetic administration for us to avail ourselves of it.

The thirteen Southern States have well over three million veterans of World War II. Two and a half million are white and six hundred and fifty thousand and Negro. On the average, these men and women are entitled to three years and more of education mainly at the expense of the Federal Government. If we aim at a goal no higher than the manageable one of getting a full third of the veterans to take two years of institutional training the available benefit in termsof money is startlingly large. Allowing a figure of four hundred dollars a year for tuition payments, and an average subistence allowance of about $80 a month for twelve months, these Southern States would receive from the Federal Government for educational purposes in two years about three billion dollars. The tuition end of it would be 666 million for whites and 175 million for Negroes.

To get the figues into terms of a single State let's try South Carolina. If we aim for the same goal there - two years full-time institutional training for one

third of the veterans - the problem is to provide institutional facilities for thirty-three thousand white veterans and seventeen thousand Negro veterans. The tuition payments available could be at least forty million dollars and the subsistence would run to a hundred million. Tuition payment would be over twenty six million for white schools and over thirteen million for Negro schools.

Thus far, the public has thought of the GI educational benefit mainly in terms of college-level training. Yet the great bulk of the veterans stopped school in the later grammar grades or early High School years, and among the Negro veterans I believe the general level would be between the fourth and eighth grades. ~~(check)~~. I should be greatly surprised if four or five years from now as much as ten per cent of the veterans in more than a few of the Southern States have taken even one year of college work.

It is true that other programs are available for the men who will not go to college. Each State has been generous in contrivance to aid the men in completing high school work. Apprenticeship training is available to a fortunate few ( almost entirely white, by the way), and on-the-job training and on-the-farm-training are continuing to grow in the numbers reached and in the quality of the teaching achieved.

As of September 30, the Veterans Administration reported 153,000 veterans in job-training and 202,000 in institutional training in the Southern States (Public Law 346). Actually, for reasons of nomenclature, the proportion of men in job training was higher than these figures would indicate. Official figures

would show the Soutern States with about 49% of the Public 346 men in job-training and the rest in institutional. If allowance be made for co-operative training and farm-training listed as institutional my own estimate would be around 65% job-training and 35% insitutional training, in the South. By contrast, the uncorrected VA figures show the reverse situation in many Northern areas. The Chicago Branch Area reports 65% in institutional training and 35 in job-training. The West Coast (San Francisco) has about the same proportion. The New York area is 79% institutional and 21% job.

The southern officials working on veterans education whom I have talked with are pretty well in agreement that a very large part of the veterans want practical instruction such as will fit them in a year or two's time to hold jobs as clerical or semi-skilled or skilled or semi-skilled rates. They have lost two, three or four years out of their

normal time. and they
must now to equip themselves
as quickly as they can to
carry civilian responsibilities.

~~This~~
This is one reason why JOT.
training and farm training
have been so popular. and
it fits in with the
work that these programs
offer good total income
~~at~~ while ~~they take~~ ~~training~~
they take the training.
but ~~[illegible]~~ few there are
satisfied that in JOT
training, particularly, ~~a~~ is a
really sound educational
educational process ~~is~~
thing applied to ~~[illegible]~~ that
~~[illegible]~~ a small part of the

men. Gov. training is particularly deficient for the negro veterans, because comparatively few of them can get it at all, and of those who do, too many are in establishments where the quality of the instruction cannot be high.

I urge more full time secondary level, vocational schools, as the answer. Some, the new will miss the better earnings of job-training, ~~that~~ and ~~to~~ this will cut down the number of applicants for industrial trade training. But it is always possible that the Congress will up the subsistence pay (as it will

undoubtedly be under great pressure soon to do) and at the first whiff of widespread unemployment the trade school offering will gain in attractiveness. of course, in order to get the men in. we shall have to offer training of a high order. and we shall have to offer it in a geographical distribution that will put schools within reasonably easy reach of the home towns of most of the veterans.

On the subject of vocational training the Service Officer brightened a thousand watts. He seemed very proud to relate that the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Georgia State College is giving Negro veterans training in shoe repair, auto mechanics, brickmasonry, and sheet metal work, while the vocational school in Savannah (white) is giving diesel engineering, electrical appliance repair, electric motor re-winding, radio repair, etc.

I spent the next day at Georgia State College. President Hubert seemed serenely happy that the state had picked his institution for such a program. He thought the courses were just what the veteran wanted and frowned at the thought that he should ask any additional ones like woodworking or radio repair.

Feeling let-down, as I was, I asked to see the shops. The auto shop is a new, corrugated tin structure with a grass floor. The instructor informed me that equipment was on order, but showed me what he had. It was very good and seemed to be modern, but only enough for ten men, not the fifty they have enrolled. The other shops ran progressively downward in my estimation both in equipment and inteacher personnel. I concluded that some pressure should be put on the state to make this school adequate since it is the only one of its kind in the state. Bohannon

I have heard that an official of the Veterans Educational Council has visited the Georgia State College. It seems that the college did not come up to standard so the whole program was thrown out. I think the state officials feared an inspection by the V.A. No one knows the fate of vocational training for Negroes in Georgia, but this is certain: Every Negro veteran who applies for on-the-job training in the state will not be referred to the "three-man-shoe shop" in Savannah. I am not speaking against any institution, but I say again - if only one vocational school is to be supported by the state, it should be one we can all be proud of.

I am happy to say that I visited an excellent Negro High School in Oklahoma City. Mr. F.D.Loon, the principal, informed me that the building was built at a cost of $400,000. The school is well organized, well-kept, and adequately equipped. I went through the whole building, visiting from class to class, and saw approximately one hundred veterans studying carpentry, radio, and auto mechanics. Equipment for classes in air conditioning, refrigeration, and barbering were available and these classes, in addition to a course in vocational music, will begin as soon as enough students are enrolled. W.

The Negro high school at Meridian Miss. has better facilities and a better training program for Negro veterans than any other institution of training for Negroes in Mississippi. This school has courses in cabinet making, carpentry, radio rapair, electricity, and automobile mechanics. These shops are well equipped and all the teachers of these courses are college trained and have practical experience in their trades. There are more than 100 veterans enrolled in the trade courses, and there are about 35 veterans on the waiting list. Mr. W.A.Reed is principal of this high school. Mr. Reed explained that in order to encourage veterans to take advantage of these courses he has placed a placard listing the courses offered at the school in the local office of the SelectiveService. Whenever a veteran reports there after being discharged, the placard offering these opportunities stares him in the face. As a result the school received a steady flow of veterans seeking this training. Wright Mar 4

Emergence of new trade schools as result of need:

Mr. Freeman, the State Director of Vocational Education, discussed their program for Tennessee fully with me. He was particularly pleased with the new Negro Vocational Trade School here in Nashville, and told me at some length how much the equipment cost. They plan to build some more trade schools for Negroes.
Gunter

Mr. J.L. Seets, Negro County Agent and principal of the Webb High School, is doing a fine job in every respect. He is trying to get the county to set up a trade school at Well High for veterans. Gunter

There are two high schools teaching veterans vocational subjects in Memphis from three in the afternoon to nine in the evening. The equipment is very good, and the instructors are competent, but there are men who will be waiting for eighteen months before they can enter the school due to the shortage of space and instructors. There are a number of people who can push the program, but it will be a very hard job to get support.

Mr. Green, the Veteran Service Officer for Dyer County, said he had written the State Department trying to find trade schools that take Negro veterans, inorder to get them in school. I suggested several, and asked ~~xxxxxxxx~~ about the possibility of starting a school at Bruce High School, right there in Dyersburg. He had not thought of that, ~~hux~~ He inquired if there was a man who could teach vocational training, and I told him that Mr. Blackburn, the manual training instructor, was a graduate of Fisk and had studied wood work and cabinet making at Hampton. With a little money he could enlarge his shop, which already had quite a bit of equipment, in order to take card of a larger number of men. He asked me to inspect the shop and

make a report to him. I am sure that he will work something out with the principla and the instructor. Gunter

I attended the first meeting of the citizen's committee in Jackson Sunday. The committee called on Mr. Critter, the Service Officer, and asked him to provide training facilities for Negro veterans. There is a real possibility of starting a trade school in Jackson if they can find competent instructors. Gunter

A committee has been formed to get a trade school here in Memphis for Negro veterans. Mr. H. Price, President of Leymans College is active on the committee, which has held several meetings. They are going to call on the Mayor next week. Gunter

I went to a Legion meeting with Mr. Cunningham, who is the leading Negro business man, and met the post commander and the adjutant. We discussed the training programs, about which the men knew very little. The commander, who teaches manual training in the high school, became very interested in starting a trade school, after hearing of the possibilities. Gunter

I called on Mr. A. White, who has more power in Henderson County than any other Negro. At Allen and White Institute, of which he is the principal, there is a perfect set up for a trade school, with plenty of room and equipment. I am sure he will try to get the VA to approve his school.

A cooperative training program for colored veterans is in the making at the colored high school in Pensacola.

Mr. Samuel B.Byars, owner-manager of the Byars Auto and Welding Shop, has done more than any one single man in all of Houston for the advancement of his people. At the outbreak of the war he was director of vocational education at the Hall-Hammond Trade School, which today has more than four ? veterans taking various trades. To meet the nation's need for skilled laborers, Mr. Byars left the trade school and taught more than 2000 Negroes skilled trades.

According to Mr. Willman, Chairman of the State Veterans Approving Committe, there are already in the state of Texas 93 County Vocational Schools. There are four major types of instruction: agricultural education, distributive education, home-making education, and trade and industrial education.

In Brenham a large number of veterans are filing applications daily to enter high school, trade school, and college. The only difficulty we are having is the lack of accommodation by schools for the veterans, which number around 516, with about 209 being Negro veterans. Tatum

I took up with Mrs Benson, the County Superintendent, the matter of vocational training for veterans in Galveston County. She stated than an investigation had been made to determine the need for vocational training, but it indicated that only a few veterans had any desire to take vocational training. I asked if the lack of such demand could be due to the absence of information about the availability of training under their G.I. rights, and Mrs. Benson said that she had run articles in the papers. I commented that since the entire county is growing industrially, a vocational trade school would be the solu-

tion to industry's future demand for laborers. Mrs. Benson agreed, but said that a large number of the veterans are working and receiving their training in the industrial plants while working. This, plus the difficulty in securing material and competent instructors, is the reason vocational schools have not been opened.

I pointed out to Mrs. Benson that the State Board of Supervisors was responsible for approving purchase of equipment, recommending teachers, and arranging for in-service teacher training for instructors, so that only the operation of the training would be under her supervision. Realizing, by observing Mrs. Benson's twirling of the fingers and change of tone, that my statement had produced an emotional state of unrest, I digressed after she repeated her statement that no veterans had asked about training. She did say that she would cooperate in setting up a school if enough of the boys seek training.

Mr. Deshong, the contact representative of the V.A., told me that there were a large number of veteans who are seeking the educational features of the G.I.Bill, and commented that they needed a trade school at Galveston, since they had been sending men from there to other schools. He said that he would be willing to assist in getting one on foot for the veterans, and I said I would speak to some of the leading Negro citizens of Galveston, as well as the veterans, in order to gain expression of the need.

Tatum

In St. Charles parish I dropped the hint to Mr. Keller, the Service Officer, for Negro veterans the the parish might finance a trade school in the basement of their High school. He took me to meet one of the officials in the Education Department, and this official was, from all indications, not agreeable with what I had to say. He stated that Negroes in general were not interested in trade schools and that it would be a waste of money to clear out a basement to put a trade school there just for a few veterans. I asked him would they consider such a move if I got a true figure from citiens in the parish regarding their desire for a trade school. He stated that he was merely giving his opinion, and that he was not the Superintendent of Education, who was out of town. Mr. Keller was in favor of a trade school while I talked with him in his office, but in front of the Education official he did not seem to think the same way.

The Service Officer gave me a list of school and of the trades taught in the city, both very limited. I picked one at random and visited it. I do not know what I expected, but I found an old dilapidated building with virtually no doors or windows, a very poor heating system, and most depressing of all, poor teachers and worse subject matter. Here veterans are taught along with seventh, eighth, and ninth grade pupils. Bohannon

I talked to Mr. Caulley at the Brunswick Vocational School. He said that he liked to think of himself as a Christian and that it really hurt him to see a Negro veteran enter his office, because he had so little to offer them. He said he had wanted to establish a vocational school with bricklaying, carpentry, and plastering as the courses offered. He was not in favor of offering some of the modern skills since "there is no need training a man for a job he cannot do around here". I commented that if the men were trained they could get employment. Mr. Caulley introduced me to the head of the School and told him that he had asked my help in establishing his school. This man, a Mr. Hardy, became intensely interested in my credentials. He took my letter of introduction over to the County Superintendent of Schools, and when he returned he asked me to go over to the Risley High School to talk up the idea with the officials and the vocational teachers.

At the high School I found a Professor Brown, head of the Vocational Department, and a Mr. Beary. Brown is a first rate carpenter with a Wiley College background, and Beary is equally as good a brickmason with Florida A and M training. Both favored the idea; both agreed to accept only the best since this was the only effort in the city for Negro veterans. Bohannon

In spite of the two hundred application filed with the Negro coordinator, Fonville, and the pressure being brought to bear by the Mobile U.S.E.S., the school board is reluctant to institute any type of shop course for Negroes. Dr. Baker, principal of the Mobile County

Training School , told me in an interview that he has consulted Mr. Clark, Superintendent of the County-City School system, who explained that hie report from Mr. Ward,(white) Director of trade and industrial education, indicated that a good program for Negro veterans was going on in Mobile county. Dr. Baker, not being fully aware of all the aspects of the program, was not in a position to refute this statement. ~~He asked~~

Dr. Baker then conferred with Mr. Ward concerning the possibilities of establishing a school for auto mechanics. Mr. Ward stated that he did not consider a school of this nature helpful as there were far too many mechanics. He did not mention anything about radio, refrigerating, woodworking, shoe repairing, plumbing, ~~xx~~ electrical repair, or amy of the many other schools now being conducted for whites. We made several trips to Mr. Ward's office but were unable to see him as he was out of town.

Dr. Baker suggested we contact Mr. Delchamp (white), a member of the school board and chairman of the inter-racial committee of the Council of Social Agencies. I am writing Mr. Delchamp, since he too was out of town, informing him of the needssof local Negro veterans.

Mr. Fonville, the coordinator, explained that he will soon reach the saturation point for on-the-job training, and unless shop courses are established thousands of Negro veterans will be unable to receive the much needed training.

Thomas

In Durham they opened a radio school for Negroes, but there is no cooperation with the county service officers in keeping it going.

Johnson

I discussed the need for training facilities for Negroes in Rutherford County with the office manager of the VA contact office, and he said he would see the mayor and the county superintendent to see if they could provide facilities for the men at the high school.

~~In January~~ Mr. Sidney Harris, who is the principal of Bedford County Training School, realized that training facilities for Negro veterans would be needed, & made an application in January for a trade school through the county superintent. No answer has been received. He has checked on his application, and was told to look for an answer any day. He will push both training programs in the city and in the county. Gunter

Mr. Easom informed me that the project of using the munition plant at Flora, Mississippi as a training school for Negro Veterans was disapproved at a conference of State and Veterans Administration officials because of the objections of some of the white people who lived near this plant. Wright

While in Natchez Mr. Easom asked me to meet Mr. W.H.Braden, Superintendent of Natchez Public Schools. Professor Braden gave me a warm reception after I had explained my mission, and became interested in working out some kind of training program for veterans in the shop at the Negro High School. I had seen some of the cabinet work of Professor Jennings and had noticed that the shop was fairly well equipped. When I left Natchez I found that he had approached the VA with the idea of a training program. Wright

In this town where most of the well paid jobs require some skilled training, it seems to be a planned policy not to teach Negro students trades in the high schools. This is not the first town where I have seen this. There were six Negro veterans registered in the high school.

I asked the Veterans Service Officer about the existence of a trade school in Port Arthur and he said that there was none. There was one at Marshall, Texas, and one colored veteran has already been sent there. He also stated that he did not see why it would not be possible to get a trade school started in Port Arthur.

Mr. Lacey, formerly teacher at the Lincoln High School and now secretary of the Colored Branch Y.M.C.A., told me that he and Mr. Mack Hannah are planning to open a business college and trade school combined. Mr. Hannah ~~is Port Arthur's Westside's~~ owns a great deal of property in the Westside and is without any doubt the most influential Negro in Port Arthur. He has a building which he is going to use for this purpose, and he also has access to all other materials necessary to set up the school. I encouraged the idea and offered to be of service in helping them set it up.

I

I had an interview with two counselors of the VA in Chattanooga in an effort to find out what Negro veterans were asking for. I was told most of them came in hoping the VA could suggest something, because they knew training facilities were limited. These two counselors said the only solution for the men was formal training through vocational schools. They feel the Negro leaders should ask for a vocational school + this information was passed on to Negro Civic Leaders.

June 4, Hunter

"We are looking forward to organizing classes in trades so as to give the veterans what they want."
Mr. Bunting, San Marcos, Texas, City Superintendent Schools
Tatum Aug. 15

Hamilton Smith went to the Regional Office of the VA in New Orleans to see about opening a mechanic school for training veterans and was told that he would have to spend pretty close to $10,000 to meet government specifications. He was advised to look over a few mechanic schools in the city and make his own estimate, ~~and~~ They tried to interest him in opening a garage and taking a number of veterans for job training. He has done this, but he will return to New Orleans to see if he cannot start his school for much less than asked by the VA. Over twenty Negro veterans have asked hi to start the school because they want to learn the trade. Brazier July 18

in St. Charles parish

Appearance of Private Schools -

I have been in to see Mr. S.L. Greene, president of Campbell College. He insisted on going into detail to explain the veterans program of the college. A group of white investors is building one of these "fulfill the law" trade schools, which is almost completed. Two Negro "hirelings" have been sent out into the highways and byways of Jackson combing the area for Negro veterans who want to learn automobile mechanics and electricity, and to "make that $90.00". The white heads of the trade school sit in the segregated office on the campus of the Negro Campbell College, registering Negro veterans "rushed" that way.

During my visit to Greenville I was invited to be the guest speaker at the Southern Trade School, Inc., at the request of my friend, Rev. Rounds. The Southern Trade School, Inc, is one of the catch-the-government-money-floating-around schools, financed by a group of private white investors for Negro veterans only. The School consisted of about ten barn-like buildings of wooden framework covered with imitatio brick weatherboard paper. There was a high barbed-wire prisoner-of-war type fence surrounding the entire area.

At the office I met Mr. Wynn, director of the school, who was very cordial to me. The office of the Negro head man was in the back extension to the building. I visited all the shops - a welding shop, radio repair shop, farm equipment repair shop, carpentry shop, and automobile repair shop. All were fairly well equipped. I did not see any "white only" signs, but I did see a sign on a washroom, "instructors only". All of the instructors are white. Wright

Here is my appraisal of the Southern Trade School, Inc.: This school is organized solely to profit from the Government's Veteran Training Program for Negroes in Mississippi. All of the profits go to private white investors; all of the instructors are white. When all of the money has been spent, educational facilities for Negroes in Mississippi will be no better for its existence. However, this school offers Negro veterans a chance for trade education that the state has refused to give them, and the veterans know the value of working with what they have. They are soberly making use of this knowledge here.

## Pikeville High School

This school was built abour five years ago, is of weatherboard construction and has six classrooms of good size. Each can accommodate thirty-five students. There is an auditorium whiahc has a area of one-third of the floor space. It is used not more than once a month. The high school uses the classrooms from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM and the veterans training from 5:00 PM to 10:00 Pm. Here starting November 11, 1946, 37 veterans are being trained in agriculture, auto mechanics and electrical services and are preparing to start a building trades class. The principal of the school, James H. Carney, is also director of veterans training, and he has seven instructors assisting him. The 37 veterans are divided as follows: Agriculture - 16, automobile mechanics - 15, electrical services - 6. All of the enrolled veterans are employed on farm work. The only income for this school will be from the Veterans Administration, which has not yet been authorized.

### Agriculture

This cours of training is given by H. R. McKechan, who has had sixteen years experience as an instructor in this field. Classroom work is given at school, and practice work at neighborhood farms on Saturdays. Last Saturday the class

took samples of earth from a field, packed them in special boxes, and mailed them to the State Capitol. In two week's time they will have received the analysis. Every Saturday there will be some kind of project on the farm relating to the classroom work for the past five days. The instructor has a program planned well ahead for these on-the-farm jobs. This is a good class with a good instructor and is well attended.

Auto Mechanics

All related subjects are given in school classroom. The shop practice is at a garage across the street from the school. This repair shop is run in the day time by a private individual and from 5 PM to 10 PM by veterans on repair jobs received by this individual. The garage building is of brick with concrete floor, and measure 60' X 60'. There is 25' X 60' of this space partitioned off by a thin rough board wall and is used as a drink stand and dance hall with a juke box going all the time. This leaves 35' & 60' for auto repairs. I found the place very dirty and disordily with many cars backed into this small space. All around the walls discarded parts were piled and using space much needed for working room. I watched the trainees come to work at 5:00 PM and remained with them until 8:00 PM. They had apparently been told to clean up, and it took an hour and a half to push the cars out.of the shop

and sweep up. This did not include the junk parts agaihst the walls and on benches. The instructor shows he has not had experience in modern shop practice and if he had any real leadership, he would not tolerate such unclean conditions. I questioned the director about conditions in the shop. His reply was that this was the only place around here that would give them this shop privilege with tools free, that the school had no money to rent a more suitable place. While the veterans are at work in this shop, the juke box is going full blast and dancers are visible to them through an open door and space between the board partition. About four weeks ago a fight took place at the entrance to this shop by patrons of the honky-tonk next door, resulting in one being killed. None of the veterans were involved. It is jus a rowdy place, and I think that county authorities would close it if requested by the school board to do so. No place like that should be permitted to operate there or anywhere else. If this drink stand can be closed, the shop cleaned up, all junk parts removed outside, and an instructor that will keep it that way employed, then it would be possible to give the veterans training in running repairs, otherwide, the place is of no value as a training center.

I made every effort to meet Mr. R. S. Procter, Superintendent of Schools, to bring to his attention these conditions. On Monday I visited his office

at twelve-thirty and was told by his secretary that he would not be at the office until two o'clock. At two o'clock I was there, but he had phoned that he would not be there that day. I then started to Pikeville and arrive at three-fifteen, found that training classes did not start until five o'clock and continued until ten o'clock. I remained there until 8:30 and went over the training program with the director and later watched all classes starting and sat in on all groups. Next morning I was at Mr. Proctor's office at nine o'clock, but he had left for Raleigh. I caught the next bus to Raleigh, hoping to meet him at the Department of Education, but he did not visit there. Finding Mr. Newbold out of his office I gave a sketch of conditions to his assistant. Later Mr. Newbold arrived at his office, and I reported my findings. He expressed accord in my recommendations.

Electrical Service

This group uses the classroom for related training and work operations. The instructor, John Graham, is a high school graduate with seven years experience as an electrician. The veterans in this group amount to six, and are showing great interest in this work. They expect to increase this class to twelve by the first of January. Much more material will be need as they advance,

and the instructor feels that he will be able to procure it. At present they were practicing the wiring of a distribution box with a switch. Each veteran takes ~~XXXXXX~~ turn at demonstration. F. B. Wright's "Electricity in the Home and on the Farm" is the text book used. Devised jobs are used paralleling the related training. The trainees in this group are making good progress, and classroom work is up to standard.

Academic Courses

English, mathematics, and health are given with each of the classes of trade training. Experienced teachers in each field are engaged in this work. They are as follows, H. P. Holley, Esther Harper, A. R. Hubbard, and R. C. Simmons. All have ~~XX~~ A certificates in the Wake County School System.

Summary

The course in agriculture which started on November 11, 1946, has made good progress, having completed four projects on the farm using the following texts: B. B. Bullocks' "~~Successful~~ Practical Farming ~~in~~ for the South" and State bulletins. H. R. McKechin, the instructor, is well suited to this work and has the ability to keep his group enthused. The attendance has been 100% since school started. This is a good class. Auto repairs: The classroom work in this group is up to standard using as texbook R. F. Kin's "Auto Services" and has made good progress with this related training. Attendance is good. This group is far

behind in shop practice and good work habits. It will continue to be as long as the present conditions exist. Instructor is weak in modern shop methods.

Electrical Service: This group is making good progress, both in related training and work operations. A greater variety of fittings and hand tools will be need as this class progresses. The instructor is an experienced man at this work. This will be a good cours, and instructor hope to double enrollment by January first.

SOUTHERN TRADE SCHOOL, INC.
Greenville, Mississippi

## Purpose of Survey

To find out if the work and training at the Southern Trade School, Inc., Greenville, Mississippi, were of advantage to the veterans in increasing their skills and preparing them for higher-paid employment.

The material in this report was obtained by personal observation, interviewing supervisors and trainees, and inspection of work programs and shop operations. I wish to thank Mr. B. L. Hill, Secretary of State Comittee for Certifying Educational Institutions for his help in making this survey.

## Summary

(1) That all shops are equipped to train veterans in becoming efficient workmen. Modern workshop practice is insisted upon.

(2) That the instructors are all experienced men at their particular trades as well as having many years experience in teaching and training of youth.

(3) That all shops are well equipped for the training of mechanics.

(4) That the orderliness practiced in the various shops is of the greatest importance in the training of men.

(5) That the following of instructions on work operations for repairs sent out by the makers of the machines is good practice.

(6) That the strict discipline of the school is reflected in the low absenteeism.

(7) That this school is training men and giving them increased skills by practice that will enable them to earn more.

Southern Trade School, Inc.

This school is located on levee-board property near the city limits of Greenville on a fifty-acre tract of land that was originally built for a prisoner-of-war camp. There are about 15,000 square feet of floor space which consists of eight shop buildings; one office building; an administrative building; and one classroom building with four classrooms, first aid station and restrooms. The buildings were rebuilt and concrete floors put in to make the shops more suitable for workshops. All of this work was done by trainees and was part of their training. Carpentry trainees did the woodwork; building trainees, the floors of the auto shops, tractor shops, and all other cement work, electrical trainees put in the wire drops and boxes, all of which passed inspection;

and metal trainees put in the plumbing. The working contitions in these shops are about that which exist in plantations, which the trainees are being trained to work in. This school is giving the trainees instruction and practices that are designed to qualify them for employment as farm mechanics, automobile mechanics, building trade helpers, or farm equipment helpers. This school operates twelve months a year. The school week consists of thirty clock hours of instruction and practice, Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 4 PM.

The courses of instruction offered are as follows:

Course I Farm Mechanics

This course consists of sixty-eight weeks of training in gasoline engines, diesel engines, automobile electricity, welding - both electric and gs, farm equipment, blacksmithing, carpenty, concrete work, bricklaying, and house wiring; two months to be spent in each of these fields.

Course I-A Farm Mechanics

This course is specially designed for those trainees whose educational level is fifth grade or lower. It consists of 136 weeks of training, of which one-half the instruction will be in reading, language, arts and arithmetic, and one half to include the same subject matter as described

in Course I.

Course II Automobile Mechanics

This course consists of 68 weeks of training and is specially designed to qualify trainees as fully trained auto mechanics helpers. Training is given in gasoline motors, diesel engines, and automobile electricity.

Course II A Auto Repairs

This course is designed for trainees whose educational level is fifth grade or lower. This training consists of 136 weeks of instruction, of which one half will be in reading, language, arts, and arithmetic, and the other half will be the same as Course II.

Course III Building Trades

This course consists of 68 weeks of training and is designed to qualify trainees as building trades helpers. Training will be given in housewiring, carpentry, concrete work, and bricklaying.

Course III A

This course is given to trainees whose educational level is fifth grade or lower. This training consists of 136 weeks of instruction, of which one half will be in reading, language, arts and arithmetic, and the other half will be the same as Course III.

Course IV Farm Equipment

This course consists of 34 weeks of training and is designed to qualify trainees as farm equipment helpers. Training is given in farm equipment, blacksmithing, and welding.

Course IV-A

This course is given to trainees whose educational level is fifth grade or lower. This training consists of 68 weeks of instruction of which one half will be reading, language, arts, and arithmetic, and the other half will be the same as Course IV.

Trainees successfully completing any of the above courses are given a certificate. The school has an individual card record, showing progress of trainee through each individual subject. Accurate attendance records are maintained.

Mr. W. E. Ely, chief instructor of the entire school, supervises and coordinates all instructors in vocational training. He has had two years college work and about twenty-four years of operating and supervising plantation planting and repairing of all equipment, buildings, etc., several years connection with a farm equipment corporation in the capacity of selling, repairing, and instructing.

## Diesel Shop

This shop is 60 ft. by 28 ft., wood construction, concrete floors, well equipped with tools and motors. There are two instructors, H. C. Steward, chief instructor, has had eight years experience as diesel engine mechanic and four years experience instructing in U. S. Army. W. N. McNeece, assistant, has had six years experience as diesel engine operator and repair man, six years machineshop work, three years instructional experience in trade school.

The equipment in this shop is composed of three teardown fuel pumps, three operating fuel pumps, one nozzle tester, eleven teardown nozzles, one Hercules six-cylinder 85-powered engine, one Whitte one-cylinder, 12-horsepowered engine, one Buda six-cylinder, 100-horsepowered engine, two GM six-cylinder marine engines, one lathe, one air compressor, and a plentiful supply of hand tools. The training in this shop is of a high standard. There are forty veterans in this class, and the program is designed to qualify trainees as motor repair men on diesel engines, gasoline engines, and automotive electrical accessories.

## Automobile Repair Shop

This shop is 100 ft. by 20 ft., of wood construction with con-

crete floors. Has 96 veterans with four instructors. J. J. Stovall, chief gasoline engines instructor, has had 13 years experience in maintenance of auto and highway equipment, two years instructional experience, one year inspector for aircraft companies. T. H. Angerer, assistant gasoline engine instructor, has had 21 years general repair work experience, two years running his own business of motor rebuilding, and one year as supervisor of construction company equipment. W. E. Brown, assistant gasoline engine instructor, has had ten years experience in general mechanical work, one year and three months as mechanic in U. S. Army. J. E. Woodley, assistant in auto repairs, graduated from two colleges in mechanical work, fifteen years experience as auto mechanic and four years experience in Civil Service work.

The shop is well equipped with modern tools and cut outs to show action of valves, pistons, and ignition. All repairs are made using "Car Makers Guide of Work Operations" and "General Motors and Audel's Treatise of Classroom Work". The shop has the following equipment: one Chrysler engine, one aircraft generator, two Dodge engines, one Continental Red Seal, two Pontiacs, one Wisconsin, one Plymouth, two Ford one-and-a-half ton trucks, two V8 Ford engines, Nash engine, Oldsmobile, one Farnall engine, one Packard, one Hercules, one Rio, two Chevrolet trucks, and many

hand tools.

Welding

There are 48 veterans in this class with two instructors. Mr. H. B. Halliburton, chief welding instructor, has had two and a half years vocational training in layout, ten years in welding shop and construction work, eight years as instructor. G. P. Ferguson, assistant welding instructor, has had fifteen months machine shop work, including welding and burning, two years welding in shipyard, two years welding leaderman in shipyard. This shop is 60 ft. by 20 ft. and is well equipped for the practice of electrical and gas welding.

Farm Equipment

This is a new building, just completed. It is of wood construction, concrete floor. Here all types of farm equipment are handled. Recently purchased $54,000.00 worth of tractors, plows, binders, and many other machines, which makes this shop very complete. The equipment is composed of two John Deere tractors, one cornpicker, one power mower, two model tractors, two bottom plows, one field cultivator, one caterpillow tractor, one John Deere combine, and all necessary hand tools.

There are 62 veterans in this shop with three instructors. A. R. Huskey, chief farm equipment instructor, has had eight months vocational ~~mechanical school experience, eight years experience in mechanical reapir wo~~

mechanical school experience, eight years experience in mechanical repair work in gasoline and diesel engines, five years experience in operation of farm equipment and their repairs. L. C. Ridgely, chief blacksmithing instructor, has had ten years experience in farm shop work, including all phases of blacksmithing, body repairs, etc. in connection with plantation machines. All types of truck bodies are built in this shop.

Auto Electrical

All types of starters and generators, lights and battery and wire repairs. There are twenty-four veterans in this shop, with one instructor. T. A. Lune, chief auto electrical instructor, has had ten months mechanics, in Army truck repair, and three years motor officer instruction in trucks and full tractors, and four years instructing auto electrical trade school.

Housewiring

There are 24 veterans in this shop and all types of wiring practiced. Devised jobs are set up as well as work being done on new buildings. Three miles outside the school a five-room house is being built by the class in carpentry and is being wired by this class. Has to meet electrical code inspection of city inspectors. This class has one instructor. O. R. Woodward, chief electricl instructor has had four years with Missiwsippi Power and Light Company, Memphis, Tenn., holds license for Memphis and Greenville,

Miss. The equipment on hand is composed of receptickes, switches, brackets, boxes, and wiring, as well as hand tools for electrical work.

Building Trade

This class has 48 veterans with two instructors. Man devised jobs are practiced in the shop, and the class is at present building a five-room house about three miles from the school. The house is almost completed and has been done wholly by trainees from the laying of the foundation to the roof. Another job, about seven miles from the school, was being completed. It is a house to be used as a repair shop for tractors and machinery. The workmanship on both these buildings was good and strictly to building code regulations. The equipment in this shop has all the necessary hand tools for housebuilding with one power De Witt saw. E. E. Palmer, chief carpentry instructor, has had ten years in all phases of carpentry, two years experience in woodshop work with U. S. Army, six years construction and repair work with trades firm. L. M. Hudson, assistant carpentry instructor, has had about thirty years of experience in plantation management, which required all kinds of woodwork repairs and construction and repair of machines.

## Education

There are thirty veterans in this class, and a regular high school course is given. This course is given in connection with their workship practice. There are two instructors. R. H. Jackson, chief academic instructor, has a BA degree from Mississippi College, MA degree from the University of Mississippi, ten years civilian experience teaching, eighteen months as educational coordinator and academic instructor U. S. Army. J. W. Phillips, assistant academic instructor, has a BS degree from Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss., three years civilian experience teaching, and two and a half years academic instruction U. S. Army.

# MACON VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

## Purpose of Survey

To find out if the work and training at the Macon Vocational Schools were of advantage to the veteran in increasing his skills and preparing him for more remunerative employment. Also, if the skills he was able to acquire were in demand in this area.

The material in this report was obtained by personal observation, interviewing supervisors and trainees, inspection of work programs and shop operations. I wish to thank Dr. M. A. Smith and Superintendent I. T. McCurley for their time allotment and help to me while working on this survey; also to Dr. Tom Quigley of Georgia Tech and to Pop Smith, editor of the MACON NEWS.

## Summary

(1) That the present program of work operations in the various shops is the best in modern shop practices.

(2) All supervisors are craftsmen having worked at the trade many years before becoming instructors. All have had teachers training. They are doing a good job and getting results.

(3) The great handicap of makeshift workshops is a hindrance that can only be overcome by building suitable shops. When this is accomplished, Macon Vocational Schools will be a leader in this particular field.

(4) The addition of equipment in present shops will crowd them to a greater degree. The two buildings acquired from the Government surplus for colored vocational shops should relieve this situation.

(5) The relationship between organized labor and the Macon Vocational Schools is good.

(6) At present there are 188 colored veterans in training and 140 white veterans.

(7) The veteran who is trained here has no difficulty in obtaining employment at the trade he is trained in. Many of them receive union skilled wages a few weeks after employment, particularly in bricklaying and shoe repairing.

(8) There is demand here for plasterers and concrete workers. Advantage would be taken of this situation by starting classes in both these crafts.

(9) The program of work is the same for white as it is for colored. Equipment in similar shops is alike.

Headquarters of the Macon Vocational Schools.

The headquarters of the Macon Vocational Schools is located at 670 Second Street, Macon, Georgia. It is an old schoolhouse building constructed about seventy years ago. It is not suited for trade training as the rooms are designed for that period classroom, and not for modern workshop practices. Only two trades have the space and light that permit the practice of good work habits. These are the watch and clock repair and the class in cosmetology. The administrative offices are ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in this building. They are a series of patched-up, makeshift rooms that do not make a good impression on those of us who know that vocational training is the acquiring of skill by the practice os systematic good work habits. I feel that orderly arrangement should be reflected in the front offices. This suggestion applies only to the offices and building. I found the personnel to be alert and well acquainted with what is needed to make this school a greater benefit to the community. There are 1,859 registered for vocational training and are made up as follows: 800 high school students, 731 night school and supplementary training and 328 veterans. The following crafts are practiced in this building: plumb ing, woodworking, welding, light machine shop, watch and clock repairs and cosmetology. The first four shops are inadequately housed which make it very hard on the instructor to keep an orderly shop. Even though they have this handicap, good work is being

done, and trainees are having no difficulty in getting employment. All trainees at this school are white. Supervisors are experienced tradesmen, having many years experience with local contractors and having had teachers training.

Macon Aircraft School

(They do not teach aircraft here)

There are two shops located in this brick, fireproof building. The well equipped machine shop is run by two experienced machinists witha good program of work operation. The other shop, which is in refrigeration and air conditioning, is well situated here with the necessary space to practice good work habits. The trainees in both these shops have no difficulty in obtaining employment at the craft they are trained in. Both of these shops are for white veterans.

Auto Repair at the Old CCC Building

An old CCC building is used for the training of auto mechanics. This building is in very bad condition and a fire trap. Many workers and some equipment are in this shop. If a fire should start, it would be impossible to save anything. They have a good program of work. Both instructors are well qualified for their jobs. This is a white veterans shop.

Ward Street School (Colored)

This is a very old building of weatherboard construction and much of a fire hazard. Every precaution should be taken to prevent fire. More than 350 trainees attend this school building. These are composed of 147 veterans and 203 high school students. All shops are overcrowded with the exception of the bricklayers class. This is operated outside in a yard, having about twenty thousand square feet, which is ideal if there is not too much bad weather. Related training is received in the classroom. Training in six industries are in operation at this school: Namely, bricklaying, tailoring, auto repair, shoe repair, laundry and

cooking. No veterans are in the laundry or cooking classes.

Shoe Repair Shop (Colored) (at Ward Street School)

This shop measures thirty by thirty, nine hundred square feet, and has forty-seven veterans in training. Half of this space is occupied by machines, amounting to twelve work stations with one observer at each station. This will take care of twenty-four trainees. The other twenty-three trainees practice handstitching in the remaining space, which makes it very crowded. The foreman instructor, E.C. Stevens, in this shop is a practical shoe repair man with eight years in the shoe repair business and is college trained as a teacher. He has one assistant instructor, M. Golden, who is a practical shoe repair man. The program of work operations is excellent, and each trainee has to meet a standard before advancing to the next operation. The advanced trainees are in much demand. Many of them are employed in and around Macon.

Bricklaying (at Ward St. School)

This group practices the laying of brick on the grounds outside the schoolhouse. The instructor, F.L. Crier, has had ten years experience working at the trade before his connection with the school. He is a man of considerable ability and a superintendent over the other shops. He has one assistant. There are forty-four veterans attending this class, where they build plain brick walls, walls with pilasters and columns, four designs of fireplaces, steps, mantles, arches, and general layouts. Regular brick are used and morter made from clay and sand, which is more convenient than regular morter. Bricks are as good as new when washed and are used repeatedly. These devised jobs are immediately demolished and started over with a new crew. This is a well run group and the spread of operations is almost complete. The trainees have no difficult in obtaining employment with local contractors & many of them are being paid union scale almost from the start.

Tailoring Shop (St Ward St. School)

This shop has twenty-three veterans in training who are making good progress. They are started at handsewing and advance to manual operated machines and then to power machines. The instructor, Jessie Brown, has had thirteen years experience at tailoring trade. These veterans have not attended class long enough to have obtained sufficient skill to get jobs at the trade. She has a good program of work, and if abided by, this class will be equal to the previous two. Should have more power machines in the near future to keep up with advancing class.

Auto Repair

This shop is seriously handicapped by lack of equipment and shop size. It is too narrow to place trucks in proper position for repairs. They have to be parked at an acute angle, which takes up much room and is awkward to work around. At present, running repairs can be practised. Would not recommend adding new equipment until a suitable shop is available. The instructor, Walter Williams, has had eleven years experience and over two years with the Army Auto Service. He has not been employed long enough here to have established any record. His program of work is good, but he will have difficulty putting it into practice in this shop. There are thirty-three veterans in training. The instructor is anxious to make good.

Hudson High School Work Shop (Colored)

This shop is 90 x 30 and is divided into three equal sections. One end is the carpentry shop, the center woodworking machinery, and the third section a simple shop. Much of the space is lost by long belt drives, and layout of machines is poor. There are forty-one veterans training at this shop and doing good work showing a very high standard of workmanship. The instructor, Albert Howard, has been on this job for nine years. Previous to this position he worked at housebuilding for contractors. His program of work is good, and the various jobs in process at present show marked craftsmanship.

Summary Report of Meeting

on

PROJECT IX

(Southern Educational Problems)

of the

Study

of

THE POSTWAR AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC

PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON BELT

held at

Washington, D. C.

October 15 and 16, 1945

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## Introductory Statement

On May 30 and 31, 1945, a conference was held at Memphis, Tennessee, on the Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt. The conference was held at the request of the Agricultural Subcommittee on a postwar cotton program, U. S. House of Representatives. The Honorable Stephen Pace is Chairman of the Subcommittee. The attendance was made up of approximately 45 men, mainly administrative officials, representing agencies and institutions which are developing research programs on the agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt. Some of the other agencies most interested in obtaining the product of such research programs were also represented.

At that meeting plans were formulated for bringing together existing information and such other facts as may be assembled within a reasonable time in various specific problem fields relating to cotton and Southern agriculture, and a preliminary outline of the information, facts, and analyses needed was prepared. This outline originally included 13 problem fields or projects, but these have since been consolidated and revised into the following 10:

I. Production adjustments to improve farming opportunities in the South.

II. Ginning, handling, and marketing of cotton and cottonseed.

III. Cotton goods production and distribution techniques, costs, and margins.

IV. The competitive position of cotton and other materials.

V. Production studies of synthetic fibers and paper.

VI. Foreign market outlets for American cotton and cotton manufactures.

VII. Agricultural programs and policies.

VIII. Possibilities for industrial and other nonfarm developments in the South.

IX. Southern educational problems.

X. The health situation in the South and recommendations for the future.

The group meeting in Memphis on May 30 and 31 selected a Central Steering Committee which would assume overall responsibility for the execution of the program and for the final assembling and presentation of the results. The membership of this Committee is as follows:

Joseph Ackerman, Chairman, Cotton Committee, American Farm Economic Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Wm. Rhea Blake, Executive Vice President, National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tennessee

P. V. Cardon (or his representative), Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Clarence Dorman, Director, Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi

M. J. Funchess, Director, Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama

C. W. Kitchen (or his representative), Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Stephen Pace (or his representative), Chairman, Subcommittee on Postwar Cotton Program, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Theodore W. Schultz, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

H. R. Tolley, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

John V. Van Sickle, Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Central Steering Committee elected Dr. Clarence Dorman to serve as its Chairman.

To serve the Central Steering Committee, the conference named a Secretariat consisting of Maurice R. Cooper of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; M. K. Horne, Jr., of the staff of the Pace Cotton Committee; and Frank J. Welch of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State College and of the National Cotton Council.

Following the conference on May 30 and 31, the Chairman of the Central Steering Committee sent a letter to the agencies which it was felt might be willing to participate in the development of the various projects. The organizations doing research were invited to designate one or more representatives who would be willing to serve in the development of a detailed outline and work procedure for each of the problem fields or projects. The persons so designated for Project IX, Southern Educational Problems, were called together as a work outline and procedure committee in Washington, D. C., on October 15 and 16. This committee prepared a broad outline

and a working procedure for this project. These together with the list of the members of this committee are contained in the following pages of this report.

Need for and Use of Material To Be Developed in the Overall Study

In the South, which has about one-half of the nation's farm population and about one-third of the nation's cropland, but receives only one-fourth of the total farm income, cotton is by far the most important cash crop. It accounts for approximately one-third of the total farm income of the entire region and one-half of the total farm income in 9 of the Southern States. Altogether, cotton is the most important source of cash income for more than 1½ million farm families and families of hundreds of thousands of persons employed in the ginning, marketing, and distribution of raw cotton. Indirectly the welfare of many other people in the United States is influenced by conditions existing with respect to cotton, in that an important part of their goods and services are sold to the producers and distributors of raw cotton.

Within the last few years there has been an increasing concern over the future position of cotton in view of the rapidly increasing supplies of foreign-grown cotton and the marked increases in the production and improvements in the quality of synthetic fibers and paper. Many questions have been raised as to the extent to which the well-being of people living in the South, and the well-being of the nation as a whole, require modification of farming procedures and work patterns in the Cotton Belt.

Government and business policies for dealing with the problems of cotton in the national and international economies are being reexamined in recognition of the need for a broad, fundamental solution of the problems of the Cotton South. The problem is not one just of cotton, it is one of adjusting the entire agriculture of the South in the best possible way to serve the welfare of the people of that area and of the nation, and at the same time to conserve and develop the natural resources of the region. Integral and inseparable parts of the overall problem include the need for constructive crop adjustments along with the need for expanding

regional and local nonagricultural enterprises in order to provide increased local market outlets for agricultural products and employment opportunities for farm labor no longer required as a result of increased mechanization of agriculture.

In order to more thoroughly understand the various parts of the overall regional problem and to enable the people of the area to formulate individual and collective programs which will contribute most to their welfare, a more effective educational program is needed. Education is a basic tool of the development of any region. Even without the possibility of further important agricultural adjustments and marked mechanization of agriculture taking place, a more effective educational system would do much to improve the economic and social conditions in this important segment of the nation. There is need, therefore, for persons and agencies acquainted with the problems of education in the South to review the current situation and recommend ways by which the education of the region can be made more effective both from the standpoint of the agricultural and nonagricultural aspects of the South.

The changing situation, the low incomes, and the consequent inadequate educational facilities of the region emphasize the need for a comprehensive report on "Southern Educational Problems." Educational leaders, scholars, teachers, and administrators, as well as personnel of program agencies, will be expected to contribute to the completion of this study.

This is only one of a number of projects outlined at the meeting in Memphis on May 30 and 31, 1945, being undertaken for the purpose of providing information which should be helpful in (1) development and administration of Government policies and programs; (2) bringing about better utilization of available human energies and natural resources in the South; (3) developing solutions to the agricultural and economic problems of the South including those clustering around cotton technology and economy; and (4) indicating the need for and the means of strengthening the longtime basic research program pertaining to the agricultural and general economic problems of the South. Without such analyses the bases for formulation of policies, programs, and farm operating plans are entirely inadequate.

When the various projects are completed or even as the work progresses, it is highly important that the results of each be disseminated to those most in need of the information. These include Federal and State legislative bodies, administrative and planning agencies, manufacturers, promotional organizations, educational institutions and agencies, organized farm and consumer groups, and individual farmers. In disseminating this material such available means as bulletins, other Government publications, radio, farm magazines, newspapers, and work with individual farmers should be utilized. It is especially clear that the Committee on Education would fail by its own criteria if it did not stimulate proper educational adaptation and use of the research materials developed by all of the other 9 projects in this program on "The Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton South."

## Scope and Objectives of This Project

The technological and economic trends operating in the South today strike deeply into long-established ways of living and working and, therefore, call for great changes in the life pattern of millions of Southern people. In our democracy, the problems arising out of these developments can be best met only if the people have a full understanding of the changes, the necessary facts upon which to base decisions, and the knowledge and skills needed to make adjustments to new ways of living and working. Education in all its forms and levels is the institution above all others which must assume the responsibility for providing the people with these facts and skills. Education deals with all the people, regardless of what they will do as adults, and in all ways as citizens as well as workers. The challenge to education in the South is that sharp and unyielding.

The South carries a heavy burden of responsibility in educating its people adequately. In the South are one-third of the nation's children, to be educated by one-sixth of the nation's school revenues. The high proportion of children in the population means that 14 Southern States must support one-third of their population in school, while in industrial States only one-fourth of the population is in school

That not all people in the South are receiving an adequate basic education is indicated by the fact that in 6 States more than 25 percent of the adults (25 years of age and older) have not completed more than 4 years of school, and in 4 additional States, between 20 percent and 25 percent of the adults. Even so, the Southern States compare very favorably with the rest of the nation in their effort to support the schools, and in quality of local school administrative units. The Southern States lead the nation in the extent to which they depend upon State support of public schools in contradistinction to local support, and compare favorably with the rest of the nation in their effort to support public education, when effort is measured by the percentage of their potential tax resources spent for education. Nine of the 14 Southern States can be classified among those of the Union which have done the most to modernize their systems of taxation. All 14 States fall below the national average in tax resources per child, but 13 of them exceed the average national effort to support public education.

With this total situation in mind, the Committee for Project IX, "Southern Educational Problems," plans to give principal consideration to produce a report dealing with the following items:

(1) The educational needs of the South in terms of both basic general education and education for vocational effectiveness.

(2) The situation within which educational needs must be met.

(3) Areas of educational opportunity which must be developed or are now being developed.

Outline of Material To Be Developed in This Project

I - Introduction - definition of education, stress adjustment to individual, social, and economical needs

II - Educational needs of the South

A - Basic general education of all the people of the South

1 - Basic tools and skills

2 - Education for responsible citizenship and individual growth

a - Developing community leadership

b - Responsible participation

c - Development of personal resources

3 - Education through the use of local and regional resources as curriculum materials

4 - Education to improve daily life

a - Health education

b - Home living

c - Recreation

B - Education for vocational effectiveness

1 - Increasing effectiveness of Southern people in their present occupations

2 - Training for mechanized farming

3 - Training for readjusted farming systems

4 - Training of Southern people for new occupations

5 - Guidance and retraining of veterans

6 - Opportunities for supplementation of rural income

III - Situation within which the needs must be met

A - Educational structure of the South - institutional pattern

1 - State and local Governmental organization

2 - Organization and administration of public schools

B - Status of education in the South

1 - Public education - school attendance, length of school term, school leaving age, per capita expenditures for education, tax resource base for education, control of schools and school systems, numbers of supervisors, status and function of school superintendents, teacher salaries, etc.

2 - Non-school education

a - Extension education programs

b - Worker's education

c - Libraries

d - Farm organization programs

e - Farm press, etc.

C - Cultural and social influences conditioning educational programs

1 - The lack of responsible participation on the part of many Southern rural people. This lack is one of the most important socio-economic facts of the South. The committee will wish to bring existing research and thought on this problem to bear on its analysis of eudcational problems.

2 - Social and economic cleavages - the bi-racial pattern, the gap between land-owning and working classes, farm tenancy and sharecropping, and other factors.

3 - Work rhythms of Southern people - e.g. the institutionalized weekend holiday.

4 - Unfamiliarity with machines and animals and resistance to change.

IV - Areas of educational opportunities

A - Structure and administration of public schools, etc.

B - School curriculum

C - Community school

D - Materials - adequacy, production, and distribution; translating research

E - Methods and techniques

F - Institutional facilities

G - Teacher enlistment and training

H - Education of other specialists and professional personnel for all forms and levels of education

I - Improvement and utilization of effective educational media - radio, press, audio-visual, libraries, etc.

J - Guidance and retraining of veterans

V - Summary, conclusions, and recommendations

(Note -- Materials mentioned as important, but not adequately incorporated in the above tentative outline:

A - Review of educational methods and materials of action agencies -- The test-demonstration program of the Land Grant Colleges, the Extension Service, and the TVA has been for 12 years a program of fundamental adjustment of the whole farm, as an individual farm, to a sounder system based upon the increase and maintenance of the resource base, maximum productive efficiency and the needs of the farm family. It warrants close study by the Committee.

B - Study of the needs for vocational training and retraining -- This is both for farm and nonfarm occupations. The former includes the farmer and worker adjusting to the mechanized cotton farm and to beef

and dairy production and other adjustments. The latter includes all manufacturing, distributive, service, commercial, and public occupations in which Southern people need training, especially those who will be displaced by further mechanization of Southern agriculture and other developments. This will be a tremendous job, but every effort should be made to secure existing information from U. S. Office of Education, WMC, USES, CED, SLS, State directors of vocational education, State planning boards, and others. The function of longtime research, continued interest and study, and continual educational readjustment to changing conditions need to be pointed up.

C - Guidance and retraining of veterans in terms of the needs of the rural economy of the cotton South including use of the G. I. educational benefits. This would stem out of many of the other studies.

D - Use of appropriate educational materials, especially those developed through the other 9 projects of this overall study of "The Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt." Appraise any of the findings of the other 9 projects that become available in time and recommend means of assuring their translation, distribution and use.

E - Whenever appropriate, use examples and illustrations of good educational practices found in specific communities. In the South there are many communities that are actually solving some of their problems through education. An account of these community programs should be utilized in the writing of several sections of the reports suggested in the above outline.)

Working Procedure and Committee Responsibilities for This Project

Work under this project will be done by a Project Committee composed of all those who accept responsibility for the development of various aspects of the report. The Project Committee will work under the general direction of the Project Steering Committee composed of the Chairman and four associates as follows with others to be added as developments may make desirable:

Howard A Dawson, Chairman, National Education Association
John E. Brewton, George Peabody College for Teachers
Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education
Edgar L. Morphet, Florida State Department of Education,
Southern States Work Conference on School Administrative Problems
Arthur F. Raper, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

In addition to the members of the Project Steering Committee, the Project Committee will be composed of persons to be selected by the Chairman in consultation with the other members of the Steering Committee. The persons selected will be representatives of such agencies, organizations, or interests as follows: State Departments of Education, Teachers Colleges, Land-Grant Colleges, Public School

Administrators, the Tennessee Valley Authority, specialists in vocational education, Negro colleges and schools, the United States Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Office of Education, Southern economists and sociologists, and educational foundations.

The Project Steering Committee will be responsible for the organization, direction, and execution of the project study including:

1. The breaking down of the project into workable units.

2. The selection of individuals to prepare the several sections of the report.

3. Arranging with these persons to review the data that may be available and to prepare such additional discussion as may seem to be required.

4. Reviewing the material submitted for each section, determining its adequacy, and formulating and checking the final report.

In scheduling the progress of this project, working members of the Committee will be expected to submit their reports by April 1, 1946; the Steering Committee will aim to have its rough draft by June 1, 1946; and the final draft, after checking and resubmission to the project committee members for revision, will be ready by September 1, 1946.

List of Members of Work Outline and Procedure Committee

Alexander, Will W.
Julius Rosenwald Fund
Washington, D. C.

Clark, Lois M.
National Education Association
Washington, D. C.

Cooper, Maurice R.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

*Dawson, Howard A.
National Education Association
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Fippin, E. O.
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Lathrop, Frank W.
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United States Office of Education
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Raper, Arthur
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Taylor, Carl C.
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---

* Unable to be present at the meeting but spent considerable time in helping revise and put the finishing touches to the work done by the committee.

Van Sickle, John V.
Institute of Research and Training in
the Social Sciences
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Welch, Claude
National Cotton Council of America
Memphis, Tennessee

Welch, Frank
Department of Agricultural Economics
Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Williams, Harry
Training and Educational Relations Staff
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Others Invited To Help Prepare Work Outline and Procedure
But Who Were Unable To Participate

Cole, William E.
Training and Educational Relations Staff
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Embree, Edwin R.
Julius Rosenwald Fund
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Harap, Henry
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George Peabody College
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Ivy, John E., Jr.
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Maddox, James G.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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Penney, J. T.
South Carolina Agricultural and
Industrial Committee
Columbia, South Carolina

Southworth, Herman
Production and Marketing Administration
Department of Agriculture
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Schultz, Theodore W.
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Outline of Project IX of the Study of
The Postwar Agricultural and Economic
Problems of the Cotton Belt.

This document is a revision of the Outline of Project IX reported in "Summary Report of Meeting on Project IX Held at Washington, D.C., October 15 and 16, 1945," pages 6 to 10. It is an outline of the proposed report in chapter form with the names of the persons chosen to write the respective chapters or sections.

On January 21 and 22, 1946 a meeting of the project steering committee and other invited participants was held at the Headquarters of the National Education Association, Washington, D.C. Two days were devoted to a reconsideration of the outline and its revision in terms of a plan for the production of a report on this project. Careful consideration was given to the selection of persons who would be invited to take responsibility for the production of various parts of the report.

Persons attending the committee meeting were: Howard A. Dawson, Chairman, Director of Rural Service, National Education Association; Arthur Raper, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Education for Negroes, U.S. Office of Education; Walter H. Gaumnitz, Senior Specialist in Rural Secondary Education, U. S. Office of Education; F. W. Lathrop, Specialist in Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education; Fred G. Wale, Julius Rosenwald Fund; C. A. Sheffield and Miss Mena Hogan, both of the Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Two members of the steering committee were not able to attend the meeting, Dr. John E. Brewton and Dr. Edgar L. Morphet.



(Over)

It was decided that the report will be written by several persons especially qualified to write on the respective problems contained in the outline. In the first instance it will be written for lay and professional leaders and for members of the U. S. Congress. It will be a function of the committee to produce briefer publications intended for popular use in simplified style based on the original report.

It is intended that the report will be based on published research, statistical data from official sources, philosophical literature on education, sociology and economics applicable to the problems under consideration.

It is proposed to produce a report that will present:

I The economic and social background of Southern educational problems.

II The status of education in the South.

III The educational needs of the South:

(a) General Education

(b) Vocational effectiveness

(c) Education for economic, social and cultural understanding.

(d) Higher education.

IV Special problems in southern education.

V Examples of the kinds of schools needed in the Cotton Belt.

The final report of the project should be completed by September 15, 1946. It is desirable that the various parts of the report be in the hands of the chairman of the steering committee by May 15, 1946.

It is planned to have a meeting of as many of the authors as possible to consider the entire report for the purpose of harmonizing the various

reports, eliminating needless duplications and making sure that the reports are as nearly comprehensive as possible. The final editorial job will be in the hands of the steering committee.

No decision has yet been made as to length of the report. Special effort will have to be made to keep the report from being too long. If an average of ten typewritten pages per chapter is produced the report will be 200 pages in length. The chairman will work out the matter of space allotments with the chairmen for the respective topics.

I Economic and Social Background of Southern Educational Problems

1. Economic and population factors affecting education in the South.

Chairman: Miss Ina C. Brown, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Committee Members: John E. Brewton,
Director, Division of Field Studies,
George Peabody College for Teachers,
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Charles S. Johnson,
Professor of Sociology,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee

James Maddox,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

2. Cultural and social influences affecting education in the South.

Chairman: Arthur Raper,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Committee Members: Rupert Vance,
Professor of Sociology,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

T. Lynn Smith,
Professor of Sociology,
Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

(Over)

C. A. Sheffield,
Extension Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

II Status of Education in the South

1. Structural organization for the administration of public education. (Patterns of state and local government--with special emphasis on the county--in which public education is administered, state provision for education, local organization for public elementary and secondary schools, administration of higher education.)

Chairman: Albert Coates,
Director, Institute of Government,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

2. Quantity and quality of educational opportunity and attainment.

Chairman: Edgar L. Morphet,
Director of Administration,
State Department of Education,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Committee Members: Walter H. Gaumnitz,
Senior Specialist in Rural Secondary Education,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

Ambrose Caliver,
Senior Specialist in Education for Negroes,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

M. S. Robertson,
Supervisor of Research and Special Services,
State Department of Education,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

G. W. Aull,
Professor of Agricultural Economics,
Clemson College,
Clemson, South Carolina.

F. W. Lathrop,
Specialist in Agricultural Education,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

3. Non-school education for adults and youth.

(To include general extension education programs, agricultural extension programs, vocational education programs for adults and out-of-school youth, libraries, farm organization programs, workers education, farm press, radio programs)

Chairman: John R. Hutcheson,
President,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Virginia.

Committee Members: E. H. Shinn,
Agricultural Extension Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Miss Mona Hogan,
Agricultural Extension Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

R. E. Naugher,
Specialist in Agricultural Education,
Part-time and Evening Instruction,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

P. D. Sanders, Editor,
Southern Planter,
Richmond, Virginia.

Frances L. Spain, Librarian,
Winthrop College,
Rock Hill, South Carolina.

III Educational Needs of the South

1. Basic General Education of all the People.

Chairman: L.D. Haskew,
Executive Secretary,
The Committee on Teacher Education,
525 West 120th St.,
New York 27, N.Y.

(Dr. Haskew will be asked to select such otherpersons as he may want to help him.)

2. Education for Vocational Effectiveness.

Chairman: Thos. H. Quigley,
Georgia School of Technology,
Atlanta, Georgia

(Over)

Committee Members: Roy W. Roberts,
Head, Vocational Teacher Education,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Arkansas

F. W. Lathrop,
Specialist in Agricultural Education,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

Miss Druzilla Kent,
Head, Home Economics Department,
University of Tennessee,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Edward G. Ludtke,
Agent, Southern Region,
Trade and Industrial Education,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

E. M. Norris,
Personnel Division,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

3. Education for Economic and Civic Understanding.

Chairman: Gordon Blackwell,
Director of Institute for Research in Social Science,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

(Dr. Blackwell will be asked to select such other persons as he may want to help him.)

4. Higher Education.

Chairman: Lt. A. B. Bonds,
U.S. Naval Reserve,
Washington, D.C.

(Formerly, Assistant to Dean of the Graduate School, Louisiana State University, Coordinating Officer of Southern Graduate School Survey and Work Conference, Head of Educational Survey Section of National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel.)

Committee Members: Philip Davidson,
Dean of Graduate School,
Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Doak S. Campbell,
President,
Florida State College for Women,
Tallahassee, Florida.

David D. Jones,
President of Bennett College,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

IV Special Problems in Southern Education.

1. Local and Regional Resources as Curriculum Materials.

Chairman: John E. Ivey, Executive Secretary,
Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education,
University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

(Dr. Ivey will be asked to select such other persons as he may want to help him.)

2. Personnel for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Chairman: Kenneth Williams,
Dean, School of Education,
University of Georgia,
Athens, Georgia.

Fred G. Walo,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

Horace Mann Bond,
President, Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pa.

Miss Hazel Davis,
Assistant Director, Research Division,
National Education Association,
1201 16th St., N.W.,
Washington 6, D.C.

3. Community Schools.

(With special reference to educational plant, equipment and instructional materials.)

Chairman: O. C. Aderhold, Agricultural and Industrial Board of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

(Over)

Committee Members: S. L. Smith,
Inter-State School Building Service,
George Peabody College for Teachers,
Nashville, Tennessee.

L. A. Cayer,
Superintendent of Schools,
Avoyelles Parish,
Marksville, La.

James L. Graham,
Supervisor of School Plant and Transportation Service,
State Department of Education,
Tallahassee, Fla.

H. C. Headden,
Director, Division of Schoolhouse Planning and Transportation,
State Department of Education,
Nashville, Tennessee.

W. G. Ecklos,
Director of School Building Service and Transportation,
State Department of Education,
Jackson, Mississippi.

4. Guidance Functions and Services.

Chairman: Dolph Camp,
Supervisor of Occupational Information and Guidance,
State Department of Education,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Committee Members: H. L. Trigg,
Southern Regional Conference,
Western Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

(Other members to be selected by Mr. Camp as he sees fit.)

5. Education for Veterans.

Chairman: L. V. Hollis,
Specialist in Higher Education,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

Committee Members: George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Conference,
Western Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

(Others to be selected by Dr. Hollis.)

6. Education for Negroes.

Chairman: Ambrose Caliver,
Specialist in Education for Negroes,
U.S. Office of Education,
Washington 25, D.C.

(It was agreed that it is desirable that the problems of adequate educational opportunities for negroes should be treated in the other sections of the report. If, after the other sections or chapters are written there still seems to be a need for a separate treatment of the subject, Dr. Caliver will take responsibility for its production and will obtain the assistance of such other persons as he may think desirable.)

7. Education for Children of Migratory Agricultural Workers.

Chairman: Mrs. Clark Tarburton,
Langly,
Fairfax County,
Virginia

Committee Members: Miss Helen Stacy,
Children's Bureau,
Washington, D.C.

A person to be designated by the Farm Security Administration.

8. Early Childhood Education.

Chairman: Maycie Southall,
Professor of Education,
George Peabody College for Teachers,
Nashville 4, Tennessee.

(Dr. Southall will select such other persons as she may want to assist her in the preparation of this part of the report.)

9. Reorganization of the Administrative Structure of Education.

Chairman: Howard A. Dawson,
Director of Rural Service,
National Education Association,
Washington 6, D.C.

Committee Members: Austin R. Meadows,
Director of Administration and Transportation,
State Department of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

(Over)

Crawford Greene,
Director of Administration,
State Department of Education,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

John M. Foote,
Formerly Director of Administration and Finance,
State Department of Education,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

10. Financing Education.

Chairman: R. L. Johns,
Director of Finance,
State Department of Education,
Montgomery, Alabama.

(Dr. Johns is to select such other persons as he may want to assist him.)

V Examples of the Kinds of Schools Needed in the Cotton Belt

Chairman: Jesse Ogden,
University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

Committee Members: J. C. McAmis,
Tennessee Valley Authority,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Ellen Whiting,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Frank C. Jenkins,
Junior Red Cross,
Regional Office,
Atlanta, Georgia.

LOUISIANA VETERANS' SERVICE COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JACKSON BARRACKS
NEW ORLEANS 12

October 26, 1945

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of October 23, 1945 was received. For the information desired we would suggest that you direct your inquiry to:

Director of Selective Service
21 & C. Streets, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Headquarters can, if they so desire, have the Philadelphia statistical office compile the information requested covering Orleans Parish, which is coextensive with the city of New Orleans.

For the Committee:

WALTER D. DUNBAR
Major, AUS
Executive Secretary

WDD:rp

October 23, 1945

Major Walter D. Dunbar
Headquarters Building
Jackson Barracks
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Major Dunbar:

When I was in your office the other day I forgot to ask you where I could obtain information as to the approximate number of persons from New Orleans who entered the Armed Services, and some breakdown as to Negro and white.

If you could help me on this, I would greatly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX., CHAIRMAN
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GUY CORDON, OREG.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA

W. H. MC MAINS, CLERK

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

January 5, 1946.

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

I have learned from Arthur Bachrach that you are interested in hiring a young attorney to do job placement work for Negro veterans. This is the sum of my information about the work, but it is enough to awaken my interest in knowing more about it.

I am 28 years old, a veteran, married and hold an A. B. and J. D. from the University of Michigan. I was graduated from law school in '42 and came to Washington to work as a review attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. I entered the service in early '43 and was discharged late that same year because of illness (allergies). I returned to the N. L. R. B. where I worked until July of last year. Since then I have been serving as legal assistant to Senator Carl Hatch. If you are interested in knowing something of the quality of my work, you might contact Frank Bloom or Ruth Weyand at the N. L. R. B., Frank Donner at the C. I. O. or Senator Hatch.

I am interested in making myself useful in behalf of the Negro people at this critical time for them. I am looking forward to hearing from you. You may reach me c/o Senator Hatch, Senate Office Building or at 1658 Mt. Eagle Place, Alexandria, Va.

Very sincerely yours,

Seymour J. Spelman

Seymour J. Spelman

X

# MEMORANDUM

11 January 1946

To : Colonel Campbell C. Johnson

From: George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

In traveling about the Southern states in the interest of full use of services to veterans, I have constantly come up against a lack of knowledge in the general population and among veterans as to the various veterans' service programs.

This is particularly true on job training and on-the farm training. The public understands that G. I. pay can be had for going to high school or college. It is news to the public that it can also be had for learning a trade while working.

So very large a proportion of the Negro veterans left school in the grammar grades that it does not seem possible that more than a trickle of these boys will get institutional, high school, or college training and the benefits from the G. I. Bill of Rights. Neither is it possible for large numbers of them to attend vocational schools of a pre-college level because Southern states support very few such schools and they are of indifferent quality, offering only a most limited range of rather old-fashioned subjects, such as shoe repairing, dress making and carpentry. The boys coming out of the Army want work in the metal trades and electricity and internal combustion engines.

Job training is the best available answer to this situation. Generally speaking, the state officials in charge of job training are few, and, therefore, thinly spread and most of them take the position that it is their duty to service the load that comes in. Even when the load that comes in is scimpy, they do not feel under obligation to do much about getting it built up.

On-the farm training, I think, will be a little better. It will be to the interest of the vocational-agricultural systems to bring in veterans, and local teachers will probably be diligent about it.

I should like to see wide use of modern information channels to get across to veterans and their friends the availability of these two kinds of training. The movies should be used. So should the picture magazines. So should the radio. Much more can be done with the press. Much more must be done also with personal contact.

I have been looking for some agency of Government which would recognize a duty to do this. Perhaps the Selective Service System would be good enough to review the practicability of this idea.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERAN EDUCATION

Department of Adult Education
National Education Association
Hotel Hollenden
Cleveland, Ohio
January 17-19, 1946

Thursday, January 17

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:00 A. M. | GENERAL SESSION<br>Chairman - Colonel Robert Owens, Director, Veterans Education, Cleveland, Ohio |
| 1:30 P. M. - 5:00 P. M. | WORK COMMITTEE SESSION |
| 8:00 P. M. - 9:15 P. M. | COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR VETERAN EDUCATION<br>Speaker to be announced later |

Friday, January 18

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 A. M. - 10:45 A. M. | WORK COMMITTEE SESSION |
| 11:00 A. M. - 12:45 P. M. | SYMPOSIUM<br>Chairman - Dr. Roben J. Maaske, President, Department of Adult Education<br>Participants - Major Harry H. Ransom, AAF<br>Alonzo G. Grace, Commissioner of Education, Connecticut<br>Eugene B. Elliott, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan<br>Charles Lake, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio |
| 2:00 P. M. - 5:30 P. M. | WORK COMMITTEE SESSION |
| 7:30 P. M. - 10:00 P. M. | WORK COMMITTEE SESSION |

Saturday, January 19

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:30 A. M. - 10:45 A. M. | WORK COMMITTEE SESSION |
| 11:00 A. M. - 12:45 P. M. | ORGANIZATION MEETING<br>Chairman - Dr. Roben J. Maaske |
| 1:00 P. M. - 3:30 P. M. | LUNCHEON<br>PANEL OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN<br>Moderator - Paul H. Sheats, Educational Director, Town Hall, New York City |

## Work Committees

CONFERENCE ON VETERAN EDUCATION
Cleveland, Ohio, January 17-19, 1946

Please check the Committee on which you wish to serve.

_____ 1. How can a community coordinate its many educational and training opportunities to meet the various needs of veterans? What should be the leadership responsibilities of the public schools?

_____ 2. What program of leadership and assistance to local programs of veteran education should state departments of education develop? What staff assistance is needed in the state department for this purpose?

_____ 3. How may adequate veteran-education programs be developed in rural areas?

_____ 4. What should be the responsibilities and services of university extension divisions in a total program of veteran education on both the collegiate and noncollegiate levels?

_____ 5. What criteria and program of evaluation and accreditation should state departments develop and publish for educational and training institutions and for on-the-job training?

_____ 6. What types of terminal programs should universities and colleges provide for veterans?

_____ 7. What should be a practical program of guidance for veterans in colleges and universities?

_____ 8. What types of training programs should teacher-education institutions develop for leaders and teachers in veteran education? How can these programs gear into the on-going veteran programs in the communities?

_____ 9. What are the efficient ways of acquainting veterans with educational and training opportunities and interesting them in taking advantage of these opportunities?

_____ 10. How should curriculum offerings be developed and reorganized to meet veterans' needs?

_____ 11. What programs of informal education should the community establish to meet the varying needs of veterans?

_____ 12. What teaching methods are most efficient in veteran education?

_____ 13. What are the problems in establishing veteran institutes in large cities?

_____ 14. What are the problems in establishing veteran institutes in small cities?

_____ 15. How can the schools function in the development of veteran information and counseling centers?

(OVER)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

RETURN TO: Leland P. Bradford, Director
Adult Education Service
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

N O T E:

Hotel space is still a scarce commodity. The Hollenden Hotel has set aside the number of sleeping rooms to take care of our estimated attendance. Very few are single rooms. Your best assurance of securing a room will be your expressed willingness to share a room, and your early application to the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio, for reservation. Be certain to mention that you are attending this conference.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

F. L. SCHLAGLE
PRESIDENT

WILLARD E. GIVENS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 10, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Dr. Roben J. Maaske, President of the Department of Adult Education, and I extend an invitation to you to participate in the important conference on veteran education described in the enclosed sheet. You will note that committees 6 and 7 on the enclosed committee list are concerned with problems of veteran education as they relate to the field of higher education, and possibly 12 and 15 will be of interest.

Will you please return the enclosed committee list, indicating the committees on which you would be interested in working, as it is necessary to have this information before the reservations may be secured for your hotel space.

We regret that we do not have funds available for paying expenses, but we hope that you can participate in this conference.

With best wishes for a year of great achievement, I am

Most cordially yours,

Willard E. Givens

Willard E. Givens.

WEG:Bz
3 encls.

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
of the
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D C.

December - 1945

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Realizing the crucial need of calling together those concerned with veterans' education throughout the country to interchange information about programs and problems and to work out together more adequate ways of helping the veteran secure the education he needs, the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association is organizing a national work conference on Veteran Education. This conference will be held at the HOLLENDEN HOTEL, Cleveland, Ohio, January 17-19, 1946.

It is also planned to form at this conference an organization of those in veteran education. This organization is to continue as long as the educational need exists.

This conference will be a work conference. As many as fifteen committees are being organized to explore certain aspects of the total problem and to make recommendations leading to later action. Enclosed is a sheet listing tentative work committees.

It is hoped that the work of the various committees can be continued and that materials of help throughout the country that are developed through committee action may later be published and distributed.

Gpn

Mr. Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary
National Education Association of the United States
1201 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Givens:

I am very sorry that I was not able to get to the conference on veteran education at Cleveland, January 17-19, about which you were kind enough to write me on January 10.

If you have available something as to the proceedings and findings, I would be much appreciative of getting it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM.w

Gen

January 17, 1946

Mr. Robert N. Ford
Research Technician
Room 2D 561, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ford:

I enjoyed my conversation the other day with you and Mr. Clausen.

I hope one of you will be good enough to write me a brief report about the sort of thing that went on at the Cleveland meeting.

Is that too much trouble?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

-Wash

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

11 December 1945

Dr. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Mitchell:

Dr. Dorothy Dickins of Mississippi State College remarked yesterday that the Southern Regional Council is conducting a comprehensive survey under your direction of veterans' problems. That is about all she could tell me.

I am very much interested in the plan of the study and in the progress you have made because I am to join Veterans Administration about December 17 as Chief of Surveys Operation Section. We want to use every possible source of information about the readjustment of the veteran to his community. If there is any way in which we can aid each other in getting research done, I'm sure we will want to explore the possibilities with you.

At present, I am with the Research Branch of the Information and Education Division. Throughout the war, it has been our mission to study morale problems among our soldiers, both here and overseas. The Veterans Administration was particularly interested in work we had done on Post-war Plans of the Soldier, and this accounts in a large part for the newly organized Surveys Division in Research Services of Veterans Administration.

We will appreciate very much any information you can give us now. If you should be in Washington at any time, we would appreciate a visit from you. I can be reached at Veterans Administration through the office of Dr. S. P. Langhoff, Jr., who is director of Research Service, Veterans Administration, Vermont Ave. and H St., N. W.

Sincerely yours,

Robert N Ford

ROBERT N. FORD
Research Technician
Room 2D 561, The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Gen

January 18, 1946

Mr. Bill Alexander
1625 S Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

My friend, Campbell Phillips, told me of your connection with the Negro news reel company.

I am very anxious to get the public to understand the opportunities in job training for veterans.

If you see an possibilities along this line, I would like to hear from you.

I tried to reach you the other day but found you had moved.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

January 18, 1946

Southern Conferencefor Human Welfare
935 G Place
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Mrs. Constance Daniel persuaded me to buy a ticket to the benefit dance on January 18th.

I can't go, but I promised to buy the ticket. I got the ticket, here is the dough.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

January 18, 1946 X

Mr. Dewey McCormick
2545 Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dewey:

Many thanks for your patience the other day in the meeting with the Extension people.

Please get me on the list to receive your releases about on-the-farm training.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

X

January 21, 1946

Mr. James C. Evans
Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Many thanks for your letter of January 17th.

I have got the names of the persons listed into my notes and shall get around to see them one by one.

I hope I am here in Atlanta when you come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

17 January 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Service
Room 432
64 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have had occasion to make good use of the information which you brought concerning reconversion training in the field of agriculture. We hope for similar developments of promise in the mechanical and other occupational fields.

I am inclosing herewith a list of names of Negro training officials who served variously in the capacity of State Agents in trade and industrial training during the period of conversion from peace to war production. They and their associates should be helpful in the reconversion effort though I am certain that you will find them not so well mobilized.

I am further deferring my trip to Atlanta until after certain important transitions have been completed here. I hope to come in, however, at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Evans,
Assistant Civilian Aide to the
Secretary of War.

1 Incl

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

## MAILING LIST

Mr. Edgar P. Westmoreland
U S Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Mr. F. O. Woodard
State Supervisor
Alcorn College
Alcorn, Mississippi

Mr. C. B. Taylor
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Missouri

Mr. A. C. Phillips, Principal
Washington Technical High School
814 North 19th Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. E. D. Peebles
Assistant State Supervisor
A M & N College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. C. J. Campbell, Director
Dunbar High School
6122 Lawrence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Paul V. Jewell
A & I State College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Thomas L. Holley
State Supervisor
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Mr. G. L. Washington
General Manager
Moton Field
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Mr. H. W. Crawford
State A & M College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

X

January 24, 1946

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson
Selective Service System
21st and C Streets, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

Several veterans who have been through Separation Centers recently tell me that they have seen good movies at the Separation Centers stressing the importance of converting their insurance. None of them have heard of any movies about job training.

Could the Army have one made and exhibited at Separation Centers?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM

January 29, 1946

Miss Helen S. Mason
Pulse Publishing Company
2627 Bowen Road, S. E.
Washington 20, D. C.

Dear Miss Mason:

You will remember your letter of January 9 about an article on job training for veterans.

Here is the article.

I am sorry, I still haven't gotten any pictures.

This is a shade shorter than you wanted. Maybe it runs 800 words.

My idea for a heading was "Job Training for Veterans", and under that "By George S. Mitchell, Director, Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council." But that, of course, is up to you.

I have no objection to whatever editing you need to do. It has to be remembered, though, that this is a compression of a lot of exact regulations, and not every phrase will include all the necessary things.

I appreciate this opportunity to get job training known. It will do good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm
Enclosure

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

January 9, 1946.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We wish to thank you for your willingness to write an article on "Veterans' Job Training". We look forward with interest to receiving it. Our deadline is February 1st. We can use several photographs, if you have them, to illustrate the article. These will be returned to you when we finish with them. Our articles average 900 to 1100 words. Thanking you again for anything you may do in this regard

Sincerely

Helen S. Mason

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

*Board of Directors*

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AMERICAN
LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, Inc.
*formerly*
THE AFFILIATED SCHOOLS FOR WORKERS

437 WEST 59th STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

ELEANOR G. COIT, *Director*

January 30, 1946

Dear Friend:

This letter comes to extend an invitation to you to be with us on Saturday afternoon, February 23rd, at a meeting of the Leadership Training Committee of the American Labor Education Service. This meeting will precede the general sessions of the Washington's Birthday Conference.

As a result of the discussion at last year's Conference, Labor Education Service has been engaged in making a study of labor education projects now being carried on or planned by universities and colleges. Caroline Ware, who has been conducting this study, will make a tentative report at the Saturday afternoon meeting. We feel sure that you will be interested in the very significant material which has been assembled by Miss Ware, and are counting on your participation in the discussion.

This special session will be held on the 23rd at 2:30 P.M. at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57 Street, New York City. The enclosed folder will tell you about the general sessions of the Washington's Birthday Conference and we hope that you can be with us for these in addition to the Saturday afternoon meeting.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit, Director

egc/ft

*Telephone*: CIRCLE 5-9066

Gen

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

January 30, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We wish to thank you for your article. We are hoping that you will be able to send us some photographs to illustrate it. We should like these as soon as you can possibly arrange to let us have them in order that we may use this article in the March issue of Pulse. If you are not able to send us any from your own office will you help us secure some from any source you know of.

We are using your suggested heading for the article. As far as we are able to see now it will not be necessary to edit it.

We should like very much to distribute Pulse in the Atlanta area. We have not been able to locate a distributor. We felt that the Southern Regional Council, Inc., might be able to advise us of the name and address of a reliable distributor of Negro publications in the Atlanta area, whom we might contact to take care of Pulse.

Some other phases of veterans' services might suggest itself to you for a live, readable article for the layman. If so, we should like very much to have the benefit of your thinking along this line, and would welcome the opportunity to give more space to this type of information.

Appreciatively,

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

Helen S. Mason

GSM

January 31, 1946

Mr. E. J. Coil
Executive Director
National Planning Association
800 Twenty-First Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coil:

Many thanks for your letter of January 23.

I do hope we can meet here.

Meanwhile, I am occasionally in Washington and shall try to get to see you there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services

GSM:jm

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January 23, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was my sincere hope to meet you and your Director, Mr. Johnson, when I was in Atlanta. Unfortunately, I started on my trip too soon after having the flu and as a result complications set in and I was forced to cut my trip short and return to Washington.

I will be South again as I am anxious to talk with you and explain the interest of NPA in Southern Economic Development. Will you please express to Mr. Johnson my regret that I did not have the opportunity of visiting with you and him.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Coil

E. J. Coil
Executive Director

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 February 1946

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: PA-B

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Neither Mr. Clausen nor I were able to attend the Cleveland meetings to which you refer in your letter of January 17. We were too busy working on the problem of staffing our Surveys Division.

We are looking forward to further contacts with you, such as the one we had here. If you write any reports on veterans' problems, please let us have copies early in the game.

Sincerely,

Robert N Ford

ROBERT N. FORD
Surveys Division
Research Service

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Gen

February 4, 1946

Mr. Charles Houston
615 F Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

I promised to write you something about the various State Departments of Veterans Affairs.

These go by different names, of course, in the different states. For the moment I have the statute of the Louisiana one only. It is Act. #90, House Bill #590, approved July 7, 1944. The central point is Section Three, setting up a Veterans Affairs Commission. The members are appointed by the Governor from nominations made by the Louisiana Departments of the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Each organization by virtue of its charter makes three nominations, and the Governor appoints one from each three nominations. For every six thousand members in addition to the first five thousand of each such Louisiana Department of either of the three named organizations, three additional nominations are made to the Governor from whom the Governor appoints another member of the Commission.

The members of the Commission are paid a per diem. The Commission establishes the general and administrative policies of the State Department of Veterans Affairs. The State Department of Veterans Affairs employs cooperatively with the several parishes Parish Service Officers in each parish in the state. The principal duty of these Parish Service Officers is to assist veterans with claims.

It seems to me of some importance that the Louisiana Department of the American Legion has this official connection with state machinery the while it refuses to charter Negro posts or (so far as I know) to admit Negroes to membership in any other way. The DAV admits Negroes to membership, but their post allegiance is to a Negro post in Cincinnati, Ohio. The VFW charters Negro posts in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

GSM:w

George S. Mitchell

gon

February 4, 1946

Mr. Charles H. Houston
615 F Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

I am late in fulfilling my promise to write you.

I have made detailed inquiries about apprenticeship training in three states only: Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. I have little or no knowledge of what is happening in the other states.

In general, the situation is this: Where craft unions are well established, they have taken advantage of a cooperative arrangement offered by the State Departments of Labor and the U. S. Department of Labor for formalizing apprenticeship training. Where craft unions are not well established, state officials for apprenticeship training systems have occasionally organized formal apprenticeship training, but this is infrequent. In two states I found some evidence that the officials interested in apprenticeship training regard job training jealously. In the third state, the two sets of officials were working harmoniously.

I haven't got enough information to be dogmatic, but I think it will be found that virtually the only occasions when Negroes enter apprenticeship training are either (a) when they have strong Negro locals of craft unions, such as carpenters or bricklayers, or (b) formal apprenticeship training is in use in the absence of craft unions. A leaflet issued by the Louisiana State Department of Labor entitled "Apprenticeship Standards and Procedure for Local Apprenticeship Committees" states that the purpose of the Louisiana apprenticeship system is first "to open to the young people of Louisiana the opportunity to obtain special training which will equip them for profitable employment and a high type of citizenship", and ten other aims.

The Commissioner of Labor is required to appoint a State Apprenticeship Council as follows:

(a) One representative each from the employer and employee organizations in the building trades.
(b) One representative each from the employer and employee organizations in the printing trades.
(c) One representative each from the employer and employee organizations in the metal trades.

(d) Two members representing the general public.
(e) Ex officio, the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education.
(f) A consulting member will be: The State Director of Employment Service."

The members of the Commission presently in office are a general contractor, a brass manufacturer and a master printer for the employers organization and a boilermaker, a plumber and an electrician for the employees organization. The general public is represented by a judge or former judge and by a dean at Louisiana State University.

Provision is made for local Joint Apprenticeship Committees. Apprenticeship agreements are used and certificates of completion of apprenticeship are won.

I believe I have been told that the U. S. Department of Labor recognizes 119 apprenticeable trades, and that with few exceptions the apprenticeships run four years or more. The state apprenticeship agencies appear to be approving for formal apprenticeship training such of these 119 trades as are developed in their own states.

In some of the Southern states the technical line drawn between apprenticeship training and job training is length of time involved in learning the trade. Skills which can be learned in less than four years are considered to be the province of job training, and skills where it is agreed officially that the length of time involved is four years or longer are the province of apprenticeship training.

North Carolina has taken a leaf from apprenticeship training and used it in tightening the administration of job training. They use for job training the same form of application for approval which is used by the employer when he wishes apprenticeship training. This form specifies in detail the length of time the trainee will be put on each of a variety of occupations carefully described.

I recognize much justice in the claim of craft unions that entry into their trades should be protected by requirements of full instruction. At the same time it does not seem to me at all permissable for a union which excludes members of any particular race to be used administratively in machinery limiting apprenticeship.

I would like to see job training greatly strengthened by the additon of an inspecting staff to see that adequate training is given. Also, of course, better wage regulation is needed. I am aware that there are plenty

of individual cases of exploitation under the present arrangement. Nevertheless, it seems to me proper to urge more people into job training in order that thereafter with tightened administration the desired benefits can be had for practically all trainees.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

February 8, 1946.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Conference,
Western Memorial Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Upon the request of the Subcommittee on Postwar Cotton Programs, House Agricultural Committee, a Committee on Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, has been organized. This committee proposes to produce reports based to a large extent on research in ten major problems of the Cotton Belt. One of these problems, designated as Project IX, is Southern Educational Problems. I have accepted the chairmanship of this project. I am enclosing with this letter two documents which will give you the history of the development of this project and what we propose to do. The documents referred to are: (1) Southern Educational Problems - Outline of Project IX of the Study of the Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt, and (2) Summary Report of Meeting of Project IX, held at Washington, D.C., October 15 and 16, 1945.

In a meeting held here at the National Education Association, January 21 and 22, the Committee voted to invite you to serve with a subcommittee under the chairmanship of L. V. Hollis, Specialist in Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, 25, D.C, in writing a chapter of the report entitled "Education for Veterans". You will note from the Outline the names of the other persons who are to serve on this subcommittee with you. I shall not undertake to outline the contents of this report because I would much rather the subcommittee members would do that with subcommittee chairman. From time to time, however, I shall be glad to consult with all subcommittees on the contents of their respective reports. I know from the work you are doing that you are well acquainted with what we think ought to be written for this report.

I might add that we desire to have all the reports completed by September 15, 1946.

Will you please let me know at your earliest convenience whether you will accept this responsibility?

Very sincerely yours,

Howard A. Dawson

Howard A. Dawson,
Director of Rural Service.

HAD:cd
Encls.

6 12 4 cy

gen

February 8, 1946

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson
Selective Service System
21st and C Street, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: 5-59

Dear Colonel Johnson:

I greatly appreciate your most helpful letter of February 4th.

All the steps outlined seem to me fine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

4 February 1946 5-39

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Subject: Veterans' services.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your memorandum of January 11, 1946, and your letter of January 24, 1946, have both been subject of a conference with our Veterans Personnel Division. As a result of this conference, I am preparing a memorandum to present the matter to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration whose responsibility, it would seem to be, is to make sure that veterans know of the opportunities afforded them for job training and on-the-farm training.

The press reported on January 31, 1946, that Major General Graves B. Erskine, Retraining and Reemployment Administration Director, had asked the Budget Bureau for immediate allocation of a million dollars to avert "what some educators warned may become a 'national scandal' in on-the-job training under the G. I. Bill of Rights."

This press report quoted Lieutenant Colonel George L. Glasheen, Chief of Retraining and Vocational Education, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, as saying that "mushroom growth of job-training programs where there is no supervision will do 'irreparable harm' to veterans, education and industry." He also said that while Connecticut and Michigan had excellent supervisory programs , in some Southern states, "applications are piling up day after day without any effort being made to approve them on an acceptable basis." In several states, it appears that approval is automatic upon written applications. There are no inspections. In others, approval is purely political, usually on the request of a legislator or local official, the press article alleged.

It appears that this whole matter was being thrashed out in a conference of veterans' directors and representatives of governors which met here in Washington last Monday and Tuesday on the call of General Erskine. Colonel Glasheen also told this conference that he was convinced abuses existed. For example, it is possible for insurance companies, he said, to "transform their usual eight-week salesman training courses into two-year courses, with the Government paying salaries." Likewise, it would be possible for a manufacturer to list all veterans on his pay roll for on-the-job training when no actual training is given.

The money which General Erskine has requested would be allocated to the Office of Education which would distribute it to states for employment of investigators.

I have gone into detail in reporting this recent conference on job-training in order that you might see that the RRA has it very definitely on its mind.

For The Director

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

February 11, 1946

Mr. James C. Evans
Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Many thanks for your letter of February 5th.

I have made a note to look up Mr. Holley when I get to Texas.

Thanks for your note on the other two matters also.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

General

**WAR DEPARTMENT**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

5 February 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

A letter from Mr. Thomas L. Holley on the State Staff of Vocational Education, with offices at Prairie View University, was received this morning. Mr. Holley is very anxious to see you in his area and will meet you in any part of the state which you may designate.

He gives encouraging reports of large scale reconversion training at Houston and at Prairie View. These programs are utilizing war production training facilities which we assisted in establishing in that area.

Sincerely yours,

JCE

James C. Evans,
Assistant Civilian Aide to the
Secretary of War.

cc: Mr. Holley

Thanks for the phone call. Have a line on the meeting regarding veterans held yesterday and may get to see the proceedings. Will inform you.

Have not found an "approving authority" for the window sticker idea but still trying.

JCE

gen

February 14, 1946

Mr. Howard A. Dawson
Director of Rural Service
National Education Association of the United States
1201 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dawson:

Many thanks for your letter of February 8th. I am delighted to accept membership on Mr. Hollis' subcommittee on education for veterans. I assume Mr. Hollis or you will from time to time tell me specifically what I am to do.

I notice that on page 8 of the mimeographed material that you send me (Special Problems in Southern Education, 4. Guidance Functions and Services) Mr. H. L. Trigg, listed as a member of the committee, is incorrectly identified. He should be listed as Southern Regional Council (not Conference), Westley Memorial Building (not Western).

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 25, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

When I found your card awaiting my late return Friday, I entertained a brief hope that we could have a visit over the weekend. And then I learned that you were leaving the next morning and would be unconscious during the intervening period. I am sorry, because the reunion would have been a pleasant one for Elizabeth and me.

I try to keep up with the programs of the Veterans Administration and with the activities of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. I should have welcomed a discussion of their programs in relation to Negroes. Please write me the observations you had in mind if you think I can be of any service or if the information will be of help to us.

I trust that, on your next visit to Washington, you will satisfy my now whetted appetite for a good visit with you.

As ever,

Geoffrey

Geoffrey May
Assistant Chief, Estimates

February 25, 1946

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson
Selective Service System
21st and C Street, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Col. Johnson:

As I told you, the Council has five veterans traveling in the lower South getting in touch with local community leaders (mostly Negro) and urging more use of the various veterans programs, particularly job training. Several of these young men are doing outstanding work. Here is a weekly report from Mr. H. L. Wright, now stationed in Mississippi. He was a sergeant-major in the Marine Corps.

While the report is made in confidence, I would like for you to read it for the feel it gives you of the problem in the lower South, also for your enjoyment of Mr. Wright's character and ability.

As the report is in confidence, I do not feel at liberty to mail it about, but I thought perhaps if you were interested, opportunity my come to you to show it to a few persons of goodwill who may be removed from this kind of direct field contact.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

February 27. 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Here is a brief article on things to be done in this part of the world.

I enjoyed my conversation with you the other day. I am particularly mindful of your plans about publicity on job training.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

2 copies Feb New South

JCR

February 27, 1946

Mr. Bob Amis
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your many kindnesses, including the good lunch, last week.

Here is a brief article on things to be done hereabouts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Fed New South

Glr

February 27, 1946

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Mason
Pulse Publishing Company

2627 Bowen Road, SE
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Mason:

Because of your personal interest in job training for veterans, I send you for your information the enclosed brief article about Negro veterans' opportunities in the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Feb - New South

Sen

February 27, 1946

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

I enjoyed our brief conversation the other day. Here is a little article about the problems in this part of the world.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Feb. New South

gm

March 4, 1946

Mrs. Helen S. Mason
Pulse Publishing Company
2627 Bowen Road, SE
Washington 20, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Mason:

Many thanks for your letter of March 1st. Here is the order blank and a check. I shall be glad to have the five hundred copies.

I believe Mr. Mason was going to send me back the photographs that we decided would not be used. You recall that I handed to Mr. Mason other picturesthat seemed to me more representative.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

March 1, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We wish to thank you for your interest in Pulse magazine, both in supplying us with copy and photographs, and for your understanding follow-up in ordering a substantial block of magazines. This type of cooperative sponsorship is wonderfully helpful. Our great need is that it be duplicated more often.

We are inclosing our customary order forms which enable us to keep our records accurate. It would be helpful if you will send a portion of the total when you return the order and the balance upon receipt of copies. We are suggesting a round figure of 500 copies.

Looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible,

Appreciatively,

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

Helen S. Mason

GPM

March 6, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Many thanks for your letter of March 1st. I am much pleased that there is prospect of such good public relations material going out.

The Atlanta paper this morning carried an account of arrangements being made under which the Veterans Administration will employ a number of persons to supervise job training. According to our papers the Veterans Administration plans to take on about one new man to every seventy-five trainees.

I should like to emphasize the importance, in the southern states in particular, of a fair proportion of these new men being Negroes. I am satisfied that men can be found. Everywhere I and my field agents have been on the job training program, we have found that hardly anyone in the Negro communities has ever heard of job training. A number of Negro agents in the Veterans Administration interested in it, if employed in each state, could turn the trick on getting Negro veterans to know about job training, and what is more important, could succeed in getting them placed and suitably paid and trained.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
March 1, 1946

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for the letter and the inclosures. Please forward me 12 copies of the February, 1946 (Vol. 1, No. 2) issue of the "New South," and put me on your mailing list for a year's subscription. Bill me for the total cost, and I will forward a check by return mail.

I have talked with Mr. Harold Jackson, spearhead for the Associated Negro Motion Picture Producers, about the project of an interracial veterans feature shot as we discussed it in my office during your visit. He was most enthusiastic. I shall have him contact your office when his plans are ready.

The radio show is in the mill, and should be forthcoming very soon. Keep in touch with me. You are doing a wonderful work, and please be assured of my whole-hearted cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Albright

Mr. Joseph F. Albright,
Special Liaison Representative,
Room 133,
Veterans Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

12 copies New South sent 3-6-46
Subscription entered

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

12 March 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of February 25, 1946, to Colonel Johnson, which was received on March 6, is acknowledged.

As you know, Colonel Johnson is out of the City and is expected to return to the office on March 18. Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Doris O. Christmas

DORIS O. CHRISTMAS
Administrative Assistant to
Colonel Campbell C. Johnson

March 20, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Here is a reprint of a story which the Associated Negro Press carried widely last month.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

send copies

Gen

March 11, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your letter of March 4th. I am flattered that the little article can do some good.

Under separate cover I am sending you more copies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

8 copies sent 3-13-46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 4, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear George,

I received your letter of February 27, 1946, with enclosure. I read your article with great interest and then referred it to Colonel Glasheen in order that he might be properly briefed on this subject. I also am trying to do a little missionary work for you up here. I hope that it will do some good.

If you will send me a dozen or so copies of your article, I think I can place it in the hands of people who can help.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert T. Amis

Gpm

March 21, 1946

Mr. Joe Brooks
3718 S Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

What news about my ham? I am beginning to need it.

I had a letter from Z. R. Chavis, and I am trying to work out a deal with him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 22, 1946

Ray Warwick, Director
Public Relations
NEW SOUTH
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Warwick:

My attention has been called to Mr. George S. Mitchell's article, A CHANCE FOR THE VETERAN - AND FOR THE SOUTH, in your February edition of NEW SOUTH. I found the article well written and interesting, but I must quibble with its statement that this Administration is still a "paper agency".

Whatever RRA may have been before its revitalization under the leadership of its recently-appointed Administrator, Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, it is now in full swing.

Among its high priority interests is the establishment of more and better Community Advisory Centers. Order No. 3, of which I enclose a copy, had its primary purpose in removing from Federal agencies the responsibility for the establishment of Community Advisory Centers, and placed that responsibility squarely where it belongs - in the hands of the communities themselves.

I am also enclosing an Information Sheet for your reference and a biography of the General.

Another subject in which we have become very interested is omitted from Mr. Mitchell's discussion. This is accreditation - the granting of high school and college credits for in-service courses, training and experience. I am enclosing a copy of our release of March 21, which covers the subject.

This Administration is a very small one, made up almost entirely of veterans whose sole ambition is to get the job done quickly so that all veterans may be speedily reintegrated into their normal community lives.

I urge you to call on us for any additional information which you may want.

Sincerely,

Raymond

Raymond Henri, Chief
Public Information Division

Enclosures

Schell - RRA 756

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Retraining and Reemployment Administration

FOR RELEASE AM PAPERS
Thursday, March 21, 1946

Governors of the 48 States are being called upon to lend "vigorous support" to the accreditation program for veterans whereby former servicemen and women can receive academic credit or working credit for courses taken while in the service and for their military training and experience.

In a letter accompanying an official memorandum made public today, Maj. Gen. Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Department of Labor asked for the cooperation of the governors in bringing maximum assistance to the veterans through State and local community facilities.

Effect of the accreditation program, according to General Erskine, will be to secure more rapid advancement of student veterans by granting them high school or college credits for their in-service training or to up-grade the jobs of working veterans by recognition of their service-acquired skills.

Accreditation will also affect directly the employment of many veterans, General Erskine said, commenting on the program. A large number of jobs require graduation from high school or its equivalent and veterans who enlisted or were drafted before they finished a regular course cannot qualify for them. Recognition of the veteran's educational competence, determined through general education tests or the proper evaluation of his service record, might lead school officials to grant diplomas in such cases, the General said.

Such accreditation, however, is solely the responsibility of the local school authorities, the General emphasized.

In instances where a veteran is unable to qualify outright for a diploma, accreditation may serve to cut short the time he must attend school. In turn, this will tend to relieve overcrowding of schools and also to overcome difficulties encountered by veterans attending classes with younger pupils.

The General emphasized that accreditation is in no sense a "gift" to the veteran. "It is merely a recognition of his qualifications and a translation of them from one form to another," he declared.

"Many veterans are not fully aware of the availability of this accreditation," General Erskine said. "They need to be told that it is an asset upon which they should capitalize; an asset which is 'frozen' until they take the steps necessary to apply it to their individual advantage."

Prospective employers must also be informed of the importance of the veteran's wartime experience and be encouraged to give it proper recognition, the General told the governors.

At present, a number of labor-management committees throughout the country are successfully working out methods for granting advanced status to working veterans, General Erskine revealed.

Service records given the veteran on his discharge provide a basis for estimating possible accreditation. These records usually contain information about service schools attended, military assignments, and descriptions of jobs held.

The American Council on Education, through its publications and its accreditation branch, is aiding State departments of education and schools to develop standards for measuring educational competence.

Many schools use Tuttle's Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experience in the Armed Services in granting scholastic credit.

General educational development tests are also widely used to determine the veteran's educational progress.

Employers and personnel men in industry find Special aids for Placing Naval Personnel in Civilian Jobs and Special Aids for Placing Military Personnel in Civilian Jobs, and the Marine Corps supplement thereto, Government publications of great assistance in evaluating service-acquired experience.

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration will cooperate with all State and local agencies assisting the veteran by furnishing up-to-date accurate information concerning developments in the accreditation program, General Erskine assured the governors.

The text of the letter to the governors follows:

"My dear Governor _____:

"The granting of credit to veterans for service-acquired training and experience is a matter the importance of which has been called to my attention recently. I am sure you are interested in seeing to it that the veterans of your State receive the maximum assistance to which they are entitled in this regard.

"Up-grading of working veterans and scholastic advancement of student veterans will result in substantial gains not only to the veterans themselves but to the State and community as well. Labor-management committees are successfully working out methods of granting advanced status to working veterans in many areas throughout the country. Individual educational institutions are using the 'Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services,' published by the American Council on Education, as one of the means whereby veterans are being granted academic credit.

"We are informed that the American Council on Education has set up an accreditation service by which it is contacting the State departments of education and the institutions of higher education throughout the country for the purpose of aiding them in developing sound policies for the recognition of educational competence demonstrated by veterans, either through the General Educational Development Tests or in accordance with the recommendations contained in the 'Guide.' Because of the large number of jobs which require graduation from high school, or the equivalent, as a condition of eligibility, it is urged that the use of the General Educational Development Tests be stimulated.

"The Retraining and Reemployment Administration is distributing copies of the attached recommendations to all Community Advisory Centers throughout the country.

"I trust that you will, through your State agencies, especially the State Department of Education, lend vigorous support to our efforts in publicizing the means whereby veterans may obtain suitable recognition of their service-acquired skills.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ G. B Erskine
Major General, USMC
Administrator

Attachment

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Information
Memorandum No. 1

ACCREDITATION FOR VETERANS' SERVICE-ACQUIRED EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING

Normally, credit is available to veterans for their service-acquired skills. This credit takes the form of academic credit in some cases, and in others it is translated into upgrading of veterans in their occupations. It must be emphasized that such credit is in no sense a "gift" to the veteran. It is merely recognition of that which the veteran possesses. It is a translation of his qualifications from one form to another — from the United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) courses, for instance, to high school unit credits, or from a record of three years as a Navy electrician's mate to status as a second-year apprentice in the electrical industry.

Many veterans are not fully aware of the availability of this accreditation. They need to be told that they have an asset upon which they should capitalize. This asset is "frozen" until they take the steps necessary to apply it to their individual advantage. It is recommended that all employment and educational counselors in Community Advisory Centers keep this fact in mind. Counselors should urge veterans to avail themselves of whatever credit may be granted them by their employers or the educational institutions of their choice.

Employers and educational institutions are not universally aware of the value of the veteran's training and experience. They should be encouraged to cooperate in the evaluation of the veteran's educational development in such a way as to insure its proper recognition. Local school boards, joint labor-management committees, colleges, industrial personnel directors, and the like should be indoctrinated. Because of the large number of jobs which require graduation from high school, or the equivalent, as a condition of eligibility, it is urged that the use of USAFI General Educational Development Tests be stimulated. Information about the availability of the civilian form of these Tests may be obtained by writing the Cooperative Test Service of the American Council on Education, 15 Amsterdam Avenue, New York 23, N.Y., or Science Research Associates, 228 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill. Individual veterans may apply for the General Educational Development Tests through the Veterans' Testing Service of the American Council on Education, 6010 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill.

When the veteran leaves the Service he is provided with certain records which show, in varying degrees of completeness, what his training and experience have been. The following list shows the titles and contents of these records for the branches of Service indicated:

## Army of the United States

WD AGO Form 53 series - Discharge Certificate (Officer and enlisted)

Lists military occupational specialty, by title and serial number; service schools attended; civilian occupation, by title and number.

WD AGO Form 100 - Separation Qualification Record (Officer and enlisted)

Lists main military occupational assignments, with military grades held and duration of each assignment; military occupational specialties, by titles and numbers; summary of military occupations, with titles, descriptions of each occupation, and related civilian occupations; summary of military education, with names or types of service schools attended, courses or curricula, duration and descriptions of courses; summary of civilian education; titles and descriptions of civilian jobs filled, with names and addresses of employers, and inclusive dates of each civilian job.

## United States Marine Corps

NAVMC Form 78-PD - Report of Separation (Officer and enlisted)

Lists military specialties; principal military duty; service schools attended, with courses taken and duration of courses; civilian occupation, with job summary and number of years employed and name of last employer; secondary civilian occupation, with D.O.T. number and length of employment; information as to academic and trade schools attended; preference for additional training, job preference, and locality preference.

## United States Naval Reserve

NAVPERS Form 553 - Notice of Separation from the U.S. Naval Service (Officer and enlisted)

Lists ratings held; service schools completed; vessels and stations on which served; qualifications, certificates held, etc.; main civilian occupation, by title and number; name and address of last employer, with dates of last employment; preference for additional training, job preference, by type, locality, and general area; vocational or trade courses, with nature and length of courses; off-duty educational courses completed.

Rating Description (Enlisted)

Each enlisted dischargee is provided a booklet describing the Naval rating for which he was qualified or which he held. Booklet contains information as to the qualifications for the rating; type of work usually performed, and the equivalent civilian jobs for which training and experience in the Navy

rate should qualify. There are over 500 booklets, describing different ratings.

Qualifications Jacket (Officer)

Each officer separated from the Navy is handed his Qualifications Jacket which shows the assignments he performed while in the Service.

United States Coast Guard

NAVCG Form 553 - Same as "Notice of Separation from the U.S. Naval Service"

USCG Form 2510 (Officer and enlisted)

Duplicates much of the information on Form 553 (qualifications, ratings held, service schools attended, duties for which qualified, vessels and stations on which served, etc.).

When data is needed which does not appear on any of the records in the possession of the veteran, the educational institution or employer may obtain such data (when available) upon application to the appropriate Service listed below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Army of the United States | — The Adjutant General<br>Records Administration Center<br>Demobilized Records Branch<br>St. Louis, Mo. |
| U. S. Marine Corps | — Commandant of the Marine Corps<br>(Attention: Special Services Branch)<br>Headquarters, Marine Corps<br>Washington 25, D.C. |
| U. S. Naval Reserve | — Officer in Charge, Educational Services Section<br>Bureau of Naval Personnel<br>Navy Department<br>Washington 25, D.C. |
| U. S. Coast Guard | — Commandant (PT)<br>U. S. Coast Guard<br>Washington 25, D.C. |

Educational institutions generally have copies of the "Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Services" (short title: "Tuttle's Handbook"). This handbook may be purchased from the American Council on Education, 608 South Matthews, Urbana, Ill. Many proprietary schools may not be in possession of copies of this handbook. They, and all other educational institutions, should possess the "Guide."

Employers should possess copies of the volumes entitled, "Special Aids for Placing Naval Personnel in Civilian Jobs," "Special Aids for Placing Military Personnel in Civilian Jobs," and the Marine Corps'

supplement thereto which has been prepared for former Marine Corps personnel. These books are obtainable from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Many employers also may find the "Guide to the Evaluation of Educational Experiences in the Armed Forces" to be of considerable value. These reference books can be of great assistance in the evaluation of service-acquired experience.

March 12, 1946

Robert T. Amis

ROBERT T. AMIS
Executive Assistant

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Biographical Sketch of Major General Graves Blanchard Erskine of the U. S. Marine Corps, Administrator of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor

Following in the footsteps of great American military leaders who, in peacetime, turned their training and organization skills to the pursuit of civic achievement, Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, as Administrator, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Department of Labor, fills the ample shoes of the "work director" recommended in the Baruch-Hancock Report of 1944.

Selected for the job by President Harry S. Truman, upon recommendation of Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach, General Erskine will have "general supervision and direction of the activities of all existing executive agencies (except the Veterans' Administration and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs) authorized by law relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating such activities and eliminating overlapping functions of such agencies."

Immediately after cessation of hostilities in the Pacific, General Erskine, as Commanding General of the Third Marine Division, grasped an opportunity to practice one phase of the program which he now preaches: vocational training. He organized vocational schools on Guam, using available instructor talent among his command to teach postwar trades and skills to his men, many of whom had joined the Marines directly from school and were without equipment for proper reintegration into civilian life.

Although the end of the war found him the youngest general in the Marine Corps, General Erskine's career began in 1917 when he entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant. He went to France later that same year as a platoon leader in the famous 6th Marines. He fought through Belleau Woods, Bouresches, and Soissons and was wounded in action at St. Mihiel. He was evacuated and hospitalized back in the United States just before the Armistice.

In the interval between the two wars the General served in Haiti and Santo Domingo and aboard the USS Olympia, with brief assignments ashore between 1920 and 1925. From 1928 to 1930 he served in the Guardia Nationale De Nicaragua, and later Executive Officer of the Embassy Guard, Peking, China, from 1935 to 1937. During the periods of shore duty in the United States, he attended and graduated from the Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, attended two years at the Command and Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served as instructor at the Company Officer's Course of Marine Corps Schools in Quantico, the Basic School at Philadelphia, and in capacities of Chief of Section of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections of the reorganized Marine Corps Schools in Quantico.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, General Erskine served successively as Executive Officer, 5th Marines, G-4 and G-3 of the 1st Marine Brigade at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and Quantico, and later Chief of Staff of the 1st Marine Division.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, he was serving as Chief of Staff of the Amphibious Corps, Atlantic Fleet. He continued on this duty until 1942 when he was assigned to San Diego as Chief of Staff of the Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, and the Fleet Marine Force, San Diego Area. During this period, under General Holland Smith's direction, he participated in the amphibious training of Army troops for the Kiska and Attu operation and participated in the Kiska operation.

The swivel chair of Federal office is a novel experience for the new Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment. During the war, he directed the execution of his plans and programs on the spot, from fox-holes, off-shore command ships and forward observation posts.

When the 5th Amphibious Corps was organized in September 1943, General Erskine served as Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of that Corps, and participated in the planning for the seizure of the Gilberts and accompanied the assult forces which took Kwajalein, Saipan and Titian the following year. It was in this post that he pioneered many of the doctrines for amphibious warfare which overwhelmed the enemy in the Pacific. For this work, he was awarded the Legion of Merit by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

When the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, was organized, immediately after completion of the seizure of Saipan, General Erskine continued his duty with the 5th Amphibious Corps during the seizure of Tinian and was assigned additional duty as Chief of Staff of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and continued these duties until promoted to the rank of Major General upon completion of the Tinian operation. Then he assumed command of the 3rd Marine Division in October 1944, and commanded that Division during the hard-fought campaign on Iwo Jima in early 1945.

General Erskine's administrative ability was memorialized in Admiral Nimitz' citation accompanying the Legion of Merit. The Admiral said in part: "His keen tactical judgment, his organizational ability and his driving force were important factors ... in the final and complete victories of our forces."

General Erskine wears the following decorations: Navy Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit with Gold Star; Pacific Campaign with Three Battle Stars; World War II Medal; American Sector Medal; the Silver Star; the Purple Heart; the Victory Medal with Aisne, St. Mihiel and Defense Sector Clasps; the Expeditionary Medal with Two Bronze Stars; the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal; the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit; and the French Fourragere.

General Erskine was born in 1897 in Columbia, Louisiana. He was graduated from Louisiana State University. His wife is Margaret Spratling Erskine. The General and Mrs. Erskine, whose residence is now in Washington, D. C., have three daughters.

(S 46-514)

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Labor

INFORMATION SHEET
HISTORY, ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

> We recommend the creation in the Office of War Mobilization of a new, most important post which, for want of a better title, we would call a "Work Director" to unify the forces of the Executive Branch and to work with Congress on the whole side of demobilization. * * * His duties will embrace far more than the title indicates, for his will be the responsibility of finding every possible way in which the opportunities for individual Americans to pursue their chosen peacetime pursuits may be broadened so as to benefit the population as a whole. * * *
>
> There is at present a scattering of effort on the part of many agencies to plan for the veterans' return. The important point at which civilian plans must be coordinated with the military in the demobilization of men and women in the service is a crucial one and it is now the final responsibility of no one agency.
>
> From the Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies, by Bernard M. Baruch and John M. Hancock, issued February 15, 1944.

ORIGIN

An outgrowth of the Baruch-Hancock Report, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, already in existence through an Executive Order of the President issued February 24, 1944, was given statutory authority to function by Congress in the "War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944", approved October 3, 1944, and was made a part of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. It was transferred to the Department of Labor by Executive Order of September 19, 1945, and on October 26, 1945, Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, became the Secretary of Labor's personal representative in charge, pending his con-

firmation as Administrator.

In the "War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944", Congress gave RRA the responsibility of supervising and coordinating all Government programs at the national level -- except those of the Veterans' Administration -- as they related to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation; to eliminate overlapping functions of Government agencies in those fields, and to coordinate their activities with those of existing State agencies concerned with those functions. To accomplish this, RRA was authorized to confer with State and local agencies and officials in charge of existing programs of that nature.

OVERALL FUNCTIONS

In carrying out the mandate of Congress, RRA surveys the needs of veterans and displaced workers, points out gaps and overlapping in programs of those agencies over which it has supervision, and advises and assists them in determination of matters of policy and administration. In general, it identifies the field of action or problem requiring coordination, consults with the agencies concerned, develops proposals for coordination, and obtains adoption of approved proposals and reports regarding the operating results. In cases of duplication, it may issue orders providing for elimination of overlapping functions of the various agencies, through appropriate channels, or remedial legislative or Presidential action, whichever may be required.

PROGRAM

To the extent of the authority given it by Congress, RRA is directing attention to the following major activities in the fields of demobilization and reconversion:

1. Establishment in every principal community of the nation of well-run and capably-staffed community advisory centers where veterans and others may go to obtain advice and counsel as to their rights and benefits, and to speed their complete reintegration into community life.

2. Assurance of maximum service to returning veterans and displaced workers by federally-operated job placement agencies; improved and expanded training programs to fit veterans and others for employment opportunities created by economic and industrial changes.

3. Coordination of Government job placement services relating to physically handicapped workers and other groups needing special attention; of Federal aids to veterans and others seeking or engaged in self-employment in business, agriculture and professions, and of employment counseling activities.

4. Development of a program through which Federal agencies, both military and civilian, may reach employers requiring skilled workers so as to emphasize the availability for such positions of veterans who, in the course of military service, received training qualifying them for the jobs.

5. Development of data on veterans' educational needs for State agencies and educational institutions so that proper adjustment of cur-

ricula may be made; furtherance of the program for greater housing facilities for veterans attending educational institutions, and expediting the release of surplus property to such institutions where returning veterans have caused increased enrollments with attendance shortages in equipment.

6. Developing and improving the apprentice training program so that the systematic training of workers in many skilled occupations, interrupted by the war, may be accelerated.

7. More effective utilization of on-the-job training programs, coordination of vocational rehabilitation activities among Federal agencies and at State and local levels, and mobilization of efforts to meet the needs of displaced and disabled workers during the reconversion period.

ORGANIZATION

Much of the responsibility for these activities rests with four divisions of RRA, the Reemployment, the Retraining and Vocational Education, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Branches, and the Advisory Centers Division. In the formulation of policies and procedures dealing with these activities, RRA is not only guided by legal opinions and interpretations, but also the determination of legal questions involved in defining jurisdiction of Government agencies in relation to reemployment, retraining and vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for purposes of coordination and elimination of overlapping functions. Also, legal questions involved in coordinating such activities of Federal

with State agencies are determined, and continuous studies are made of Federal and State laws within the cognizance of RRA.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Officials of military and civilian governmental agencies, whose programs are concerned with functions of RRA, comprise an Advisory Council created to assist RRA on general policies and procedures.

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Department of Labor

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

ORDER NO. 3

## Organization and Operation of Community Advisory Centers

1. General Statement

(a) The task of reintegrating the millions of people whose lives have been disrupted by war is considered to be primarily a community responsibility. This task cannot be effectively executed without the full cooperation of all local, State, and National agencies, both civic and governmental, whose operations and programs may in any way affect the peacetime readjustment of veterans and others. The same teamwork among government, community, industry, labor, and business, which enabled us to defeat our enemies in war, must continue if we are to win our battle for peace. Community interest and action must be basic to all planning for the reintegration of veterans and others into civilian life.

(b) All of the States have established veteran agencies to assist returning veterans, and many communities have established agencies known as Veterans Information Centers, Veterans Service Centers, Community Information Centers, etc., which assist veterans and others in solving their many problems in readjusting themselves. A large number of these centers have rendered magnificent service. The purpose of this Order is to assist all communities to reach the standards attained by outstanding communities.

(c) Such centers are, for the purposes of this Order, referred to as "Advisory Centers." The Community Advisory Center should not displace or usurp the functions of other local, State, or Federal agencies or services. It cannot operate without their active aid, and through its dealings with individuals it assists and supplements their efforts. It should also help in mobilizing all resources of the community that are capable of assisting veterans and others in their readjustment problems.

Where practicable, the Advisory Center should be centrally located and render one-stop service, except such direct referral as may be necessary to established agencies and services.

Each Advisory Center, where local resources permit, should provide the following services:

(1) Information. -- Veterans and others should be furnished accurate and up-to-the-minute data on their rights and benefits, and the services available from government and community agencies.

(2) Referral service. -- The referral service should place the applicant in understanding contact with the agency or individual which can best meet his needs or requests.

(3) Counseling. -- Counseling service should be provided to the extent that the applicant is enabled to understand his problems in the light of his background and abilities, and arrive at a logical and sound decision as to his general course of action. For example, a returned veteran may not have decided whether to return to full-time education, take an apprentice training course, or take a regular full-time job. Once he reaches a decision as to which course he will take, he should be referred to a qualified establishment or individual so that he may receive competent attention from a man in the field he has chosen. Counseling should include educational, vocational, financial, personal-social, and such other similar service as may be required in the particular community.

(4) Clearing-house functions. -- The operation of a center gives its staff and the committee in charge a direct and continuing opportunity to observe any gaps, overlapping, or lack of coordination in the services that the various agencies render locally to individuals. Accordingly, the committee should act as a clearing-house through which all resources in the community can be coordinated, through mutual consent, so that all reasonable needs of applicants may be met most efficiently and with the least possible delay.

2. By copy of this Order, the Governor of each State; the Governors of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands; and the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, are urged to take the following action:

(a) To establish or implement a State governmental agency to stimulate and encourage communities in the establishment of Advisory Centers throughout the State, wherever the local situation may require such a center, as a means of counseling and dispensing general information pertaining to the rights and benefits of veterans and others. The service rendered by the Advisory Centers should not interfere with or preclude the counseling and dispensing of information to veterans and others by the various Federal agencies in the execution of their legal functions.

(b) To charge the State agency with the responsibility of obtaining the cooperation of all State-wide agencies which have functions and operations that may affect the efficient operation of Community Advisory Centers.

(c) To provide in the organization of the State agency for full participation of all interested organizations and agencies that may be of help in providing assistance and guidance to veterans and others.

(d) To authorize the State agency to take such measures as may be necessary to insure that Community Advisory Centers provide such information and counseling service to veterans and others as is not furnished by Federal and local agencies in the execution of their legal functions.

(e) To designate the State agency, and Community Advisory Centers, by appropriate names, such as State Advisory Center Committee, State Veterans Service Committee, Veterans Information Centers, Veterans Service Centers, Community Advisory Centers, Retraining and Reemployment Advisory Centers, or otherwise, in accordance with the laws and customs within the State and communities concerned.

3. Federal Cooperation with the Community Advisory Center Program

(a) All Federal agencies subject to the jurisdiction of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration will cooperate with State and local agencies in the establishment and operation of Community Advisory Centers through the following action:

(1) Represent, at the request of the State governments, the Federal government on State bodies dealing with the readjustment of veterans.

(2) Direct their organizations to lend assistance, in the form of personnel, data and other aid, upon the request of Community Advisory Centers.

(b) To improve service rendered to veterans and others, and to expand Federal cooperation with the State Advisory Center program, cooperation between the field representatives of Federal agencies administering programs affecting veterans' rights, benefits and services, through the establishment of formal committees or otherwise, is encouraged.

(c) Federal agencies will dispense information, counsel individuals, and make such determinations as they are directed to do by law.

(1) A Federal agency should refer an individual with a problem outside its own scope to an established Advisory Center if the problem is not sufficiently well-defined to make direct referral to another agency logical.

4. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs concurs in principle with the provisions of this Order in so far as they affect the operations of offices of the Veterans Administration and is issuing separate instructions with a view to effecting close cooperation of officials of the Veterans Administration with State and community agencies.

5. The Army, Navy, and Coast Guard will continue to advise and instruct personnel prior to and at the time of discharge in accordance with programs initiated pursuant to RRA Order No. 1.

6. Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 1, dated May 17, 1944, is hereby rescinded.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Personal Representative
of the Secretary of Labor in
Charge of RRA Affairs

February 13, 1946

PRESIDENT
ROBERT H. OWENS, SUPERVISOR
VETERANS EDUCATION DIVISION
BOARD OF EDUCATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

VICE PRESIDENT
HENRY J. PONITZ, SUPERVISOR
EXTENDED EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
LANSING, MICHIGAN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LELAND P. BRADFORD, DIRECTOR
ADULT EDUCATION SERVICE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS
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CONSULTANT IN VETERANS EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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RICHMOND CITY SCHOOLS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

J. FRED ESSIG, DIRECTOR
HIGH SCHOOLS AND VETERANS EDUCATION
YOUNGSTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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EDWARD H. REDFORD
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SAN FRANCISCO CITY SCHOOLS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

LOUIS V. BRUNO
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

# VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
## OF
## THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
## OF THE
## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
## OF THE UNITED STATES

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

MEMBERS AT LARGE
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ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

RUSSELL K. BRITTON, DIRECTOR
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DENVER CITY SCHOOLS
DENVER, COLORADO

LIONEL J. BOURGEOIS
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

March 25, 1946

TO THOSE WHO WERE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE ON VETERAN EDUCATION at Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio, January 17-19, 1946.

Dear Sirs:

We missed you at the National Work Conference on Veterans' Education which was held in Cleveland on January 17-19, because we had looked forward to your contributions.

The work conference produced pertinent committee reports and suggestions on many phases of veterans' education and training problems. The Veterans Education Council was formed as part of the above organization and I believe that you will want to participate and be a part of this very significant group.

Since the Cleveland Conference the Council has been busy in organizing itself and pushing vigorously toward answers to the on-the-job-training problems through meetings with General Bradley and his staff and other educational groups, and in setting up regional conferences in veterans' education.

You realize, of course, that the basis of such an organization rests first on active participating memberships and enclosed herewith are blanks for that purpose. You will want to receive the committee reports of the work conference as well as to receive further publications of the Council and we want your suggestions and contributions to the problems involved.

May we hope to hear from you shortly as a member of this organization. Please forward your membership application and any requests for information to the Executive Secretary, Leland P. Bradford, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert H. Owens

Robert H. Owens, President.

RHO:BZ

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March 27, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Many thanks indeed for your letter taking out a reader membership in the National Policy Committee.

Sincerely,

Helen

Helen Hill Miller
Executive Director

Let me know next time you're here.

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

April 6, 1946

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We wish to thank you for your interest in Pulse and the splendid way in which we know you are publicizing it in your area. This is of great assistance to us, and we really appreciate the way in which you are supporting the magazine.

We are shipping you 500 copies of the April issue.

Sincerely,

Helen S. Mason

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

Aril 8, 1946

Mr. Philleo Nash
U. S. Department of State
Room 295
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nash:

Here are some of the organizations that could assist by having on hand a breakdown of their services by race:

1. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Training of the Veterans Administration, which approves and issues certificates of eligibility for GI educational benefits. Information as to race of each individual applicant is available to the Veterans Administration. I have asked at may veterans installations for figures on certificates issued by race, but have almost always been told that such figures are not kept. It would, of course, be desirable to know the breakdown by race of the veterans receiving job training, apprenticeship training, high school education, college education, business school training, correspondence courses, trade school training, graduate study, etc.

2. The division of the Veterans Administration which did have the power of approval of loans. While the loans are now made directly, without Veterans Administration prior approval, the figures are in the hands of local approving offices of the Veterans Administration for the year and a half or so in which they did give prior approval of loans I assume that the Veterans Administration is still being informed of loans actually made by private concerns.

3. Whatever agency issues to veterans certificates of eligibility for purchase of surplus property.

4. The Home Service Division of the American Red Cross. They do a lot of useful things for veterans, and in the South it has been my finding that they service Negro veterans greatly and often rather well, but they never have figures of their services by race.

5. Apprenticeship Training Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. They state that they have had no race breakdown. I suppose that the proportion of Negro veterans to white veterans enjoying this benefit is minute.

As you know, each state now runs some sort of veterans servicing outfit. The southern ones in particular should cast up figures on their services by race. I suppose the only way to reach them would be through the Legion or through the Conference of Southern Governors.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gm.

April 8, 1946

Mrs. Helen S. Mason
Pulse Publishing Company
2627 Bowen Road, SE
Washington, 27, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Mason:

We would appreciate your kindness in returning to this office the photographs of veterans training on the job which were supplied by us to accompany Dr. Mitchell's article.

As I recall it, three photographs were sent to you from this office, and Dr. Mitchell supplied you with two or three additional ones when he was in Washington.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

March 8, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We received your very kind letter and wish to thank you for the check covering the 500 copies. It is indeed gratifying and helpful to have such splendid individual interest evinced in Pulse magazine. It is our hope that we can continue to maintain high standards in all particulars of the magazine to warrant this type of response.

We shall return the photographs you mention in a few days.

AW- for your follow-up.

Appreciatively,

Helen S. Mason

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

Gen

April 18, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I promised to write you something about Cir. 61 and the clause in it which says "there is available, or there will be available, the particular position to which the veteran will be appointed upon completion of the course".

I enquired around a good deal about this the other day. I am told that much effort has gone into changing the clause but the prospects look nil.

I don't greatly object to the clause where white veterans are concerned. I understand it was inserted to stop the abuse of rapid turnover of trainees who would be fired as soon as trained, or merely trained in order that they could be replaced with new subsidized men.

It remains a fact, however, that the vocational education people all over the South for many years have refused to give training to Negroes in many trades, because they said there is no use traing them for jobs they can't get when they are trained. My agents are meeting this argument everywhere they go. I think some provision should be made to train veterans whether a particular job is immediately in prospect or not.

The clause is going to hamper the training of Negro veterans because it will support and validate the practice of Southern Vo-Ed officials mentioned above. Also, as long as that clause is there, everytime a Negro veteran is placed on job training, the implication is that he is to get a permanent job as a trained man in that shop. Many Negro veterans taken into shops as trainees are staying on because they have made friends with the white employees as well as the boss. But some white employees would be the firmer in objecting to the Negro men

coming on, if it was understood that in connection with their coming on no commitment was being made to keep them for good.

I advise you to explore this matter a bit before you carry it further.

Many thanks for all your help the other day. I quite liked your Colonel McDonnell.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

JM

April 18, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I understand General Bradley issued a statement about the non-discriminatory bill of the Veterans Administration on about December 16th.

If you can send me a copy of this, I would appreciate it!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

April 18, 1946

The Honorable Brooks Hays
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

Here is a rough notion, but a smart man like you might turn something out with it.

A lot of lately very impoverished farmers in the South who have recently got onto REA lines and have saved up a little money want to put in electric well pumps and sewage disposal fields and bathrooms and, I suppose, pipe water to the barn, etc. It takes a little simple engineering service to get these jobs done right. I suppose a big-shot farmer just contracts for the job. The little fellow buys his pump from Sears-Roebuck, and then needs to find out how to install it and do the drainage.

I understand that the Water Facilities Act applies only to the West. If it applied to the East and the South, special advisors would be available to help farmers install these things. Incidentally, I guess they could borrow the money to install them with from whoever lends out Water Facilities money; I forget whether it is SCS or FSA these days. Why donldn't you inquire on this matter of the Honorable the Department of Agriculture and become the fairhaired benefactor of all Arkansas and Southern farmers by amending the Water Facilities Act to pour out its benefits on our home poor folks?

Charlie Brannon, Assistant Secretary, has ideas about this.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

April 18, 1946

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
1818 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bethune:

If your Council would mail out an occasional copy of the enclosed leaflet about job training, it might do some good.

In any case I would appreciate whatever you may find it possible to do to get job training opportunities better known.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

April 18, 1946

Mr. Donald Kingsley
Office of War Mobilization
La Fayette Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kingsley:

Mr. A. A. Liveright called Mr. Guy B. Johnson on April 15th about your forthcoming report, and Guy has asked me to give you what information I can about the five topics raised.

I can't help you much on the first four. I have thought that many people would be working on the problem of formal education for Negro veterans, and that at best only a trickle would get into high schools and colleges, whereas the great majority of the veterans, by reason of having stopped school in the grammar grades, would need education outside institutions.

Therefore, I have concentrated on the job training and on-the-farm training programs.

Unfortunately, for the purposes of a report, it is impossible to obtain figures as to the proportion of veteran trainees on these two programs who are Negroes. The Veterans Administration, both nationally and at its local offices, keeps no such breakdown. Thus far, the officials in charge of the programs in every southern state in which I have talked with them have also said that they do not keep such figures.

Obviously the Negro veteran is at a grave disadvantage in getting the benefits of these programs:

(1) The business firms to which he naturally turns for training opportunities are nearly all white firms. Very few indeed of them have any persuasion that they have a responsibility to train Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled positions.

(2) Jealously of white mechanics, organized and unorganized.

(3) The failure thus far or responsible southern state education

authorities and of responsible federal agencies involved to employ Negro interviewers, contact officers, counselors, and training officers. After interviews with scores of white officials in these positions in the South, interviews made either by me in person or by assistants working for me, I am convinced that by far the greater part of these white officials complaisantly accept the predominant Southern white view that while the training of Negroes for skilled or semi-skilled jobs is perhaps unobjectionable if circumstances of the labor market bring it about, it is not a matter for which they are called upon for much stretching of effort. Even those who are well disposed and of good purpose in the matter are nearly all persons lacking in any profound acquaintance with the economics of Negro employment and the aspirations, abilities, and personalities of their own Negro communities, a knowledge which, if had, would enable them to perform well.

(4) The inexcusable backwardness of institutional vocational education for Negroes. The Southern states and the Federal Government have discriminated against Negroes in this matter to an extent almost beyond belief.

(5) Slackness of virtually all agencies involved in veterans services in the South in getting accurate information across to Negro veterans. This, again, is partly a matter of failure to employ Negro professional and clerical personnel.

(6) Virtual denial of formal apprenticeship training to Negroes. The apprenticeship training program, cooperatively operated by the states and the Federal Government, is another agencies which refuses figures on a race breakdown. I have heard of Negro apprentices in small numbers at New Orleans, Memphis, Norfolk, and three or four other Southern towns. I would guess that the total in the South is numbered at most in a few hundreds. Practically speaking, Negroes get into this program occasionally where there are strong Negro craft locals, otherwise hardly at all.

At the present stage the problem remains very largely an administrative one. It is my judgement that the South has no particular ill-will toward the returning Negro veteran. I do not find any conspiracy to do him damage. On the other hand I find almost everywhere apathy, lack of imagination, lack preparation, lack of knowledge, lack of personnel of the right kind.

It seems to me it is up to the Veterans Administration to take the lead in

preparing a healthy and effective administrative situation.

One pity of the whole matter is that the Federal Government learned in the last dozen years how to do the job of getting agencies of government to service Negroes with tolerable fairness. Thus far, in my observation, the Veterans Administration has shownno familiarity with the methods to accomplish this end worked out under the New Deal. The personnel with the know-how is available. If the Veterans Administration will unroll into the South administrative machinery and practices in the spirit required, a tremendous improvement in services to Negro veterans will result and will reflect itself in the state and local services as well. One of the things that will begin to pick up is job training and farm training. Another is vocational education.

My guess has been that if the South drivesninety percent of its Negro veterans back to common labor, the resentment on the part of the Negro veterans themselves will be so bitter as to be a source of grave danger. On the other hand, if a fourth, or a third perhaps, of these young men are enabled to take training which leads to reasonably well paid work, we may properly feel that so far as the potential economic grievance is concerned things will have been much improved. There are plenty of other sources of friction - in housing, in general discrimination, in politics. But this one of the right of entry via training to decent kinds of work can fortunately still be solved by competent administration.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# *Memo* from GUY B. JOHNSON

to George S. Mitchell

I had a long distance call Monday from A. A. Liveright of the American Council on Race Relations saying that Don Kingsley, of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, is working up a report on Negro veterans and is anxious to have any information we can give him on the following topics:

1. Education--availability, etc. (I think someone is helping him to get dope from the Negro college presidents on enrollment, overcrowding, etc.)

2. Text books.

3. Housing.

4. Availability of surplus property to Negro veterans.

5. Our suggestions as to the role of the Federal Government in dealing with these problems.

Liveright said that he had talked to Dr. Alexander and that Dr. Alexander considers it a rather urgent matter.

Kingsley is issuing some kind of special report or public statement on May 1 and he would like to have our notes by April 19, if possible. He address is LaFayette Building, Washington, D.C.

Gen

April 18, 1946

Mr. Dewey McCormick
Old North Building
Veterans Administration
Georgetown University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dewey:

I greatly appreciate the conversation with you and with Mr. McClarren the other afternoon.

I feel much better satisfied now about the poor folks.

Please don't forget that you were going to send me a typical standard contract and the plan and the releasable circular, when, as, and if.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

April 19, 1946

Mrs. Helen S. Mason
Pulse Publishing Company
2627 Bowen Rd., SE
Washington 20, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Mason:

Thank you for your letter of April 17th. The photographs came all okay.

We are distributing the copies of PULSE as widely as possible over the South. I hope the article will do some good, and I hope also that this extra distribution of the magazine will help it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

PULSE PUBLISHING COMPANY
HELEN S. MASON, EDITOR
2627 BOWEN RD., S. E.
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.
ATLANTIC 4452
JAMES C. MASON, PUBLISHER

April 17, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
ATLANTA 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are returning to you photographs loaned us some of which were used in connection with your very interesting article on "Veterans Employment" which appeared in the April Pulse magazine. We hope that the article is well received. We are looking forward to hearing from you again sometime, and hope that Pulse may be favored with another article by you.

Sincerely,

Helen S. Mason

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 22, 1946

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of April 18, 1946 is at hand, and I have carefully noted its contents. Please be advised that the suggestions you made therein will be submitted to the proper authorities for immediate and serious consideration.

You will please find inclosed a copy of the statement of non-discriminatory policy issued by General Bradley last December.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Albright

Inclosure

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

**OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

May 1, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans' Services
Southern Regional Council, Ind.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 18 respecting the problems of Negro veterans in taking advantage of benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights. As Mr. Liveright informed you, we are preparing a report for the President on higher education and the veteran, which will be issued in the near future.

This office is, however, concerned with all other aspects of job training and we are now considering possible steps to follow up on some of the other problems outlined in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Donald Kingsley

J. Donald Kingsley
Director of Manpower and
Veterans' Affairs

Gen

May 6, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I enclose ten copies of the most recent issue of the New South with material on Alabama.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sent 10 copies

cpn

May 6, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington25, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Here is a summary my man in Alabama did about what he found there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

May 6, 1946

Mr. Raymond Henri, Chief
Public Information Division
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Henri:

Here are some copies of our latest issue, this time anent Alabama.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

5 April 75

GM

May 6, 1946

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson
Selective Service System
21st and C Streets, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

I greatly appreciate your courtesies of the other day. It is to be hoped that the arrangements begun will work out.

I enclose several copies of the most recent issue of our little magazine giving a summary of the situation in Alabama.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Ger

May 6, 1946

Mr. Robert H. Owens
Veterans Education Council
National Education Association Building
1201 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Owens:

Here is a fresh article we did on Alabama.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

5 copies April NS

GM

May 6, 1946

The Honorable Brooks Hays
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

I don't guess you get time to read anything, but do try to look through this little article on colored veterans in Alabama.

My man in Arkansas is finding the same thing - maybe worse.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM

May 10, 1946

Col. Campbell C. Johnson
Selective Service System
21st and C Streets, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

You may perhaps find time to look through this statement, now some months old, about the meetings for Negro veterans in Mississippi.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

May 13, 1946

Th Brooks Hays
Member of Congress
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

I don't know any more about the scheme for regional universities than what I put in my letter to you of March 19th.

I should think it would be good for you to write Dr. Funkhouser and get him to come down to see you soon.

Also, why not get Ralph MacDonald who runs the NEA to come up to your office, and you can then tell him what you want. MacDonald must have batteries of lawyers and boxes of files about this.

You know he ran, too, for Governor of North Carolina and got elected the first time and got counted out, so you and he would be cousins.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSMPw

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

ASSISTANTS:
GRACE CRANE
BETTY CANTRELL
MRS. RUTH MURPHREE

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Dr. Funkhouser merely sent me the report which you had already given me in my office when I wrote asking for suggestions regarding the type of legislation which we might propose for Negro graduate instruction. I like the idea you had about proposing for State and Federal collaboration in maintenance of regional universities, both white and colored, and I wonder if you can't take a few minutes to give me some of the specifications so that I can get to work on the bill itself.

If you have any suggestions as to someone, either in the Office of Education or in the National Education Association headquarters here, who might assist me in drafting the bill, please let me have their names.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Brooks -

# VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

May 13, 1946

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your recent letter and the enclosure of ten copies of the New South. Please keep me informed of any new developments of which you believe I should know.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Albright
Special Liaison Representative
Room 133

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

Gen

May 14, 1946

Mr. D. Z McCormick, Chief
Agricultural Training Division
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dewey:

Very many thanks for the dope about agricultural training.

I believe you have really opened the way for a good number of non-landholders to get on to the program.

Here is some dope about Alabama.

I look forward to hearing from Harry Wright about what you do in Little Rock.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 27, 1946.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Mr. George S. Mitchel,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As you requested and I promised, I am enclosing an agricultural training outline.

We appreciate your note of April 18th and especially appreciate your interest in the program.

Sincerely yours,

D. Z. McCormick

D. Z. MC CORMICK, Chief,
Agricultural Training Division

I put this in brief case to mail & forgot it. Good meeting here in Little Rock with "your" boys. Would like to know what they tell you about it. Write me —

D Z M

An inquiry by or concerning an ex-service man or woman should, if possible, give veteran's name and file number, whether C, XC, K, N, or V. If such file number is unknown, service or serial number should be given.

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

ASSISTANTS:
GRACE CRANE
BETTY CANTRELL
MRS. RUTH MURPHREE

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

May 14, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks ever so much for sending me the April Bulletin.

I took time to read W. B. Twitty's article and I got a lot of information out of it that will help.

I hope you will be in Washington again before long.

Sincerely,

Brooks -

P. S. - I had a talk with the Governor of Arkansas the other day about the Rohwer property and he tells me that he will work with Ed McCuistron in getting a part of this property for the trade school. He thinks well of the idea.

### A Clean Face for the U. N.

# Democracy Is Coming Hard for Turkey, as It Courts the West

*By John G. Norris*

*(Post Reporter Norris recently visited Turkey, where he talked to President Inonu, Prime Minister Saracoglu and other leaders both in and out of the Government.)*

Turkey, which 20-odd years ago put aside its Sultan, fez and harems in favor of Western civilization and a modern dictator, today seems about ready for another fundamental change.

The totalitarian—though benevolent—one-party system of government set up by Mustapha Kemal Ataturk in 1922 gives promise of evolving, through legal process, into something approximating democracy. Elections, hailed by the government as the first real and free balloting in Ottoman history, have been set for June 2. They are to be followed by another vote this summer which could depose the ruling party.

The expected advent of democracy, however, already is experiencing the pangs of childbirth.

The most important of minority parties—which recently were permitted to be formed—threatens to withdraw from the election. It charges unfair tactics by the party in power. So there are those who predict the child will be stillborn.

## Elections Moved Up

LAST WEEK President Ismet Inonu called the Republican Peoples Party into extraordinary session to approve basic changes in the constitution. Most important of these would alter the election laws to permit the voters—all men and women over 18—to choose freely the members of the National Assembly and municipal officers.

**Inonu, who became President on the death of Ataturk in 1938, also disclosed his plan for advancing the date of the elections. The municipal elections, now set for June 2, were originally scheduled for October, while the national contest, once announced for some time in 1947, is now slated "within the next month or two."**

Declaring that the "world situation continues dark and even more unsettled than could have been foreseen last year," Inonu said it was necessary that his country's administration be "stabilized in the shortest possible time."

## Eye on the East

HE, like every other Turk, has Russia in mind when he talks of the "dark" world situation. Moscow has demanded that Turkey give up bases on the Bosporus and cede several of its northeastern provinces. The question soon may be before the United Nations Council.

**"We are a respected member of the U. N., an unquestioned ally** between Kemalism and its Axis counterparts.

You hear only praise of Kemal Ataturk in Turkey—from opponents of his party, from the man in the street and from intellectuals without party connections. He is a sort of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln rolled into one to the Turks.

**Ataturk's one-party government is justified historically even by opponents of Inonu, as having been the best system for Turkey at the time. Americans familiar with the country agree with this conclusion. Turkey, badly ruled by the Sultans for centuries and governed even worse by the constitutional monarchy of 1909-22, was not ready for democracy and was in sore need of Ataturk's reforms.**

Today, however, a great many Turks believe the time is overripe for further reforms. They quote Ataturk to justify the claim that his plan contemplated eventual democratic rule. A considerable section of Turkey's press supports the opposition to the Inonu government.

## One Main Foe

FOUR opposition parties were formed last winter. All important opponents of the Government, however, are included in the new Democratic Party.

**The Democrats support the Kemalist objectives, but charge the Government with bad handling of foreign trade, inflation and national development. They accuse the Republican Peoples Party of widespread graft and condemn "boss rule" of the nation.**

The Democrats also favor drastic reforms in the press laws, in contrast to an attack by Inonu last week against the opposition press. He accused the newspapers of "constituting themselves into a veritable front, pursuing with professional efficiency and lack of mercy the aim of troubling the country and setting it on fire."

## Business Stigma

THE other principal difference between the two main parties seems to be that the Democrats

# Untold Story of Tennessee Riot

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Continued from Page 1

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I ASKED the Governor what could be done to prevent such occurrences in the future. He replied: "My answer will surprise you. We cannot prevent them as long as outsiders who do not understand our problems continue to agitate these matters." Thereupon I called the Governor's attention to the fact that the State Guard had great quantities of boys as young as 16 years of age. Several of the Nashville mothers were much concerned about this, as one of these youngsters was in a state of hysteria after witnessing the brutalities and another boy had not slept for 36 hours. The Governor said that the presence of these young members of the guard was regrettable. "As soon

farmer named Cheatham, saved Cordie Cheek from lynching a month earlier, was dismissed as deputy sheriff shortly after the lynching had occurred. I wrote this case up in detail for the late Senator Edward P. Costigan at the time the Costigan-Wagner Federal Anti-lynching bill was being considered in committee. I can furnish you with a copy of the study if you desire it. It shows that the Maury County coroner, who declared that Cordie Cheek came to death "by hands unknown," was actually the man who pushed the boy off a stepladder and hanged him! Negroes can hardly expect justice from local officers of such attitudes."

## Respect Is Enough

I asked Magistrate Denton whether these accusations were justified. He said they were outrageous lies. Thereupon I asked him why he did not

### Gallery Glimpses

# 19-Year Draft Is Best Truman Can Expect—With Senate Helping

*By Robert C. Albright*
*Post Reporter*

BEST legislative deal the Administration hopes to get on the draft is a halfway compromise starting inductions at 19.

Even this modest hope depends on Senate approval of a full teen-age draft. The 19-year line would be struck in a conference with the House.

This best-possible compromise would still leave the Army shy of manpower unless down-trending volunteer enlistments swing upward.

Having twice voted teen-age exemptions, the House isn't likely to about-face completely. One hitherto pretty silent political force might help change its mind—overseas GI's and their families.

## Reduction Ogre

THE inevitable, "Who, me?", is already overdue from the GI's. Expecting release after 18 months, they shortly will learn, if they haven't already, that congressional generosity to teen-agers will hold them in service months longer.

**Another flareback may come from veterans who have already served their time. In a manpower extremity, they can still be reinducted.**

The House wasn't thinking of either group when it cast that 213 to 154 vote. It was thinking, as usual in an election year, of the most vocal bloc of votes.

**Parents of teen-agers were back home on the election nerve-center, keeping the mails hot.**

*For Georgia Congressmen, nearly all of whom voted for the exemption, the ages 18 and 19 had peculiar significance. Under the new Georgia Constitution the teen-agers can vote!*

* * * *

## 7-Foot Stalk

JAMES E. (BIG JIM) FOLSOM is 6 feet 8 inches of proof that anything can happen in American politics.

Folsom finished first in Alabama's gubernatorial primaries and goes into the runoff with one vote-getting asset—an inexhaustible bin of hillbilly corn.

**Not since Pappy O'Daniel passed the biscuits or Bob Reynolds campaigned from a flivver, have the voters seen anything like it.**

While gubernatorial favorites aimed mud at each other in the orthodox American way, Folsom traipsed around the State with a cedar bucket, a native mop made of corn husks and his "Strawberry Pickers" string band.

At each country stand he told the voters:

"I'm going to mop up the boys in the State Capitol. I've got a mop and a bucket. All I need is suds and sand."

Then he passed the bucket. He asked the voters to fill it with "suds" — one or two-dollar contri- because they couldn't find oversize clothes to fit him. "Big Jim" prized his size 15½ GI shoes. On the stump, he would take them off and show them to the crowds.

One of his stunts was to take a nap in the middle of a speech.

**"I've made six speeches today and I'm tired," he would say. Without more ado, he would stretch out on the platform while his "Strawberry Pickers" hit the strings.**

Folsom told the voters he didn't know anything about running the State, but was going to find out. He said he would call in "a lot of young fellows under 40" to help him.

Folsom's "corn," of course, was deliberate. Actually he is a trained campaigner. He hit on the hillbilly technique after two previous defeats—once for Congress, and once for the Senate.

The corn was only window dressing for a progressive platform, hard to sell in the South: (1) Repeal of the poll tax; (2) a State minimum wage law; (3) revision of the Alabama Constitution, last amended in 1901; (4) a State department of labor, and (5) a State health program.

## Stassen Boy Romping

EARLY polls in the Minnesota GOP senatorial primaries give Stassen-backed Gov. Edward J. Thye a headlong lead over Isolationist Senator Henrik Shipstead.

**Latest poll of Republican voters, by the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, gives Thye 62 per cent, against 19 per cent for Shipstead. Nineteen per cent said they didn't know.**

After declaring for Thye, Harold Stassen has remained aloof from the race. Some advisors are urging Stassen to stay out, let Thye win under his own steam, to offset reports of a "Stassen by proxy" campaign.

## U. N. the Issue

THE same international issue is being drawn in Montana's Democratic senatorial primaries.

Blond, balding Leif Erikson, former associate justice of the Montana Supreme Court, is out to unseat Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

**Erikson will make Wheeler's isolationism the campaign issue. His own campaign pledge: "A sincere effort to make the United**

**on the death of Ataturk in 1938, also disclosed his plan for advancing the date of the elections. The municipal elections, now set for June 2, were originally scheduled for October, while the national contest, once announced for some time in 1947, is now slated "within the next month or two."**

Declaring that the "world situation continues dark and even more unsettled than could have been foreseen last year," Inonu said it was necessary that his country's administration be "stabilized in the shortest possible time."

### Eye on the East

HE, like every other Turk, has Russia in mind when he talks of the "dark" world situation. Moscow has demanded that Turkey give up bases on the Bosporus and cede several of its northeastern provinces. The question soon may be before the United Nations Council.

**"We are a respected member of the U. N., an unquestioned ally of Britain and a close friend of the United States," Inonu said significantly before the party assembly.**

He spoke the truth. Despite considerable criticism of Turkey's war record, British diplomatic officers make a point of defending the Turks' part in the war. They declare that Turkey was "on our side" from the beginning and was ready to declare war on Germany whenever the Allies would help them combat a Nazi invasion of Anatolia.

American friendship was expressed in the recent visit of the battleship Missouri to Istanbul.

### A Different Breed

IT also should be noted that while Turkey has had a totalitarian government for a quarter century, there have been marked differences

### One Main Foe

FOUR opposition parties were formed last winter. All important opponents of the Government, however, are included in the new Democratic Party.

**The Democrats support the Kemalist objectives, but charge the Government with bad handling of foreign trade, inflation and national development. They accuse the Republican Peoples Party of widespread graft and condemn "boss rule" of the nation.**

The Democrats also favor drastic reforms in the press laws, in contrast to an attack by Inonu last week against the opposition press. He accused the newspapers of "constituting themselves into a veritable front, pursuing with professional efficiency and lack of mercy the aim of troubling the country and setting it on fire."

### Business Stigma

THE other principal difference between the two main parties seems to be that the Democrats favor modification of the state socialism to permit private Turkish capital to enter more widely into manufacturing and commerce. The Democrats are largely professional and businessmen. Their leader is Celal Bayar, a banker who once was Prime Minister under Ataturk.

**Due to this character of the Democrats, many observers believe the Republicans will make a strong bid to the nation's large farm population.**

The Democrats have charged publicly that government officials in many villages and towns are interfering with the organization of local Democratic groups. More pointedly, the Democratic Party has threatened to boycott the elections. It called the government's decision to advance the elections "nondemocratic," apparently being not ready for the test.


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- **Trust Funds** may be legally invested in the **First Federal Savings of Washington**—including Trust Funds subject to Court Order.
- All funds of the Association are invested primarily in first lien mortgages on residential properties in the Nation's Capital and its immediate environs or in U. S. Government securities.

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**Continued from Page 1**

and cut up the pool tables. Undertaker Morton's Funeral Home was wrecked and the caskets ruined by throwing embalming fluid over the silk linings. On one of the black coffins, "K K K" was printed with white powder. Negro homes were also invaded and further arrests made. The sheriff told me this and all the other damage could and should have been avoided.

### Patrol Was Ruthless

THE Negroes said the State Guard got involved in the beatings and destruction, but was not as brutal as the State Patrol. Although the Negro business houses were wrecked, the white concerns in the same street were carefully protected. It is said that Chief Bomar cut loose on the Negroes because the white crowd taunted him with inaction.

**The next morning, Tuesday, the 26th, the arrests of Negroes continued. On Tuesday night the N.A.A.C.P. sent Mr. Morris Weaver, a white lawyer, from Chattanooga to the Columbia jail. He was allowed to interview only two of the prisoners, as Chief Bomar of the Highway Patrol took control and held the prisoners incommunicado. On the following day, Wednesday, the 27th, they were taken to Nashville.**

Mr. Weaver and Mr. Z. Alexander Looby, another lawyer, interviewed Undertaker Morton and Saul Blair in Nashville, and told the sheriff they were going to file a petition for habeas corpus. Shortly after they left, a truck drove up to the Nashville jail and carried the 21 prisoners back to Columbia. Bond was set for them at $5000. The lawyers were not allowed to see the prisoners again at Columbia and could not find out what Negroes or how many were being held in the Columbia jail. They then filed a blanket petition for habeas corpus and got the names of 44 people, by no means the whole list.

### 'Pile of Guns' There

OF the shooting of two Negroes in the jail on Thursday, the sheriff gave this account as we sat in the very room in which these killings had taken place:

"The investigation of the prisoners took place in my dining room. While we examined Digger Johnson he gave us quite a lot of information, so I said to him, 'Digger, I won't lock you up. You go into my office until we make your bond.' The next prisoner was Gordon. He wouldn't tell much. But I told him he could make bond and sent him into the office. Next Napoleon Stewart was questioned and sent to the same place. They were seated next to each other with a pile of guns behind them.

**"All of what now follows I found out afterward," said the sheriff. "Pennington, one of my deputies, was lying across the bed on his stomach, looking out the window at the State Guardsmen outside. Another deputy, R. T. Darnell, about 70 years old, was seated at a small table, telephoning. Darnell heard a gun click, turned and saw Gordon ready to fire. He put up his arm and the shot went through it. The patrolmen just outside then fired a volley at the men through the door and wounded the two Negroes, Johnson and Gordon, who were firing, but not Napoleon, who was crouched on the floor.**

"Before Gordon left the jail, to come to the dining room to be examined, he gave his purse and all his belongings to his brother, telling him that he was going down fighting and was going to take somebody down with him. His brother tried to tell him to behave, but he had the devil in him. At one time his brother thought he had quieted him and gave him back his pocketbook, but just before he came out of jail he gave it back to his brother, saying quietly that he had made up his mind."

### Fallen Man Riddled

ACCORDING to the testimony of Napoleon Stewart, Gordon picked up one of the many rifles carelessly stacked behind him. Johnson never had a gun in his hand. Stewart himself was knocked down on the floor by the patrolmen who rushed into the room, and while he lay there bleeding was kicked in the stomach and in the mouth. Gordon and Johnson were both riddled with bullets. The patrol kept on pumping bullets into Gordon as he tried to crawl under the bed. The mortally wounded men were taken to the Columbia Hospital for first aid. As it is a white hospital, they were sent at once to Nashville. One of the men died on the way and the other soon thereafter. Some of the Negroes who were in the jail said that they were so crowded together they could not sit or lie down. Gordon, as the sheriff put it, "had the devil in him" because the whole horrible experience had unhinged his mind.

**The treatment of the Negroes while they were dragged from their hiding places was unbelievably brutal. One man, John Blackwell, whom I interviewed, still had deep abrasions on his forehead and had lost one eye. He is in a state of terror and is afraid to go about.**

He had gone to town from his home in the outskirts to get a haircut, got into the crowd by accident, and rushed into a Negro lodge to conceal himself. When the State patrolmen came in, he was beaten into insensibility and dragged down the steps of the Masonic Hall. When he lay on the street bleeding, with a patrolman's foot on his body, a national magazine photographed him and later published the picture. He, too, was taken to the white hospital and one of the white doctors was considerate enough to telephone his wife to come and get him. By the time she got to the hospital he had disappeared. For a day and a half she searched in vain and then found him in the jail, where he had lain without medical care since removal from the hospital. He was still unconscious, his head was bleeding and the wound was full of pus.

### Guns Blaze Again

THE following Friday—four days after the melee—the Blairs, father and sons, who had made bond, were at home again. Just after they had had supper, while they were going to bed, somebody passed the house and emptied a machine gun through the window. It should not be overlooked that the KKK originated in Pulaski, only 15 miles from Columbia.

When I interviewed Governor McCord about the whole sorry business, he said to me:

**"Under a similar situation I would take the same action. The State Patrol and the State Guard were sent to Columbia for the maintenance of order and the protection of both races.**

"The sheriff called me at 8:30 Monday night and told me that conditions were tense, and, fearing trouble, he would like the State Patrol. I sent them down. When they arrived they found people walking the streets, mostly white, and armed. They disarmed them. Then the first trouble came when four policemen of Columbia in the routine of their duty went into the Negro quarter and were fired upon. There was no trouble then, due no doubt to the presence of the State Patrol. There was no effort then to go into the Negro quarter, but it was surrounded following the attack.

"Later, the mayor called, asking for more help, and I ordered the adjutant general to send the State Guard down. They were able to prevent anything in the nature of lynching. We protected both the whites and the colored."

### Blames 'Outsiders'

I ASKED the Governor what could be done to prevent such occurrences in the future. He replied: "My answer will surprise you. We cannot prevent them as long as outsiders who do not understand our problems continue to agitate these matters." Thereupon I called the Governor's attention to the fact that the State Guard had great quantities of boys as young as 16 years of age. Several of the Nashville mothers were much concerned about this, as one of these youngsters was in a state of hysteria after witnessing the brutalities and another boy had not slept for 36 hours. The Governor said that the presence of these young members of the guard was regrettable. "As soon as I found out that so many young boys had been called out for duty at Columbia, I had them sent home."

**White residents of Columbia pointed out to me that the town has made great progress in its attitude on race relations. About 15 years ago, when a Negro was lynched from the courthouse window, the rope was left hanging for several weeks as a warning to all Negroes. "That hanging rope," these citizens declared, "indicated public approval of the lynching. This time public opinion is against the officials who allowed the recent attacks on Negroes to take place."**

### The Denton Dossier

**YET COLUMBIA has not removed Magistrate Denton, who issued the warrants for wholesale arrests of Negroes, despite the fact that he has been accused in the press of complicity in the town's last lynching—that of Cordie Cheek, whose innocence had been established by the court. Dr. Albert E. Barnett, a Methodist clergyman and former resident of Columbia, published and sent the following letter to Governor Jim McCord:**

**"I have lived for 20 years in Nashville, Tenn. With Dr. Thomas Elza Jones, president of Fisk University of that city, I carefully investigated the lynching of Cordie Cheek by a Columbia, Tenn., mob. When I read accounts of the recent disturbances at Columbia in the Nashville Tennessean, the name of C. H. Denton caught my eye. He is the magistrate who fixed bail for Negroes arrested and denied bail to others.**

**"Looking back into my file on the Cordie Cheek lynching of December 15, 1933, I discovered that the automobile of this same C. H. DENTON WAS USED IN THE ABDUCTION OF CORDIE CHEEK. ARMED MEN ABDUCTED A NEGRO BOY, ONLY 17 YEARS OF AGE, FROM HIS UNCLE'S HOME IN NASHVILLE WHEN A MAURY COUNTY GRAND JURY HAD ADJOURNED WITHOUT INDICTING HIM, THREW HIM INTO C. H. DENTON'S CAR, DROVE TO A POINT ON THE COLUMBIA - LEWISBURG ROAD, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF FIVE HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND SPECTATORS HANGED HIM TO A CEDAR TREE BY THE ROADSIDE. White residents of Maury County told Dr. Jones and me that invitations to the lynching were telephoned from C. H. Denton's home telephone to people all about Maury County, notifying them of the time and place of the lynching and inviting them to see the show.**

"It is a travesty on justice that Negroes under arrest at Columbia in the present situation should have their bond set or denied by a magistrate whose car was used in the abduction and lynching of Cordie Cheek in 1933 and over whose telephone invitations were allegedly issued to people to witness the lynching. Mr. Witherspoon, a deputy sheriff who, with a white farmer named Cheatham, saved Cordie Cheek from lynching a month earlier, was dismissed as deputy sheriff shortly after the lynching had occurred. I wrote this case up in detail for the late Senator Edward P. Costigan at the time the Costigan-Wagner Federal Anti-lynching bill was being considered in committee. I can furnish you with a copy of the study if you desire it. It shows that the Maury County coroner, who declared that Cordie Cheek came to death "by hands unknown," was actually the man who pushed the boy off a stepladder and hanged him! Negroes can hardly expect justice from local officers of such attitudes."

### Respect Is Enough

I asked Magistrate Denton whether these accusations were justified. He said they were outrageous lies. Thereupon I asked him why he did not sue Dr. Barnett for damages. "I am respected in Columbia," he replied, with obvious nervousness, "and that's all I want."

Thirty-one Negroes have been indicted by the Maury County grand jury and are being held for trial. Only four white persons were indicted, of whom two have disappeared.

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**(In tomorrow's article Mrs. Meyer will analyze the economic and social background of the Columbia riot.)**

### Foot Stalk

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"I'm going to mop up the boys in the State Capitol. I've got a mop and a bucket. All I need is suds and sand."

Then he passed the bucket. He asked the voters to fill it with "suds"—one or two-dollar contributions. He appeared indignant if anyone dropped in a $10 bill.

**"Anyone who gives that much is trying to buy influence and I'm not for sale," he would shout. "Will the owner of that $10 step up and get his change?"**

After the "influence" crack, no one ever did.

### Dainty Pumps

BOTH the Army and the Merchant Marine, in which Folsom served during the war, let him go

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**Erikson will make Wheeler's isolationism the campaign issue. His own campaign pledge: "A sincere effort to make the United Nations work."**

Erikson believes Wheeler worked behind the scenes to defeat him when Erikson ran for governor in 1944.

His announcement for Wheeler's post has a Montana parallel. Wheeler in 1922 ran for the seat of Senator Harry L. Myers. Two years before, Myers had helped defeat Wheeler for governor. Wheeler won his Senate seat.

Erikson hopes to make history repeat.


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SY. Post
Washington, D.C.
May 20, 1946
DATE

# Columbia (Tenn.) Riot

By Agnes E. Meyer

## Social And Economic Background

LET NO ONE suppose that Tennessee, or for that matter, the South, has been quiescent or inactive concerning the race riots at Columbia, last February, which yesterday's article described. Organizations, newspapers and prominent individuals have criticized the officials responsible for the infringement of the Negro's civil rights during that unfortunate sequence of events.

Take for example the public, to say nothing of the quiet personal activities, in regard to race problems of the Southeastern Division of Methodist Women. They have written Attorney General Clark, demanding that he "safeguard the civil rights of Negroes not only in Columbia, Tenn., but wherever there is danger of the infringement of such rights." This group has made a careful study of the Columbia outbreak and is now using the influence of its many local branches to prevent such occurrences in the future.

In addition, they have written letters to all political candidates in the current primary campaign urging them to keep the question of race out of politics. As these women are highly respected in every community, their words carry weight. Nor can they be attacked by cheap politicians as being "Nigger-lovers" or Communists.

Some of these women as well as the Negroes in Columbia assured me that the domestic situation in the South is a major factor in the underlying tension between Negroes and whites. The majority of Southern housekeepers are indignant that cheap Negro labor for domestic service has disappeared. It was confidently expected that Negro servants would be glad to get the low wages that used to prevail—$2.50 to $4 a week—as soon as the war was over. The unemployment compensation for veterans and former warworkers has prevented this from happening. Many Southern matrons have expressed their anger over the situation in the presence of their Negro maids, who repeat their words in the Negro districts. In Columbia the white women had indignation meetings because local restaurants, laundries and pressing plants pay Negro women from $15 to $20 a week. They talked angrily about the high wages and their inability to get servants. "Women everywhere in the South are doing this," said one prominent Southern woman whom I met at Columbia, "and there is dynamite in it."

LET US go back to the words too limited program of the Farm Security Administration, nothing has been done about this major agricultural problem. Whenever the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has explained the reasons for their poverty it has been sharply criticized in the Senate and its budget reduced. These agricultural proletarians are as deeply dissatisfied as the poor white and Negro veterans. A dangerous ferment akin to a mounting revolution is abroad in our land, of which the major industrial strikes from which our Nation is suffering, are but forerunners. If the agricultural laborers of the country had the good fortune to be organized, they, too, would be on strike. As it is, they are carrying on a sitdown strike of major proportions. Rather than accept the low agricultural wages of the South, many of them, both veterans and former warworkers, are living upon their unemployment compensation while farmers everywhere are complaining of labor shortage.

THE MILLIONS of poor Southern whites, bereft of economic, social and moral support, are turning, in great masses, toward rabble-rousing preachers who use their hatred toward the Negro and society as a whole for their own purposes. After travelling through seven Southern States, the orgiastic new religious sects seem to me a more dangerous development than the revival of the KKK. On one stretch of road about 11 miles long, I saw 10 churches belonging to these "sects," all of them jammed while the older traditional churches are half empty. In some of these services snake-handlers let poisonous reptiles bite them to prove that faith can conquer anything. "We feel welcome in our church," said people of all sorts of queer sects to me again and again. "In those other churches they don't want us because we haven't any money or good clothes." On the road I encountered sound trucks decorated with Bible quotations blaring from a loud speaker jazz tunes to which new rabble-rousing, supposedly religious verses have been set. In Knoxville recently a local newspaper dared to throw all of these fanatical sermonizers off the air with the result that 20,000 people gathered in front of the radio station, to denounce the paper for having insulted God. The police were helpless.

The Episcopal, Catholic

have only common labor jobs. Even these menial jobs are scarce. At the Mount Sinai and other chemical companies, no colored girls are employed except in the cafeteria. We fought together, why can't we work together? The Negro veterans are unemployed and the feeling among them is bitter. They don't want to return to the status they had.

"This status is emphasized by our living conditions in the South. Columbia is typical. The sewer lines always stop at the Negro districts. If we want plumbing, we must dig our own cesspools. There are no health provisions for us except in big cities, and they are inadequate.

Southerners say the returning Negro veteran must be kept in his place. They give every foreigner a better break than they give the Negro. It is not the Negro's desire to have social equality but a chance to work and earn a living. The Negro wants to stay in his own group as much as the white man, but he refuses to be shunted on the side lines and left in a box car to rot.

"Our chief need throughout the South," continued this Columbia visitor, "not only for the poor Negro veteran but for white veterans as well, is vocational and agricultural schools with some academic training planned for the boys who never

Negro slums on the West Coast. Our vaunted Northern liberalism toward the Negro suffered an acute decline during the war as the Southern Negro began to go North and West to compete for war jobs. If we do not guide the swelling emigration of Southern Negroes to outlets beneficial to them and to the Nation, we shall have race rivalry and race riots in our Northern cities that will be worse than the outbreak at Columbia.

The primary needs of the South and the Nation as a whole are the acceleration of reconversion to bring about full employment and a housing program that would enable people to set-

factor in the underlying tension between Negroes and whites. The majority of Southern housekeepers are indignant that cheap Negro labor for domestic service has disappeared. It was confidently expected that Negro servants would be glad to get the low wages that used to prevail—$2.50 to $4 a week—as soon as the war was over. The unemployment compensation for veterans and former warworkers has prevented this from happening. Many Southern matrons have expressed their anger over the situation in the presence of their Negro maids, who repeat their words in the Negro districts. In Columbia the white women had indignation meetings because local restaurants, laundries and pressing plants pay Negro women from $15 to $20 a week. They talked angrily about the high wages and their inability to get servants. "Women everywhere in the South are doing this," said one prominent Southern woman whom I met at Columbia, "and there is dynamite in it."

LET US go back to the words of Maury County's Sheriff Jim Underwood when he described the mob that descended upon the jail and demanded the surrender of the young Negro lad Stephenson: "The adults were people who work at the phosphate plants and hosiery mills, not the farmer type. *This type of white man does not know the Negro as we do and is less friendly to him.*" Those words carry a world of implications all the more terrible because the sheriff was sublimely unconscious of their significance. He herewith defines the poor white element in the South—who is "not the farmer type"—who is "unfriendly to the Negro."

In his sentence is all the middle-class contempt of the sheriff for this proletarian mass. Actually these poor whites have farms, even in Maury County, but they are situated on "the rim," on the impoverished land where the limestone ledge that makes Maury County so fertile, thrusts upward and leaves the soil thin and unproductive. Farmers so situated all through the South eke out their pathetic agricultural incomes with work in any nearby coal mine, factory or other industrial enterprise, when they do not become migrant agricultural laborers. These are the people whose precarious living on the margin of the economic structure is threatened by the competition of unskilled Negro labor. They also hate the Negro for demanding political equality since the last vestige of pride left to the poor whites is their feeling of racial superiority.

"Many leading white Southerners are working hard to improve education and working conditions for the Negro," said one Columbia Negro, who was explaining local rivalries to me. "Yet the minute some company tries to give a Negro skilled work, it gets into trouble with the white employes. The white factory worker, who fears our competition, is the dangerous element in the South. Our relations with the white people seemed to be very good in Columbia, but the Fleming boy who started the trouble here, comes from one of those impoverished families in Culleoka and has the attitudes of the poor whites who hate the Negro. These are the kind of people who can easily be aroused by the KKK, by the political hate-mongers, and by the rabid new religions that are gaining headway all over the South."

But why are these poor whites so easily aroused? Because they are, if anything, more insecure than the Negro. On their uneconomic farms the share-croppers, tenant farmers or day laborers of the South lead a life of desiccating hardship. They are as much in need of understanding as the Negro. Yet they rarely get it because they are inarticulate, and full of resentment toward a society which has made them poor, ignorant and shiftless. The Negro has powerful national organizations to protect him. The poor whites in the South have had nothing but sentimental tears wept over them.

Aside from the excellent but dangerous development than the revival of the KKK. On one stretch of road about 11 miles long, I saw 10 churches belonging to these "sects," all of them jammed while the older traditional churches are half empty. In some of these services snake-handlers let poisonous reptiles bite them to prove that faith can conquer anything. "We feel welcome in our church," said people of all sorts of queer sects to me again and again. "In those other churches they don't want us because we haven't any money or good clothes." On the road I encountered sound trucks decorated with Bible quotations blaring from a loud speaker jazz tunes to which new rabble-rousing, supposedly religious verses have been set. In Knoxville recently a local newspaper dared to throw all of these fanatical sermonizers off the air with the result that 20,000 people gathered in front of the radio station, to denounce the paper for having insulted God. The police were helpless.

The Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist churches are aware of the problem but as yet seem to have found no way of breaking the power of the violent, hate disseminating, spell-binding preachers over the mass of poor white Southerners. Quoting "Christ and our country," these sects gather in the emotionally starved and the economically destitute. It has been estimated that ten to twelve million people throughout the South receive their only moral and spiritual guidance from these vagrant preachers and exotic sects. Nothing can stem this fanatical religious mass movement among the poor whites or their acute hatred of the Negro, except better education, better health measures and a decent wage scale.

SHERIFF Underwood also blamed the Negro veteran for the Columbia race riot. "They are Communists" was his summary of a long debate.

A Negro dentist who was visiting at Columbia, said this on the same subject:

"The Negro veteran feels he served his country as well as the white man and that he ought to receive better consideration. The veterans are not getting work, least of all the kind they want. For the colored veteran all through the South, the USES have only common labor jobs. Even these menial jobs are scarce. At the Mount Sinai and other chemical companies, no colored girls are employed except in the cafeteria. We fought together, why can't we work together? The Negro veterans are unemployed and the feeling among them is bitter. They don't want to return to the status they had.

"This status is emphasized by our living conditions in the South. Columbia is typical. The sewer lines always stop at the Negro districts. If we want plumbing, we must dig our own cesspools. There are no health provisions for us except in big cities, and they are inadequate. If Negroes are seriously injured in Columbia, they must go to the Nashville hospital and often die on the way. If a Negro is operated on in the white hospital here, it is done in the basement and he must be removed before he comes out of the anesthetic. Our veterans want better health facilities, better housing and better education for themselves and their families.

"Our schools are barns and should be largely condemned. No truant officers enforce attendance. Most of our veterans here and all through the South left school in the fifth or sixth grade. They want vocational and agricultural schools with some book learning. Otherwise they will drift into menial jobs and stay there the rest of their lives. The GI provisions don't work out for these boys. Even the on-the-job training program, which sounds good, offers nothing much but blind alley jobs.

"The Negro family has a better economic status at present than ever before. But the more adequate flow of money during the war was temporary and the fear of insecurity has us once more in its grip. Even during the war, Negroes were systematically excluded from the more lucrative jobs. They were the last people to be trained, and now have no seniority. We fear for our jobs, our businesses and in many places for our very lives.

"On top of this, too many white Southerners say the returning Negro veteran must be kept in his place. They give every foreigner a better break than they give the Negro. It is not the Negro's desire to have social equality but a chance to work and earn a living. The Negro wants to stay in his own group as much as the white man, but he refuses to be shunted on the side lines and left in a box car to rot.

"Our chief need throughout the South," continued this Columbia visitor, "not only for the poor Negro veteran but for white veterans as well, is vocational and agricultural schools with some academic training planned for the boys who never got beyond the fifth or sixth grammar grades. There is no work for these boys and no suitable educational institutions. They aren't going to sit on benches with school children. The semi-skills with which they have come out of the Army are of no use in civilian life. There are plenty of deserted Army and Air Corps camps throughout the South as well as some NYA shops that could speedily be reopened for the Negro and the white veteran. There will be more trouble between these poor whites and blacks unless they get something constructive to occupy their hands and minds. As things are now so discouraging, the Negro veterans are leaving the South as fast as they can, carrying their poverty and resentment with them."

SUCH were the emotional and economic factors that sizzled beneath the outwardly good relations of whites and Negroes in Columbia, Tenn. What happened there can happen in the North just as readily, for the Southern Negro, frustrated by local conditions, is emigrating in ever increasing numbers to the Northern slums and the new Negro slums on the West Coast. Our vaunted Northern liberalism toward the Negro suffered an acute decline during the war as the Southern Negro began to go North and West to compete for war jobs. If we do not guide the swelling emigration of Southern Negroes to outlets beneficial to them and to the Nation, we shall have race rivalry and race riots in our Northern cities that will be worse than the outbreak at Columbia.

The primary needs of the South and the Nation as a whole are the acceleration of reconversion to bring about full employment and a housing program that would enable people to settle down. It is no less important that the Federal, State and local departments, together with all the private agencies in the field of education, health and welfare, should at once coordinate their efforts for a speedy improvement of those facilities in the Southern States. That would ease the economic tensions which caused the Columbia riot, and created unrest throughout the Nation.

The Southerners are working heroically at the task in every State. But neither their local nor their State budgets can carry the load. If we now had the new Cabinet position, a Secretary of Health, Education and Security, which President Truman has just recommended, we could make the speedy social progress which the revolutionary mood of the country makes essential. In the meantime, the North must wake up to the fact that the crisis is Nation-wide. The Southern cotton planter was right who said to me, "There is such a rapid exodus of Negroes from the South to the North that the Negro problem will be yours in the future, not ours."

Gen

May 31, 1946

Col. Campbell C. Johnson
National Headquarters
Selective Service System
21st and C Streets, NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of May 23rd. I hope to be in Washington soon and try to find out what happened about RRA. Meanwhile, I appreciate you assistance and Major Bryant's.

Now that the Supreme Court has decided the super-seniority issue, I trust you are in touch with the progress of the Augusta case.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

23 May 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Doctor Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me the report on the Conference on Post War Planning for Negro Veterans, which was held at the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church, Jackson, Mississippi, on November 15, 1945. This conference was undoubtedly very helpful in making the State aware of the problems involved in readjusting Negro veterans to civilian life. It would be a godsend if we could repeat such a conference as this in many places throughout the Southern states particularly, where Negro veterans have returned in such large numbers.

The matter involving RRA seems to have petered out. There were a few days of seemingly active interest, followed by an effort to greatly reduce the salary involved, and then deep silence. I believe Major Bryant considers the matter closed. I am wondering now how sincere they were in their conference with you.

Very truly yours,

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

gen

June 6, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I have recently been informed of two instances in Arkansas of what appear to be abuses of veterans tuition income to local school systems.

The first is at Texarkana, Arkansas. On-the-farm training is offered here for white and Negro veterans. The white veterans receiving it get on-the-farm visits from a white agricultural teacher, plus classroom instruction in the white agricultural high school, plus farm shop training in the farm shop of the white agricultural high school. Negro veterans on on-the-farm training receive on-the-farm visits by a (qualified) Negro agricultural teacher and nothing else. The Negro veterans are "on paper" enrolled in the white agricultural high school. Thus the tuition money received by the (white) school from VA for each Negro veteran enrolled is being most unfairly divided. The town contains a Negro high school, but it has no agricultural course, and the veterans on on-the-farm training are not enrolled in it.

This abuse has the double effect of discriminating against the Negro veterans in quality of training and preventing the development of facilities for institutional education of Negroes.

The second case is at El Dorado, Arkansas. The well equipped white high school offers a variety of trade training courses. The Negro high school, described as virtually a wooden barn with a few petitions, has one (qualified) Negro trade teacher but no shop or shop equipment of any kind. Eight Negro veterans are enrolled in this Negro "trade school".

All tuition money from the VA for the training of the eight Negro veterans

is paid to the superintendent of the Negro high school who is required by his white City Superintendent of Schools to hand the entire sum over to the Superintendent of Schools. This official has informed the officials of the Negro school that the funds received from the tuition of the eight Negro veterans will be used to defray the expense of the office of the Coordinator of Veterans. This official is one of the white high school teachers, so designated by the City Superintendent of Schools. Negro veterans state that they receive very little service from the coordinator's office.

The effect of this is that the Negro school receives nothing for its instruction. The salary of the Negro trade teacher has long been and continues to be met exclusively from ordinary city-State-Smith-Hughes (in no part VA) funds.

This information I believe to be reliable.

I am informed that the revelation of this information to any persons in authority in either of these towns would in all probability greatly endanger the position of the leading Negro school officials.

It is to be understood that these two instances are cited as cases of a type of abuse probably quite widespread in the administration of educational benefits for Negro veterans in the State of Arkansas. I instance them and request careful and confidential corrective action with no particular purpose of applying penalties to individuals guilty of the abuse in question, but with the purpose of obtaining early corrective action of a situation which if widespread and long continued in Arkansas - as well as elsewhere - would be most damaging to veterans' education in general and Negro veterans' education in particular.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

June 6, 1946

Mr. Robert H. Owens
Veterans Education Council
National Education Association Building
1201 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Owens:

I find springing up all over the South extra, and nearly always brand new, trade training courses for Negroes, mostly veterans. This is occurring in the small towns as well as in cities. The usual procedure seems to be to add a couple of trade courses to Negro high schools which did not previously offer any vocational training. Or sometimes manual training courses are blown up into trade training.

These classes are mighty weak. Equipment is rudimentary and teaching is poor. Some are described as "fulfill the law" schools to get hold of some of this government money.

However, I like to keep a long view. Here is a native and local movement. Local officials who have not previously shown any interest in vocational education have become interested and have pushed through the ceiling and got something moving.

Considering the way things are done in this part of the world, that has the elements of health and much future progress.

It occurs to me that the movement needs watching, describing, conferring about with State officials and federal officials, and nursing in general.

Have you got facilities for doing that? I suppose it means putting on at least one man to visit a representative sample of such schools, appraise them, and describe in print the movement. The

man should then have time to visit State and local officials in order to correct abuses and to smooth the path of progress for these beginning schools.

If you cannot take it on, who could?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

June 7, 1946

Mr. Joseph D. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

At this remove I have heard nothing about General Bradley's intended letter on employment of representative persons within areas where minority groups of veterans are important.

Can you let me know what happened?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gem

June 11, 1946

Mr. Nelson Cruikshank
American Federation of Labor
Carpenters Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nelson:

Here is a letter that I am anxious to get into the personal hands of Bob Goodwin at USES. It is unsealed, so read it and seal it. If you can have a reliable messenger deliver it to Goodwin or to Goodwin's own secretary, I would be very grateful.

We both know enough about Government mails and files to be very doubtful of the successful delivery of such an item to the guy who could do something about it. If for any reason, you don't find it possible to get this done, send it back to me, and I will take it to him next time I am in Washington, which is no time particularly soon.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

June 11, 1946

Mr. Robert Goodwin
United States Employment Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

You will recall that when a committee from the American Council of Race Relations called on you in late April in the interest of veterans from minority groups, I expressed the hope that you would find it possible to have someone give particular attention to the housekeeping aspects of your local offices, especially as to accommodations for Negro veterans in your Southern offices.

I have received this morning an account of a visit by a veteran who is helping me. He went to the Beaumont office of the Texas Employment Service, corner of Orleans and Milam Streets. The office is described as being housed in a beautiful one-story white stucco building with the front entrance reading "white entrance". In the building, space for whites seeking employment is a reasonable size and contains about fifty chairs. On the day my assistant visited the office he entered through the back entrance, which reads "for colored". This entrance is described as about midway of the building and can only be reached by passing between the building and four garbage cans. Some forty-five Negro veterans and civilians were there looking for jobs. The waiting room is a narrow hallway containing four chairs for Negroes. All over the four are left standing or sitting outside on garbage cans and on the cars belonging to the white personnel at the office.

If you find it possible to start corrective action on this situation, please be exceedingly careful to avoid letting your source of information be known. The visit of my assistant would doubtless

be recalled, and he happens to be colored and to be a resident of Beaumont.

I am satisfied that you are not apt to get much done and the situation of mynmmnnwould be endangered, if you write a letter to Austin or Beaumont to get this corrected. It will require an inspection visit from some responsible Federal official. He could on the spot quietly suggest that these conditions be corrected. If your only means of getting correction is a letter, I greatly prefer that you take no action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

June 14, 1946

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Information Division
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In reading today the enclosed pamphlet issued by the National League of Women Voters, my eye fell on the marked statement on page 10.

So far as I know the record of the Farm Security Administration in this matter, it is quite different from the picture presented in this statement.

I thought perhaps you would care to know of this, if it had not already reached you.

Whether you wish to get in touch with the National League of Women Voters on the matter is for you to decide.

Sincerely, and with all good wishes,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 17, 1946.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of June 3.

I am enclosing the clippings, as requested, of the Agnes Meyers' stories which appeared in the Washington Post, May 19 and 20.

Sincerely yours,

Philleo Nash

PHILLEO NASH

Enclosure.

Gen

June 18, 1946

Mr. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director
Social Insurance Activities
American Federation of Labor
Carpenter Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nelson:

Many thanks for sending the letter over to Goodwin. I do and did understand his difficulties, but I want to put the letter in the mill on the chance that he could clean up that situation. It is a pretty widespread condition in Southern offices of USES, and I had talked to Goodwin about it, and he had promised to try to clear it up.

I am quite helpless to get things relayed to the guys who can do something. Many thanks for your faithful help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
Org'd Nov. 15, 1881

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.



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Thirteenth Vice-President, JOHN L. LEWIS, United Mine Workers' Bldg., Washington, D. C.


*Washington 1, D. C.*

June 14, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

This morning I received your letter of June 11 with the enclosure. I am sending your letter directly to Bob Goodwin and have been assured that it will be delivered to him personally today.

The Employment Service at this time is in a very difficult position since Congress is in the process of undermining the federal control that has been in effect during the war period. I am sure in view of your experience as a federal administrator you will appreciate the difficulties that Bob may experience in correcting a situation of this kind particularly if he has in his office some Mason Barr who will daily remind the field representative to "stop trying to save the world".

I rely so confidently on your understanding of Bob's position since there stands out so vividly in my memory the time when I appealed to you to help me correct the injustice of classifying Negro nurses in the Florida camps as assistants to the White nurses while Mason was insisting in the Administrator's office that in such matters we should rely on "local determination" and I am sure too that you will remember that when the issue was sharply drawn the Administrator's office supported Mason's position. I bring this up only for the purpose of asking that if under present circumstances Bob Goodwin is not able to correct the situation which you very properly bring to his attention, you will understand his problem and not be too hard on him. With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson

Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director
Social Insurance Activities

erf

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Thirteenth Vice-President, JOHN L. LEWIS, United Mine Workers' Bldg., Washington, D. C.


*Washington 1, D. C.*

June 14, 1946

Mr. Robert Goodwin, Director
United States Employment Service
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Delivered by Messenger

Dear Bob:

There is enclosed a letter addressed to you by my friend, George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. I am asking that this be delivered to you personally in response to George's request as he is anxious to bring the subject matter of this letter directly to your attention.

I am aware of the difficulty you will have in present circumstances in affecting a correction in a matter of State administration but I know that you will do all that is possible.

Sincerely yours,

Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director
Social Insurance Activities

erf
enc.

GSM

June 13, 1946

Lt. Col. George Glasheen
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Glasheen:

As you know, I have eight or nine Negro veterans traveling throughout the South pushing the taking up of educational and training opportunities by Negro veterans and the Negro communities in general. Repeatedly they report to me a need found by local official service officers - Federal and State - for a handy reference book listing educational and particularly trade training opportunities (institutional in character) for Negroes. Within each State this material is available for the institutions for that State, but always the institutions are by now crowded out, and in any case they are in adequate in their offerings and in the quality of their work.

Would it not be possible for you to put somebody on the job of compiling such a directory and getting it out soon to veterans servicing agencies?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

June 20, 1946

Mr. William F. Patterson, Director
Apprentice Training Service
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I have received Mr. F. W. Erhard's reply of June 17th to my letter to you of June 3rd about the inability of certain Negro veterans at Plaquemine in Iberville Parish in Louisiana to obtain apprenticeship training in brickmasonry.

I do not doubt that within the established practices of the Apprenticeship Training Service Mr. Erhard's letter is faultless.

What I hope for is some change of practice.

It is, I believe, your own finding that at least 90% of present-day apprentices are veterans. Your agency is at least associated with what Louisiana and other states with state-established Apprenticeship Training Councils do in the matter of training that part of the veterans who become apprentices.

It will hardly be disputed that throughout the South Negroes and Negro veterans are getting far less than their proportionate share of apprenticeship training. It doesn't seem to me possible for your agency to escape involvement with that situation. You recognize and deal with State apprenticeship training programs that discriminate.

The Nation has a responsibility to deal fairly with all veterans.

Yours is the authority and the duty to contrive. Could you not at least bring to the surface this abuse? Surely you have the resources for collecting the rough facts, if not the accurate facts, as to the proportion of Negro apprentices by States and by trades. Surely, also, you have respected field representatives whose influence could be brought to bear on just such a situation as my letter of June 3rd describes.

I recognize a duty as a citizen to do whatever I can to influence decisions as to apprenticeship in Louisiana and will do what I can.

Meanwhile, it would be encouraging if word might come from you that you also recognize a duty to try to straighten such matters out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APPRENTICE-TRAINING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

June 17, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Patterson requested that I answer your letter pertaining to the employment of negro veterans as apprentices in Iberville Parish, Louisiana.

Our records do not show an apprenticeship program in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana, though they might be in error as the State of Louisiana has a State apprenticeship council and a State Director established by a State law. For this reason all apprenticeship programs are registered with the State.

Many skilled industrial groups have apprentices employed and working on the job and have not seen fit to register their apprentice training program in accordance with the provisions of the State law which is a voluntary act and does not require such registration on the part of those who cooperate. This office has been informed in the past that negro apprentices have been employed in the masonry trade in Louisiana in accordance with the provisions of the State law. This indicates that the problem you present is local and will have to be discussed with the local trade group.

The Apprentice-Training Service in assisting local trade groups in the development of their apprentice training program develops with the industry, standards of apprenticeship to insure adequate training for future employed apprentices. Our field staff does not have any direct contact with the apprentice until he is employed. The selection for employment is made by the employer. For this reason the approach to your problem should be made locally with the trade group involved.

Sincerely,

Fred W. Erhard

Fred W. Erhard,
Assistant Director

June 3, 1946

Mr. William F. Patterson, Director
Apprentice Training Service
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I understand from Mr. A. A. Liverwright of the American Council on Race Relations that in the conference with you in late April by the committee of the Conference on Minority Veterans' Problems your office undertook to do what might be possible in instances in which members of minority veterans groups had been denied apprenticeship training.

I am informed by a field agent of this office that at Plaquemine in Iberville Parish in Louisiana a number of Negro veterans wish apprenticeship training in brickmasonry but are unable to take it because the entirely white craft union has objected. I am further told that the Parish Service Officer states that because of the attitude of the union, he is unable to do anything about it. The Parish Service Officer is Mr. A. J. Hebert, Jr. He is of course employed jointly by the Louisiana State Department of Veterans' Affairs and Iberville Parish.

I should be grateful for whatever inquiry and correction your office may be able to initiate. This information describes the situation as of late May 1946.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

In reply
refer to HDDX

JUN 21 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was very glad to have your letter of June 11 in which you summarized the findings of an assistant who visited our local office in Beaumont, Texas. I appreciate the wisdom of your suggestion that no effort at corrective action should be made by letter.

It is my thought that we will be able to bring about an informal inspection of Beaumont operations in the normal course of events. We are planning to strengthen our field service staff and in this connection intend to start a more comprehensive field visiting program in the not too distant future. Your letter will be held for reference at the appropriate time.

I will appreciate it if you will continue to keep me informed of your findings.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Goodwin

Robert C. Goodwin
Director

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 25, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of June 19 in which you emphasized the need for a directory of educational and trade-training opportunities available to Negroes.

This administration is actively promoting a project, in conjunction with the United States Office of Education and the Veterans Administration, which aims to make such information generally available to all veterans. The United States Office of Education has accepted the responsibility for compiling and disseminating such information. Your letter has been referred to that agency for information and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Glasheen

George L. Glasheen
Assistant Administrator
Retraining and Vocational
Education Branch

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

27 June 1946 5-39

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Subject: Roosevelt Wheeler

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The above-named veteran has requested Selective Service to drop his case. It would appear, therefore, that he has been satisfied regarding his reemployment rights.

One of the other men referred to in your conference with me, but whose name was not mentioned in recent information which I received, did give Selective Service Headquarters for the State of Georgia authority to refer his case for legal action. This authorization was given on June 24, 1946, and a prompt referral will be made.

For The Director

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 1, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

General Erskine has referred to me your letter of June 19, 1946, concerning a reference book listing educational and training opportunities for Negroes.

We hope the information you desire will be forthcoming as a result of a proposal now under consideration for the establishment of State Information Clearance Centers for Veterans. The purpose of that project is to bring together current data concerning educational opportunities and to make these data available quickly to veterans' counselling services as well as to appropriate educational authorities. When the proposal becomes effective the State Clearance Center in Georgia will be under the general direction of Mr. M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools, Atlanta. You may wish to get in touch with him to learn of future developments in this field.

We appreciate your calling this matter to our attention.

Cordially yours,

J W Studebaker

Commissioner

Gen

July 1, 1946

Mr. Kermit Eby
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eby:

My hearty congratulations on "The Truth about CIO".

I have never seen anybody in the labor movement do this before, and I have had a suspicion for years that such a publication would do a lot of good.

It ought to be very helpful in the Southern organizing drive.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gcm

July 1, 1946

Mr. T. Roy Reid
Director of Personnel
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear T. Roy:

I have a compliment for the USDA Club idea.

Today somebody came in and wanted literature on credit unions. We found no FCA office in Atlanta and called Ralph Shaw's branch library. The lady who answered the phone said she was satisfied that a representative of Farm Credit regularly attented the USDA Club meetings in Atlanta, and she thought she could track him down. The man in question proved to be T. M. Smith with an office in the new Post Office building but no telephone. A faithful and kindly official of the BAI, whose office was next door, was good enough to slip a note under Smith's door to call my friend who wanted the dope.

All of which flowed from the inter-department acquaintance provided by the Honorable USDA Club.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

July 8, 1946

Veterans Education Council
National Education Association
1201 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Here is a flier the Southern Regional Council is using about on-the-farm training for veterans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

July 8, 1948

Mr. Pete Hudgens
Farm Security Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Pete:

Here is a flier I am circulating about on-the-farm training.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

July 8, 1946

Mr. Dewey McCormick
Veterans Administration
Georgetown University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dewey:

Here is a rehash of your dope, I hope not too inaccurate. Anyhow I am spreading this around.

Much thanks for your help and that of your staff.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APPRENTICE-TRAINING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

July 9, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In reference to your letter of June 20, 1946, to Mr. Patterson, there is no apparent disagreement with what you say in reference to the employment of negro veterans as apprentices. The difficulty is in the fact that the Congress has repeatedly, in the original act and subsequent hearings, brought it to our attention that the employment and placement of apprentices is not the responsibility of this agency. This is to avoid duplication of effort and to avoid having more than one agency operating in the same field.

It has been our experience that apprentices as a general rule do not secure their jobs through established channels of employment. In most instances the apprentice is employed as a result of some personal contact with a skilled worker or the employer.

The program of the Apprentice Training Service is involved in the establishment of employment standards that deal with the training of apprentices. In most instances the apprentices employed under these standards are only known by name on the apprentice agreement.

The only thing at our disposal that will assist in this problem is the power of persuasion and suggestion in encouraging the employment of negro apprentices.

We will have to disagree with your statement that we recognize and deal with State apprenticeship programs that discriminate. We do not know of any discriminating practices in a State or local apprenticeship program. The discriminating practices can only be in employment which is the responsibility of the individual employer. This agency provides leadership to a voluntary system of apprenticeship by working with industrial groups; the program is developed and operated by them. In order that you might better understand this procedure, you will find enclosed one of our bulletins, "Setting Up An Apprenticeship Program." We hope this will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Fred W. Erhard

Fred W. Erhard,
Assistant Director

Enclosure

**Division of County and Rural District Superintendents**
Department of Rural Education of the
National Education Association of the United States

1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

HOWARD A. DAWSON
*Executive Secretary*

*President*
ELLEN HARTNETT
Supt., Jasper County Schools
Newton, Iowa

*Vice President*
SAMUEL E. CASHMAN
Supt., Brown County Schools
Hiawatha, Kansas

July 16, 1946

TO LEADERS OF ORGANIZATIONS SERVING RURAL COMMUNITIES:

Plans are officially under way for a national conference of county superintendents of schools and those having similar responsibilities in states not served by county superintendents. Scheduled for Des Moines, Iowa, September 19-21, 1946, this meeting is sponsored by the Division of County Superintendents of the Department of Rural Education, NEA.

The Des Moines meeting will be the first nationwide conference planned exclusively to consider the special problems of that important group of school administrators whose leadership is the key to educational progress in the rural areas of our nation. An outstanding program of general sessions and small group meetings is being planned. Because we appreciate how deeply interested your organization is in whatever is done to strengthen the work of rural schools, we cordially invite you to send an official representative to the conference.

Program details and information concerning reservations will be mailed between August 1st and 15th. Shall we place your name on the list to receive these materials?

Sincerely yours,

Ellen Hartnett

Ellen Hartnett
President

Howard A. Dawson

Howard A. Dawson
Executive Secretary

H:D:C:h

Gen

July 18, 1946

Mr. George L-P Weaver, Director
National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination
718 Jackson Place, NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

I have had a Negro veteran working in Texas in the interest of the general progress of Negro veterans there, and particularly with a view to getting better employment and trade training opportunities for them.

Early in July he visited the Tri-Cities area, comprising Baytown, Pell and Goose Creek.

These three towns have a combined population of thirty-five thousand, of whom a little over three thousand are Negroes.

The towns are grouped around the Humble Refinery, and the refinery affords most of the job opportunities for the white and Negro population of the three towns.

My assistant reports that the Negroes are employed in the refinery only as common labor, although among the Negro veterans so employed are a large number who learned skilled trades while in the Service and some who finished trade schools in other places before they went into the Service.

I do not know whether the Humble Refinery is organized under the Oilworkers-CIO or not. I have always been taught to have respect for the Oilworkers Union as one that tries to be fair in matters of race.

Is there anything you can do to ease this situation?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM

July 19, 1946

Mr. Joseph D. Albright
Special Adsistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Would you please send me a dozen copies of the new Circular #165?

If also the Administrator's letter to Deputy Administrators about contact offices is available, I would like to have twelve copies of that.

Sincerely and with regards,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

July 19, 1946

Mr. Joseph D. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I recently had a report from Houston, Texas, that will be of interest.

Apparently the VA office was subatantially reorganized on or about May 1st. Prior to that date, the regional office personnel was 360. Announcements were published in the daily papers of Texas that the office needed 200 more persons to maintain maximum efficiency. More than 150 qualified Negro veterans applied for jobs in the regional office. When the 200 new employees had been taken on, making a total of 560, not one of the 150 qualified Negro veterans received employment.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

July 22, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I had a nice talk with your Mr. Cowart the other day. Thanks for what you have been sending me and for word that your other two will be in soon. Anticipations.

Things are beginning to break some, although the Talmadge nomination is a terrible blow.

I expect to be in Washington Monday and Tuesday, July 29 and 30, and hope I shall have the luck to find you there one of these days. An essential message would reach me through Jimmy Heizer in Silver Springs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Rm. 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

July 26, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
#63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am in receipt of your communications of July 19, 1946, and have carefully examined the contents thereof.

I am sorry that I cannot submit you the dozen copies of Circular #165 as you requested, but I am forwarding you one copy from which you may make transcripts. As to the situation in Houston, Texas that you outlined, I am taking the matter up with the Assistant Administrator for Personnel.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph F. Albright

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

Encl.

Jen

August 12, 1946

Mr. Robert C. Goodwin, Director
United States Employment Service
Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Recently I received information as of the latter part of July relating to a practice of the USES office at Spartanburg, S. C.

I was told that it is a customary practice in that office to remove Negro veterans from readjustment allowance after three weeks, regardless of whether a veteran is offered employment at his highest skill or anything approaching it.

I am of course aware that an abuse of this kind is widespread, and I hear of many instances of it. The Spartanburg matter was related in considerable detail. Possibly it could be scheduled for inquiry as to this practice?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Jen

August 13, 1946

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
American Veterans Committee
554 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bolte:

Tom Sancton called me from Pascagoula, Mississippi, about the January issue of the SURVEY GRAPHIC, dealing with segregation. He asked that I forward you any material available to me bearing on the situation with Negro veterans.

I am sending under separate cover a small parcel of such material. I have a lot of files on it and a most interesting series of first hand reports from Negro veterans traveling through the South, but this is all that is put together thus far.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

P. S. I send also an item that I have kept confidential, being excerps from some of the reports that I mentioned above. It might possibly prove to have in it a paragraph or so to illustrate some particular point you may be making. The reports were written with no view to concealment of persons, and I am therefore anxious that persons and places be not revealed. If you should happen to wish to use anything directly from this document, I must ask you to let me see intended paragraph or so in advance in order that I can be perfectly secure that nothing traceable is used.

Please also be good enough to return this item to me when you can.

gm

August 13, 1946

Mr. Hannergan
U. S. Department of Agriculture
South Building
Farm Security Administration
Information Division
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hannergan:

The bearer is Mr. Robert L. Scott. He wants a job.

He is a graduate of Morehouse College and has had better than a year's graduate work at Atlanta University. BS and MS degrees. He is a statistician. Could be a most useful man in accounts or some other fiscal office. A veteran.

Could you advise him about agencies in Washington to try? I think of Treasury or GAO or RFC or Agriculture or Commerce or Interior or VA.

He worked for some weeks on a statistical study here in the Council and did well.

I would appreciate whatever help you can give him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gsm

Yes

August 18, 1946

Mr. Milton Siegel
Commodity Credit Corporation
U. S. Department of Agriculture
South Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Milton:

The bearer is Mr. Robert L. Scott. He wants a job.

He is a graduate of Morehouse College and has had better than a year's graduate work at Atlanta University. BS and MS degrees. He is a statistician. Could be a most useful man in accounts or some other fiscal office. A veteran.

Could you advise him about agencies in Washington to try? I think of Treasury or GAO or RFC or Agriculture or Commerce or Interior or VA.

He worked for some weeks on a statistical study here in the Council and did well.

If you can take time to check over the range of possibilities with Mr. Scott, it might prove quite helpful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

August 13, 1946

Mr. Robert K. Salyers
Assistant Administrator in Charge
Field Service Branch
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Salyers:

This confirms my wire of today requesting fifteen more copies of the July 11 BULLETIN with the note on Negro service officers in Florida.

I am writing to each of the State Veterans Service Agencies in the Southern States calling attention to the article and urging that a similar step be taken in the other States. I will hold my letter until additional copies of the BULLETIN arrive for distribution with my letter.

I greatly enjoyed the visit with Mr. Cowart.

Perhaps you could run a note on the Alabama experience, which I believe is even more profitable.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 6, 1946

Mr. Robert K. Salyers
Assistant Administrator in Charge
Field Service Branch
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Salyers:

I am sorry that Dr. Mitchell was away while you were in Atlanta. He is still out of town, and we are not expecting him back until early next week. Perhaps you were able to get together the few days he spent in Washington last week.

At any rate, I shall bring your letter of July 29th to his attention when he returns.

We have been receiving eight copies of the RRA Bulletin each month, which we have been mailing out to our field agents. They are finding it interesting and helpful. Dr. Mitchell may have other people in mind who would benefit by its information.

Sincerely,

Anna S. Warwick
Secretary to George S. Mitchell

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 29, 1946

Dr. George F. Mitchell, Director
Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council Incorporated
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have just had the pleasure of reading Mr. Cowart's interesting report of his recent conference with you and members of your Veterans Service Division. I know that Mr. Cowart has profited by this chance to learn of the work being done by the Southern Regional Council in behalf of the negro veteran.

Mr. Cowart reports that he told you in detail of the state-wide program in Alabama and Florida concerning negro veterans, which I am sure you found interesting as well as encouraging. Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the monthly narrative report of one of Florida's negro service officers. This report gives a splendid picture of the wide range of activity engaged in by the service officer. Incidentally, the Florida negro service officers have been active in the formation of negro American Legion Post, although, of course, this is not a part of their official duties.

Our field representatives have been supplied with copies of this narrative report, as well as details of the programs in Florida and Alabama. Since they are in contact with the state departments of veterans affairs, as well as other state and federal agencies, they will be able to acquaint these states with the accomplishments of Florida and Alabama by way of encouragement to them to take similar action.

We are anxious to tell the state directors of veterans affairs of any programs or ideas that would be helpful to them, and would appreciate your passing on to us any information or material for this purpose.

We will be glad to place your field agents on the mailing list to receive the RRA Bulletin, if you will supply us with their names and addresses. In fact, I shall be glad to send the Bulletin to whomever you suggest, for as you know, it contains information of national, state,

and local activity in the veteran field. The attached copy of RRA Bulletin Number 17 carried the message of the work of the colored service officers in Florida to all state directors of veterans affairs as well as to many others actively interested in veterans. If you would like to have additional copies of this particular issue of the Bulletin, I shall be glad to see that they are made available to you.

I have referred to the appropriate branches the information about your interest and programs in various phases of the negro veteran field. I am sure they will give due consideration to your requests for assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Salyers

ROBERT K. SALYERS
Assistant Administrator in charge
Field Service Branch

gm

CONFIDENTIAL

August 14, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I have some fresh information from Mississippi that will be of interest to Mr. George Glasheen. It seems to me rather serious, and I am in hopes that you or Mr. Glasheen will know what to do to start some inquiry.

Mississippi has 87,000 Negroes back or soon back. The upper limit of enrollment for all its Negro colleges would not exceed five hundred. So far as I know, the State is almost entirely without facilities for trade training of Negro veterans or otherwise. There is much pressure among Negro veterans for training of this kind. Job training is very ~~bad~~ backward.

The appropriate official in the State Department of Education applied some time back for State assistance in starting a number of Negro trade training schools. State loan money was available by law but was denied.

Now here is the queer thing. A private group of white persons has opened and is enlarging a string of trade training schools for Negroes. Those presently open and operating are in Greenville and Hattiesburg; those planned are at Natchez, Jackson, and Vicksburg. The Greenville school has upwards of three hundred Negro veterans enrolled; the Hattiesburg school has upwards of two hundred. I understand that maximum tuition is being charged. Teachers are white. Quality of instruction is not known to me.

I suppose private enterprise in this field has its legitimate rights, but it should certainly be most closely supervised. The presumption is that this is a fly-by-night deal to take all the candy that can be got out of the veterans, whereafter these schools will close. They would not be a part of the State school system, and therefore would not be available (unless of course purchased by the State) for subsequent instruction

of Negroes.

It is said that the official responsible for Negro education in the State regrets the setting up of these schools.

Incidentally, I have heard of a similar instance in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where two white men conduct a business college for Negro veterans. They were temporarily deprived of accreditation because they gave on the side for extra and personally put up tuition a course in electricity based on bum textbooks alone. Probably by now they have been re-accredited.

I think these two instances, particularly the Mississippi thing, fit into a pattern of temptation. Five hundred dollars a year for what you can get by with teaching veterans will probably pay pretty well.

I should like to see the whole veterans training program be a prop almost exclusively to regular State-operated schools, certainly at the secondary level.

If in your judgment this matter needs checking into, I will be glad if you would do what you think is wise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

August 15, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Here is a new survey on Arkansas, done by my top Negro agent.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

August 15, 1946

Col. George Glasheen
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Department of Labor
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Glasheen:

You may be interested in the attached survey of services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

7jm

August 15, 1946

Mr. George Goodwin
United States Employment Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

You may perhaps be interested in the attached survey on services for Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gpm

August 15, 1946

Colonel McDonald
Office of Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel McDonald:

I should appreciate it if you could find time to look through the attached survey.on services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GM

August 15, 1946

Mr. Philleo Nash
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nash:

Here is a write-up on Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Sgm

August 15, 1946

Mr. William D. Patterson
Apprenticeship Training Service
U. S. Deprtment of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Possibly you will find the attached survey of service to Negro veterans in Arkansas of interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Merkerson

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

AUG 20 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of August 12, calling attention to conditions in the Employment Service office at Spartanburg, South Carolina, regarding Negro veterans.

We will have this matter checked into by our regional office and let you know as soon as a report is received. We appreciate your bringing this situation to our attention.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Goodwin

Robert C. Goodwin
Director

JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS
3D DISTRICT NEW JERSEY

TELEPHONE:
NATIONAL 3120
EXT. 783

COMMITTEES:
RIVERS AND HARBORS
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Rumson, New Jersey
August 23, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans' Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of August 19th, enclosing a copy of "A Survey of Veterans Services for Negroes in Arkansas". I have read it with interest and appreciate very much your making it available to me.

Sincerely yours,

James C. Auchincloss

JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS, M. C.

A-la

ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y., CHAIRMAN
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
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BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

DAVID DELMAN, CLERK

**United States Senate**

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

August 23, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of August 16th has been received in Senator Fulbright's absence and since he does not expect to return here until late in October, I am taking the liberty of forwarding it on to him in Arkansas, for his information.

Thanking you on behalf of the Senator for sending him this material, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter L. Reynolds

Walter L. Reynolds,
Secretary

WLR:dw

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS
5TH DIST. MASSACHUSETTS

Gen

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

August 23, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your recent letter and the survey of services to Negro veterans in Arkansas. I was very much interested in reading this and agree it is a most deplorable situation.

Thank you again for writing to me.

With my kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Nourse Rogers

(Mrs. John Jacob Rogers)

...

August 27, 1946

National Service Office
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
612 Tower Building
Washington 5, D. C.

My dear Sir:

You may possibly find time to go through the attached survey on services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

August 27, 1946

Commander Dow V. Walker
Disabled American Veterans
343 Munsey Building
Washington 4, D. C.

My dear Sir:

You may possibly find time to go through the attached survey on services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

**Clair Engle**
2D DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

HOME ADDRESS
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE ADDRESS
1018 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
WAR CLAIMS, CHAIRMAN
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION
MINES AND MINING
COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES
PUBLIC LANDS
ROADS

August 28, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 16, 1946, together with the attached survey on services to Negro Veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely yours,

CE:RR

CLAIR ENGLE, M.C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 29, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of recent date. The additional copies of the July 11 Bulletin which you requested should be in your hands at this time. It is hoped that the Florida plan for solving problems of negro veterans will be of help to other states whose veteran problems are similar.

Enclosed is a copy of Bulletin No. 24, dated August 29. Your attention is called to the item on page 14, entitled "Training for Negroes," which is probably the Alabama experience referred to in your letter.

We are sending you an additional 15 copies of this edition under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Salyers

ROBERT K. SALYERS
Assistant Administrator in Charge
Field Service Branch

Enclosure

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 24 August 29, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING TERMINAL LEAVE PAY FOR ENLISTED VETERANS.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE PROMISES FULL COOPERATION OF RRA IN HELPING HANDICAPPED IN SPEECH BEFORE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AFPH IN WASHINGTON.
p. 4

* * * * * *

AN OPEN LETTER TO STATE, COUNTY, AND COMMUNITY OFFICIALS REQUESTING SUPPORT OF HANDICAPPED PROGRAM.
p. 16

* * * * * *

GENERAL BRADLEY REPORTS ON PROGRESS MADE BY VA DURING HIS FIRST YEAR AS ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.
pp. 4,5,6,7

* * * * * *

NHA REPORTS THAT MAYORS' EMERGENCY HOUSING COMMITTEES ARE INCREASING AT RATE OF TWO EACH DAY; COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS COOPERATING WITH THESE COMMITTEES.
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* * * * * *

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Wash. follow up

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

~~CINCINNATI, OHIO~~

Washington 25, D. C.

August 30, 1946

IN REPLY REFER TO

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I am glad that you are concerning yourself with the on-the-farm training with GI pay. I have a hunch that one of the most important problems confronting Southern agriculture is getting the boys who are going back on the farms into these training programs. The difficulty is, as you pointed out, that those who need it most are least likely to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul V. Maris

Paul V. Maris, Director
Farm Ownership Division

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

GSM

September 3, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I greatly appreciate the memorandum you sent in t'other day.

I expect to be in Washington before long.

Those Alabama boys are doing a good job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

September 3, 1946

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

I recently sent a letter to all the members of the present House Committee on World War Legislation and enclosed two pamphlets. I also sent them to several of the new Democratic nominees in Southern States.

The man who will succeed Peterson in the First District in Georgia is Prince H. Preston, Jr. He wrote in response:

> "I have a keen interest in Negro veterans. I saw with my own eyes what they did during the war."

It occurred to me that when Mr. Preston gets to Washington, you might find an opportunity to keep him informed about the needs of Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

~~copy NW~~

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

Little Rock, Arkansas
September 6, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am glad to have the copies of Harry Wright's article. It is a fine statement and I am hoping to use this information to advantage. I am also going to pass it on to some of my colleagues. Hope all goes well with you.

With regards,

Sincerely yours,

Brooks

Copy sent to HNW 10-10-96

gm

September 6, 1946

National Commander
AMVETS
1507 M Street, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

My dear Sir:

You may possibly find time to go through the attached survey on services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

September 6, 1946

The Honorable Helen Douglas Mankin
Member of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Mankin:

I would appreciate the kindness of your office for sending me, if available, eight copies of Public Law 697, intoduced in the present Congress in the form of Senate Bill 2085.

This is an Amendment to the Lanham Act, authorizing construction of educational facilities othern than housing, for veterans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# AMVETS

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

724 9th Street, N. W.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 0555

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL SERVICE OFFICER

10 September 1946

George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6 September 1946 and enclosure which I have read with interest. We would be very happy to receive similar publications.

I wonder if you remember me? When we last met we discussed the possibility of unseating Mr. Smith. I hope you are enjoying your work with the Southern Regional Council, and that I will hear from you again.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Jim

JAMES C. TATE
National Service Director

WE *Fought* TOGETHER . . . NOW, LET'S *Build* TOGETHER !

gm

September 12, 1946

Major General Graves B. Erskine
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
United States Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Erskine:

I should like to express my appreciation for the numerous evidences which are appearing that the RRA is aware of the special needs of Negro veterans and is exerting itself to improve their opportunities.

I particularly note the several references in the August 23 Bulletin and in some earlier issues to work being done in various Southern communities on this matter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gcr

October 5, 1946

The Honorable Charles Brannon
Assistant Secretary
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

I attended the Biloxi meeting September 26-27 of the National Association of Rural Housing. Sometime I want to talk to you about.

Meanwhile I pass on the fact that Hamilton and others repeatedly gave the very highest praise to you for your penetrating and speedy action.

Some praising mention was made for somebody named Smith who helps you. I presume that is Ray Smith.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN
5TH DISTRICT GEORGIA

COMMITTEES:
CIVIL SERVICE
REVISION OF THE LAWS
CLAIMS
ELECTIONS NO. 2

HORACE A. MOORE
SECRETARY

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This acknowledges your letter of October 3rd.

It is indeed a pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of S. 1592. We sincerely hope that it will prove of value to you. If this office can be of further service to you, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Mankin

Helen Douglas Mankin, MC

m
enc

Gen

October 14, 1946

Mr. Robert T. Amis
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Deaprtment of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

I read with interest the Joint Memorandum of the Coordination of Statistical Services Relating to Retraining and Reemployment.

In my judgment the following are the main points at which statistical information re Negro veterans would be administratively valuable.

(1) Veterans Administration

Statistics of employment by the Veterans Administration by States, by race, by some such breakdown as custodial, clerical, professional.

Breakdown by States, by race, of statistics on subsistence payments, further broken down by some publicly understandable classification such as job training, farm training, apprenticeship training, institutional training of college level and of secondary level. This is probably unobtainable on a State breakdown for the following reason: Every time a local VA office commences subsistence payments, it fills out a notification of commencement, which notification is sent to VA in Washington. On the notifications received from offices within the territory of each branch (that is three, four, or five States) VA in Washington pulls a 20% sample which is card punched. That contains a race breakdown. Resulting statistics, therefore, show only branch areas. VA statisticians say the 20% sample when further sub-divided by States within a branch area will be unrepresentative. You can never recover the millions of notifications over the dam, so we're sunk on that. However, the branch area statistics are valuable. I have not been able to get them from VA, but I think I could with more effort. Note: There still remains the problem of a breakdown of classes of training, being received, i.e., job

training, farm training, etc.

(2) Agriculture
I don't know whether statistics on used-to-be rehabilitation loans and FO loans to veterans are broken down by race in publicly available statements. They should be.

(3) Federal Security Agency
I cannot find in anything they publish a breakdown by race of veteran placements respectively in professional, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled classifications, if that is the set of groupings they use. They give a race breakdwon by classification of employment by States, but they do not give one for veterans alone.

Possibly, they could through the Office of Education devise a form of report from State Departments of Education, giving a race breakdown by job training, farm training, and institutional training - college and secondary.

I am vague about the Unemployment Compensation Commissions in the States. I have not been able to get, in one State where I have tugged pretty hard, official figures giving a race breakdown of persons drawing readjustment allowances, self-employment allowances, or State unemployment compensation. I don't know whether the Federal Security Agency has enough authority over these State agencies to get the figures.

(4) Labor Department
The Apprentice Training Service should get a race breakdown of indented apprentices, veterans and non-veterans. They will say they cannot get it. In my experience, their federally paid field men know the figures or will turn them up for you in five minutes in their files. And that goes even for the States where the Apprentice Training Service sees the work is done by State legislatively established Apprentice Training Councils - which is about half the States. They handle the others direct from Washington.

In Louisiana the other day I was told on particularly good official authority that not more than three per cent of the job trainees in New Orleans were colored, and that that percentage would be the high figure for the rest of the State. For most of the Southern States I would think that seven per cent colored job trainees would be an exaggeratedly high figure. That is important and it should be possible to get an official check on it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Dear Geo -

The attached. I hope will be quite satisfactory - tell me again the studies (figures) you need - may be then this committee & can get them - Dr. Pathway Mt. Blanc + a couple others are in today. Regards

Bob

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT
ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

JOINT MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON THE COORDINATION OF STATISTICAL SERVICES RELATING TO RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT

1. General Statement

The Federal interagency committee established by this memorandum is designed to consider and make recommendations for the improved coordination of statistical services relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation.

2. Organization of the Committee

The Retraining and Reemployment Administrator, under authority of Title III, Section 302, of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (50 U.S.C. 1662), and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, under authority of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U.S.C. 139-139f), hereby jointly establish an advisory committee to be known as The Federal Interagency Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Services Relating to Retraining and Reemployment.

This committee shall consist of the Retraining and Reemployment Administrator and the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget in Charge of Statistical Standards, as co-chairmen; a vice-chairman and a secretary to be designated jointly by the co-chairmen; and representatives from each of the following agencies of the Federal Government:

Department of Labor
Department of Commerce
Department of Agriculture
Federal Security Agency
Veterans Administration

Representatives of the above agencies will qualify for membership upon designation as such by the heads of the respective agencies and approval by the co-chairmen of the committee herein established. An alternate may be named for each member, and, upon qualifying in like manner, such alternate may act in the place of his principal. Additional committee members, with alternates, may be designated jointly by the co-chairmen. The committee will meet upon call of either co-chairman.

The committee may accept the services of any appropriate organization (public or private) or individual in an advisory capacity, if the co-chairmen jointly determine this to be necessary to the successful accomplishment of the committee's mission. It shall also rely to the fullest possible extent upon existing interagency statistical committees.

3. Functions of the Committee

The Committee shall make recommendations for coordinating the Federal statistical services required by Federal, State, and local agencies in integrating and conducting their activities in the fields of retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation.

In selecting projects and problems for attention the committee shall consider:

(a) The need for timely coordinating action.

(b) The bearing of the proposed coordination on the effectiveness of the work of the agencies concerned.

(c) Such administrative, financial, or other factors as the committee may deem relevant.

Either of the co-chairmen may refer specific problems to the committee for report and recommendations.

The committee's recommendations shall be made to the Retraining and Reemployment Administrator or to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget in Charge of Statistical Standards or to both, as may be appropriate in each case. Such recommendations shall include a statement of the reasons for each proposed action and shall be specific in defining the administrative agencies and procedures involved in giving effect to such proposals.

James E. Webb
Director, Bureau of the Budget

G. B. ERSKINE
Retraining and Reemployment Administrator

August 29, 1946

(RRA 47-91)

Gen

October 15, 1946

Mr. Robert K. Salyers
Assistant Administrator in Charge
Field Service Branch
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Department of Labor
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Salyers:

I shall be grateful for your kindness in adding to your mailing list Mr. Dorsey W. Griffin, c/o Security Life Insurance Company, Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Griffin is chairman of a Mississippi council of Negro veterans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

October 22, 1946

Mrs. Helen Hill Miller
National Policy Committee
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Helen:

These ragged two bucks come hard, but I am for you.

A labor-management session in Atlanta would do a whole lot of good.

A good deal of the blame for the recent strike wave all over the country should rest on employers for their conscious use of lawyers to help them stall and delay union recognition and bargaining under the Wagner Act. Two years ago I could feel the pressure mounting. The unions knew that strikes could cure the stalls, but they couldn't strike. When they got a chance, they did.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

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October 17, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

In sending you a notice that it is time for your renewal of the annual membership in the National Policy Committee, may I also enclose a statement of the project on which the Committee's main energy will be concentrated during the coming winter.

I have written Josephine Wilkins asking what she thinks of the possibility of holding a session in Atlanta and hope you will help with it.

Sincerely,

Helen Hill Miller

Helen Hill Miller,
Executive Director

THE NATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE

AUTUMN AGENDA

Working Principles for Labor-Management Negotiations

The NPC believes the present labor-management crisis is in large part due to absence of agreed principles as to the purposes of collective bargaining in a country where trade union organization is increasingly complete.

Examination of working principles whose acceptance would allow participants in specific industrial negotiations to reach solutions within the framework of the national welfare is urgently required.

During the next six months the NPC will invite consideration of such principles by cross-section groups throughout the country.

1. Within the next three weeks, a consultative committee of industrialists, labor executives, economists, and mediators will define six or eight areas which, in their opinion, can usefully be explored by responsible cross-section groups.

2. Their proposals will be offered to the city and state policy committees now affiliated with the NPC, with an invitation to select from the various units those that can be most pertinently discussed in their respective localities.

3. At the same time, the NPC will cooperate in the formation of additional policy committees, and call regional conferences whose participants, from a number of states, will make use of the same agenda.

4. Reports of the ideas advanced at these various meetings will be inter-circulated.

5. Finally, a national summary session will be held whose cross-section attendance will include representatives from each of the previous discussions. The function of this meeting will be to prepare for public release a statement of the main positions developed at the several conferences.

gsm

October 22, 1946

Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Some months ago you were kind enough to send me an advance copy of your publication "The Interview in Counselling", General Erskine's foreword for which was dated April 20, 1946.

I am teaching a class of persons in training for social work with veterans and should be grateful for your kindness in letting me have twenty copies of this publication in its present form for use with the class.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

ogm

October 22, 1946

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
Secretary, Veterans' Affairs
Washington Bureau NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

Some months ago you were kind enough to send me a copy of your publication, "Veterans Handbook", which has been very useful to me.

I am teaching a class of persons in training for social work with veterans and should be grateful for your kindness in letting me have twenty copies of this booklet for use with the class.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OCT 24 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of October 14 in regard to statistical information on Negro veterans.

We are following this up in detail with the agencies concerned, and I hope that we may be able to dislodge at least some of the data that would help you.

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert T. Amis
Executive Assistant

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 1 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In response to your recent request we were very glad to add the name of Mr. Dorsey W. Griffin to our mailing list. In a very short while he should be receiving our Bulletin regularly.

We are also sending to Mr. Griffin several back issues of our Bulletin, together with other material which we trust will be of interest to him.

Very sincerely,

Robert K. Salyers

ROBERT K. SALYERS
Assistant Administrator

gen

November 7, 1946

Mr. Robert C. Goodwin, Director
United States Employment Service
Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: HPSM

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

I greatly appreciate the careful attention given to our recent leaflet on services to Negro veterans in Arkansas.

It is good to have the new regulations on services to minority groups. I realize that it will take a lot of effort now in each State to make gains, and we will do what we can.

Meanwhile, here is another article, this time on Louisiana, and I hope to get you one soon on Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM

PS Incidentally, the more I learn the more it is clear that those of your offices that use Negro personnel like it and benefit greatly from it.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

NOV - 4 1946

In reply
refer to HPSM

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your recent letter attaching a survey on services for Negro veterans in Arkansas.

Recommendations included under the topic "What Would Help," particularly those relating to the public employment service, were especially interesting to us. As regards employment of staff members, referred to on page 5, paragraph 3, all appointments will be made in accordance with State civil service or merit system plans, subsequent to November 15, 1946. Some State civil service or merit system plans include specific nondiscriminatory provisions. Violations of such provisions in making appointments of Employment Service personnel should be reported to this office.

Much thought has been given to the Employment Service program for Service to Minority Groups. Our reply to you has been delayed until some of the policy questions involved could be reported on more fully. Following discussions with representatives of minority group organizations and the Inter-State Conference of Employment Security Agencies, the attached policy for service to minority groups was adopted. This policy is to be regarded as a national minimum, each State being free to develop more rigid provisions.

In the belief that results are far more important than a mere statement of policy, we have developed comprehensive training materials for use by all Employment Service personnel which clearly indicate their responsibilities in providing equitable service to applicants who are members of minority groups.

Your letter and attachments have been forwarded to the Director for the region which includes Arkansas, for his information and consideration.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,

Sincerely,

Robert C. Goodwin

Robert C. Goodwin
Director

Enclosure

SUBTITLE B - Labor Regulations
CHAPTER I - UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

PART 23 - POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

. . . . . .

Section 23.7 Service to Minority Groups. It is the policy of the United States Employment Service:

(a) To promote employment opportunity for all applicants on the basis of their skills, abilities and job qualifications.

(b) To make definite and continuous effort with employers with whom relationships are established, to the end that their hiring specifications be based exclusively on job performance factors.

gm

November 14, 1946

Mr. Jenssen
Statistics
Division of Rehabilitation and Education
Munitions Building
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenssen:

I have some strictures here on VA's statistics re race breakdown.

I remember with pleasure your kindness to me on a visit some months ago.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

November 14, 1946

Mrs. Agnes Meyers
c/o Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Meyers:

I recall with much interest your articles on your recent Southern trip, where you took up a good deal the problems of veterans.

It occurred to me that you would be interested in the enclosed on Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Cgm

November 14, 1946

Mr. Philleo Nash
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nash:

Here is my story of what happens in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

November 15, 1946

Mr. Nelson Cruikshank
American Federation of Labor
National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nelson:

Here is some dope on how they do in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Agr

November 15, 1946

Mr. Herbert Hannegan
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Herb:

Here is the sad story on Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

November 15, 1946

National Headquarters
American Legion
K Street
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am sure that the enclosed survey of services to Negro veterans in Louisiana will be of interest.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

November 15, 1946

Mr. Pete Hudgins
Associate Administrator
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Pete:

Here 'tis on Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gsr

November 15, 1946

Mr. George Reynolds
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

Here is some dope on your sometime State. Maybe you can tell your Louisiana friends to do better.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

November 21, 1946

Miss Virginia Blunt
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Blunt:

Here is a fresh article on Louisiana. My argument re trade schools is here compressed into a marked paragraph.

This holds true all over the lower South. Mechanization of agriculture will probably not go as rapidly in the upper South.

What I should like to see is a clear realization by Southern State education officials that back of the educational benefits to veterans, the States have a priceless chance to dot themselves with good trade schools, most of which will last on and be useful after the veterans have passed through them.

Once they realize what they have, they will confront decisions on types of training, whether finished or background; location of schools, whether in rural or industrial areas and whether by area or by who squawks hardest to get one; and on standards of building equipment and teaching.

It seems to me that RRA might well take the lead in bringing about this realization and producing the planning. I doubt if the Office of Education will feel the urgency of the problem for veterans in the same way that your agency does. Therefore, it seems to me that your agency could bring together the Office of Education and the VA and get planning and action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

November 21, 1946

Colonel Campbell Johnson
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

Here is a leaflet on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

open

November 22, 1946

Mr. Joseph F. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Here are ten copies of the leaflet on Louisiana. I sent one to the General and one to Colonel McDonald.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Gen

November 22, 1946

General Omar Bradley
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Bradley:

I hope that the enclosed pamphlet on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana will have the good fortune to reach your own desk and to have a minute of your attention.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

November 22, 1946

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
Secretary, Veterans' Affairs
Washington Bureau NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

Here are some copies of our survey on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana just completed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gpm

November 22, 1946

Mr. Charles H. Houston
615 F. Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

Here are some copies of an article printed recently on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gr

November 22, 1946

Colonel McDonald
Office of Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel McDonald:

Here is a fresh leaflet on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

I do hope you will find an opportunity to go Through it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

November 22, 1946

National Service Officer
Veterans of Foreign Wars
612 Tower Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Here is a leaflet on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Substantially the same problem rules all over the South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

November 22, 1946

Mr. Robert H. Owens
Veterans Education Council
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Owens:

I feel sure you will be interested in the enclosed survey of services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

November 22, 1946

Mr. William D. Patterson
Apprentice Training Service
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I should be grateful if you would find time to go through the enclosed survey on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

November 22, 1946

Mr. James C. Tate
National Service Director
AMVETS
724 9th Street, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tate:

Here is a freshly done survey on services to Negro veterans in Louisiana. Substantially the same problem rules all over the South. Incidentally, AMVETS in Louisiana admits no Negroes.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Room 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 27, 1946

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 22, 1946, and enclosures. The leaflet, "Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana," is very interesting. Much of the material in the leaflet is in concurrence with the observations made during my recent visit to Louisiana.

Your cooperation is deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

Veterans Information Program

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

29 November 1946 5-39

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your article "Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana." It is very informative.

I hope you will publish a similar article on the services to Negro veterans in other southern states. I am not sure whether you told me you were going to do this or not. These studies should be very valuable to Mr. Albright in the Veterans Administration.

For The Director

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

gm

December 2, 1946

Miss Virginia H. Blunt
Retraining Representative
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Blunt:

Many thanks for your kind letter of November 29th.

I shall be much interested in hearing what develops.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 29 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of November 21 in which you enclosed an article on Louisiana. I found the entire article extremely pertinent and interesting, especially the paragraph which you marked on vocational education and trade schools. I find myself in complete agreement with your point of view that the States have an unprecedented opportunity to develop good trade schools under the impetus of the veterans' program.

It is not possible to state at this time just what action the Retraining and Reemployment Administration may be able to take in furthering this project in the South. I shall be in St. Louis this week at the meeting of the Council of Chief State School Officers and will seek an opportunity to discuss the problem with State school officers of the South. In addition, I believe that Dr. E. B. Norton, Deputy Commissioner of Education, may be sympathetic to this problem in view of his recent experience in Alabama and in view of his collateral duties as coordinator of veterans' affairs in the Office of Education. When I have talked with him I shall write to you concerning his point of view on this matter and any plans which may be made to stimulate the establishment of trade schools in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia H. Blunt

Virginia H. Blunt
Retraining Representative

GM

December 2, 1946

Colonel Campbell Johnson
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

Many thanks for your letter of November 29th.

State surveys have been printed for Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. We have another at the printers for Oklahoma, and people are working on surveys for North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Mississippi.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

December 2, 1946

Miss Kitty Schryber
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Kitty:

It was a pleasure to see you the other day in New Orleans.

Here are some other leaflets on the problem we were discussing.

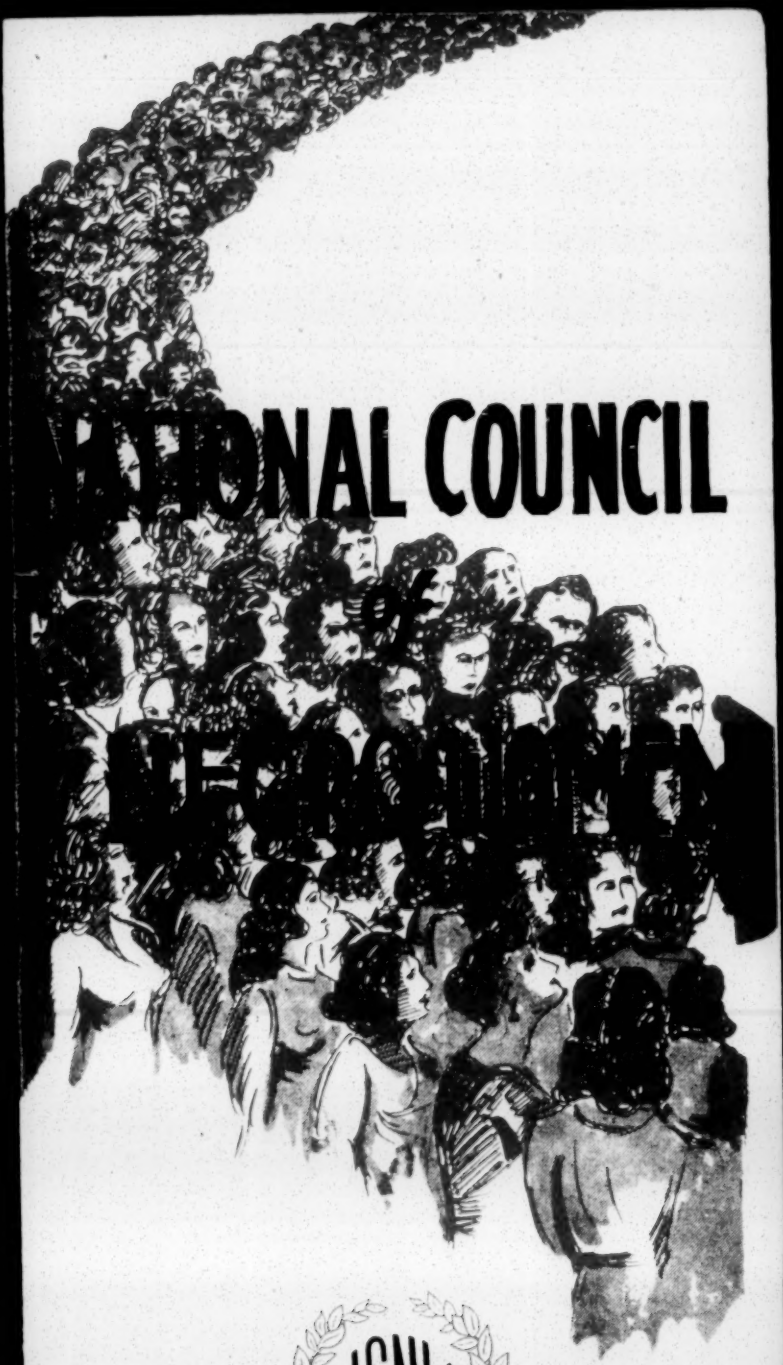
I do hope you can get out word to your local people about the opportunities for trade training schools. It is going to become even more urgent in the next few months, as the men run out of the 52-20 benefit and with the prospect of some unemployment. Any town that gets a trade training school for veterans going is going to be very thankful for it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# NATIONAL COUNCIL of WOMEN



NCNW

1946

Gen

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APPRENTICE-TRAINING SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

December 3, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is in reply to your letter to Mr. Patterson dated November 22, pertaining to a recent survey made by the Southern Regional Council on services to negro veterans in Louisiana.

I have reviewed this with interest, particularly that section which deals with apprenticeship. I am of the opinion that you have an accurate picture of the apprenticeship activities as they relate to the negro veterans in Louisiana. We are particularly interested in the progress made in New Orleans. This program with the unions in New Orleans had been, for various reasons, in a period of development for more than three years. We found reluctance on the part of the negro craftsman to train apprentices in many groups. This to us represents progress because it means that the negro craftsman is cooperating, which has resulted in the employment of the group of apprentices referred to in your bulletin.

I want to thank you for sending us this information. We have found it of a great deal of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Fred W. Erhard

Fred W. Erhard,
Assistant Director

Gen

December 5, 1946

General Graves B. Erskine
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Erskine:

My assistant, Mr. Harry L. Wright, tells me that he had an opportunity to greet you when you were in Oklahoma City recently.

It occurred to me that you would be interested in reading his account of a meeting in that city some months ago of the Marine Corps League.

This was written to me as a confidential report, and therefore I should not like it to circulate, but I feel sure that in a busy day you will find it a bright spot.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

**VETERANS ADMINISTRATION**

**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

Gen

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

December 9, 1946

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 7CB

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Administrator has requested me to acknowledge receipt of the pamphlet entitled "Services to Negro Veterans in Louisiana" which accompanied your letter of November 22, 1946, and extend his thanks to you for your courtesy in supplying a copy of your interesting study.

Very truly yours,

N. R. Henson

N. R. HENSON
Director, Training Facilities Service for
Vocational Rehabilitation and Education

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 18, 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of December 5th transmitting the confidential report made by one of your representatives who attended the meeting of the Marine Corps League in Oklahoma City. His report is indeed interesting.

The Negro Marine made an outstanding record during the war. We were glad to have them. They lived up to the high standards and traditions of our service and are certainly deserving of consideration as veterans who contributed on the fighting front.

I shall hold this report as confidential, as you requested.

With best wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gen

December 20, 1946

General Omar Bradley
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Bradley:

Here is a just completed summary on services to Negro veterans in Oklahoma.

Again I am hopeful that this can find its way into your own hands.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

December 20, 1946

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dedmon:

Here is our appraisal of the situation in Oklahoma.

More copies, should you need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM

December 20, 1946

Mr. Charles Houston
615 F Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Houston:

Here is Harry Wright's latest report, this time on Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

GSM

December 20, 1946

Colonel McDonald
Office of the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel McDonald:

As each of these comes out I send one hopefully through the mails to the General, but I always get a letter from further down thanking me.

I do hope you will read this latest one, this time on Oklahoma; and perhaps get some impressions of it to the General.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

December 20, 1946

Miss Kitty Schriver
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Kitty:

Here are some leaflets on Oklahoma, done by an able Negro veterans, lately a sergeant-major in the Marine Corps, and fresh off the press.

I thought maybe you could send some to some fo your influential people in Oklahoma.

More, if you need them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

Gen

December 21, 1946

Colonel Campbel Johnson
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Johnson:

Here is another by our friend, Harry Wright, this time on Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

December 21, 1946

Mr. Robert Amis
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Federal Trade Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Here is Harry Wright's latest, this time on Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gm

December 21, 1946

Mr. Robert C. Goodwin
United States Employment Service
Federal Security Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Here is another pamphlet on services to Negro veterans, this time in Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

gen

December 21, 1946

Major General Graves B. Erskine
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Erskine:

Here is another leaflet, this time on services to Negro veterans in Oklahoma. It will be of interest to you that the author is a former Marine.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

JM

December 21, 1946

Mrs. Joyce Kelly
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joyce:

Here is a new publicationm this time about honorable Oklahoma.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS
5TH DIST. MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

December 27, 1946.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter enclosing the leaflet, "Survey of Veterans Services for Negroes in Oklahoma." I shall read it with a great deal of interest.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Nourse Rogers

(Mrs. John Jacob Rogers)

Wash

December 30, 1946

Mr. Joseph D. Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Here are ten copies of Harry Wright's latest achievement, this time on Oklahoma. I sent one addressed to the General, but experience teaches that acknowledgment comes from further down.

Is there any known way to get the head boss to focus his eyes on this for 120 seconds?

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

December 31, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your recent phamphlet entitled "A Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Oklahoma". I read it with care and turned it over to the General. You may be sure that all communications of this nature from you do get to the General.

It is good to hear from you and I want to send my best wishes for a very Happy and successful New Year.

Sincerely yours,

R. T. McDonnell

R. T. McDONNELL
Colonel, A. G. D.

Wash

December 31, 1946

Miss Virginia Blunt
Retraining Representative
Department of Labor
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Blunt:

Here is a talk made December 16 to the Southern Association of Chief State School Officers at Edgewater, Mississippi.

I propose to edit it some and print an altered version in the Council's monthly publication, The New South. Meanwhile, this one is for your personal information.

The Association adopted as its new name, Southern Regional Council of Chief State School Officers (The Southern Regional Council end of it is an accidental and unintended similarity to the name of my own organization). I understand that the group adopted a resolution empowering their three officers to be a committee to work with agencies and organizations with a view to getting more vocational schools for veterans and doing what may be called for toward teacher training.

Could not the RRA take up the opening and move in?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

# Setting Up An Apprenticeship Program

## A Guide to Employers In Training Veterans For the Skilled Trades

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT *of* LABOR
*Apprentice-Training Service*
Washington, D. C.
1946

Veterans Information Program

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

3 January 1947 5-39

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks very much for the copy of "A Survey of Veterans Services for Negroes in Oklahoma" by Harry Wright.

This study and the one on Louisiana are very interesting and informative.

For The Director

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON
Colonel, Infantry
Executive Assistant

January 8, 1947

Mr. Joseph Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Was I surprised when I got to my mail this morning to find the General's own letter !

I really do now believe that he sees our things. Thank you for talking with him.

It occurred to me that it might be useful for you to have in your office a little stack of each of our surveys. I am sending some up.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

January 8, 1947

Mr. Joseph Albright
Special Assistant to the Administrator
Central Office, Room 118
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

On page 11 of the enclosed, you will see a summary of what we have been doing on Veterans Services.

I send this just for your own information.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Rm. 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

January 3, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This office would appreciate a copy of "A Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Oklahoma" by Harry L. Wright, Field Representative, Veterans Services Division, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Very truly yours,

Joseph F. Albright (and)

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Rm. 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 3, 1947

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 30, 1946, and the copies of "A Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Oklahoma" by Harry L. Wright.

If you have not already received it, you will very shortly receive a personal acknowledgment from General Omar Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, of your submittance of the copy of this pamphlet to him.

I had just written you asking for these copies. You may now disregard that request.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

January 8, 1947

General Omar N. Bradley
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

My Dear General Bradley:

I deeply appreciate your kindness in writing me personally about the literature on services to Negro veterans.

I have all along been sure that you desire earnestly to do all that can be done to help.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

Dec 31 1946

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to assure you that I have received, and read with interest, the summary on services to Negro veterans in Oklahoma.

I am very much interested in the welfare of all veterans, and I hope that we can increase the opportunities for Negro veterans as fast as possible.

Sincerely

Omar N Bradley
General US Army.

January 13, 1947

Mr. Leland Bradford
National Educational Association
Vermont Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bradford:

Could you send me a copy of the memorandum report on the "National Work Conference on Veterans Education, Cleveland, January 17, 1946."

Mr. Kirkpatrick has got me doing an article and I need to refer to the report.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

January 13, 1947

Hon. Charles Brannan
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charles:

Brooks Hays very kindly sent me on your letter to him of December 31th about my kind of water facilities.

Here is my reply to Brooks.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 13, 1947

Hon. Brooks Hays
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

Thanks for your letter. I am returning Brannan's letter herewith.

On the whole, I think Charlie Brannan is right. His point is that if the West Water Facilities loans are made here they will increase farm income directly. So there is something to lend against. My domestic water facilities are protective only in a most indirect way. And, I see the point about administrative expenses.

Obviously, REA is only going to help most spottily.

Local extention people will help in those places where they can be interested which is also spotty.

The Senate version of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill contains language authorizing loans from the Secretary of Agriculture at 4% for the rights of improvement up to $1,000.00. Five hundred dollars of which may be a grant, for fix-ups of farm homes. That is really a regularization of FSA's old Environmental Sanitation Program. It enables the decent patching of tenant houses, to get through a period until tenancy can be sharply diminished, without so stepping up the land-owners propery value in the farm dwelling as to solidify the tenancy pattern.

What I had in mind could be fully accomplished by that provision of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. I would say that is the thing to push.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

First, an apology for my delay in writing to you. I was terribly busy during the last half of December and this is the first chance I've had to catch up with correspondence.

Marion and I enjoyed our visit with you and Alice very much and I cannot tell you how much I appreciated your letting us stay in your home. Thanks for everything.

I'm enclosing Charlie Brannan's reply to a letter I sent him several weeks ago after you wrote to me regarding some changes in the law so as to authorize loans for improved water facilities. I will be interested in your comment and I think we should pursue this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Brooks Hays

enc.

# N O T I C E

All meetings of the National Workshop Conference on veterans education will be held at the RACKHAM BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, EXTENSION SERVICE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

REGISTRATION: January 14, 1947 - 9 to 11 a.m.

OPENING MEETING: January 14, 1947 - 9:30 to 12:30.

Cordially yours,

Leland P. Bradford

Leland P. Bradford, Executive Secy.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Central Office, Rm. 118
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 14, 1947

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Affairs
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter and inclosure of January 8, 1947. The information was very helpful.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH F. ALBRIGHT
Special Assistant to
the Administrator

January 20, 1947

General Omar N. Bradley
Administrator, Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Bradley:

I shall be grateful for your affording two or three minutes to look at the enclosed article on page 3 on Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Four or Five additional copies are enclosed in the hope that you might find the article worth referring to persons in charge of particular parts of Veterans Administration work.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (6)

January 20, 1947

Honorable Brooks Hays
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

The article beginning on page 3 of the enclosed is "down your alley" I hope.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (5)

January 20, 1947

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Rogers:

While I know you are extremely busy I will be grateful for your kindness in looking through the enclosed article on page 5 on Vocational Schools for Veterans.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 21, 1947

Mr. C. H. Munson
Chief-Vocational
Training and Education
The American Legion
1608 K St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Munson:

I promised to send you a set of our various leaflets of the problems of Negro Veterans in the South. They are headed for you under separate cover.

I call particular attention to the article beginning on page 3 of the January 1947 issue of the New South.

The American Legion could turn the trick on this, if it would. It is a really great opportunity for the South; constructive, patriotic, permanent.

I will be glad to send you more copies of any of the leaflets.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: Set of Leaflets.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25

In reply
refer to HPSM

JAN 2 2 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 21 which transmitted a copy of your recent survey of veterans services for Negroes in Oklahoma.

We found this survey especially interesting to us and the recommendations which were made will be carefully reviewed to determine possible follow-up by this office.

Should your plans include surveys in other States comparable to those which we have already received, we will appreciate being supplied with copies.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Goodwin

Robert C. Goodwin
Director

January 22, 1947

Mr. E. L. Kirkpatrick
National Education Association
of the United States
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I am half way through the article and shall expect to get it to you some days before February 10th.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

January 20, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter of January 13 indicating that you will undertake the article or chapter on Education for Veterans. The deadline for passing this on to the larger committee is March 1, thus it would be necessary for us to have it not later than February 15, preferably by February 10. Anything that you could do to better even this deadline would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Kirkpatrick

E. L. Kirkpatrick

ELK:f

January 22, 1947

Honorable Brooks Hays
Member of Congress
U. S. Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

I saw in the paper about this revived "War Veterans in Congress". It said Congressman Francis E. Walters of Pennsylvania was made Chairman. One hundred twenty-five members came to the first meeting. That meeting set up a committee to look at the records of the World War I House group and decide whether this new group should back veterans legislation or not. The members of the committee are Gwynne, O'Hara, Blatnick and John Rankin.

It occurred to me that maybe Walters would read at our pamphlets on a plight of the Negro veterans hereabouts.

On the chance that you think he would, I send you two sets.

If this was a lucky guess would you have the great kindness to hand a set to the Honorable Mr. Walters. If I guessed wrong, skip it, or you figure it out.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: 2 sets pamphlets.

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter with the enclosure. I am sending Congressman Walter a set as you requested and have already sent him a note asking him to take a look at these articles. I will discuss it with him next week.

I doubt that the veterans group will be more than a social organization, but Walter is an influential member and he should be advised in matters of this kind anyway.

I also have the January edition of The New South and am glad you called my attention to your statement "Vocational Schools for Veterans". I am taking it home to read over the weekend. I have had a number of conversations since I wrote to you and I may be getting something definite worked out. Yesterday I asked Jack Woofter to have lunch with me and we had an interesting exploration of the possibilities. I am also discussing it with some of the Legion officials in an effort to get the proper political support. If you are going to be in Washington any time soon let me know and try to save some time for me so we can get into the details together. With regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Brooks -

January 28, 1947

Mr. Robert C. Goodwin
U. S. Department of Labor
USES
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

On page 3 of the enclosed is an article on trade schools for veterans in the South.

I am in hopes that it will be of interest to USES.

Can you send me anything about the Veterans Laboring Services. I am in the dark as to just what the administrative arrangement is.

Incidentally, I hear good things about it.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 28, 1947

Mr. Robert C. Goodman
U. S. Department of Labor
USES
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodman:

On page 3 of the enclosed is an article on trade schools for veterans in the South.

I am in hopes that it will be of interest to USES.

Can you send me anything the Veterans Laboring Services. I am in the dark as to just what the administrative arrangement is.

Incidentally, I hear good things about it.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

Wash

January 29, 1947

Mr. Dewey McCormick
Agriculture Rehabilitation
U. S. Veterans Administration
Georgetown College Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dewey:

I am running out of money for what I have been doing and have, therefore, had to release all of my Field Agents except one.

I want to try to send you my best one.

I would have kept him as the only one with me, but he expected to enter law school in March and I engaged somebody else on a permanent basis. Now the man I want to send you, Harry Wright, cannot get into law school until sometime later this year or next and wants a job in Washington or New York.

Bob Amis over at RRA has some 57's on him.

Bred and born in Jackson, Mississippi. Sold newspapers on the street sidewalks. Graduate in Business Administration from Tuskegee. He was picked up as a clerk - FC - FSA. I got to know him in Cincinnati. Probably you did too. He did well in FC. It sticks in my mind he spent a while in PG. Then he enlisted in the Marines and went to the Negro ceiling as Sergeant Major. Eighteen months or so in the Pacific - Anti-Aircraft. Single now - married soon. Probably 32.

For me he traveled all over Arkansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Did an amazing job.

Much interested in oft. At Detroit meeting this year of Veterans Education Council, served as Recorder for the oft group.

Enclosed are two of his surveys for me. Has done another for Mississippi about to be printed.

Enclosed also (confidential) a not untypical letter of his many weekly reports to me.

Could you give me a steer about a place for him?

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (3)

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON
25

January 30, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of January 24 and the five copies of your January issue of "New South". I shall be glad to read over the article you called to my attention. The problem of education for veterans is a very real one all over the country.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Cordially yours,

J W Studebaker

Commissioner

*President*
FLORENCE FALLGATTER
Home Economics Education
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

*Past-President*
Vocational Guidance
C. L. GREIBER
State Board of Vocational and
Adult Education
Madison 2, Wisconsin

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ANNA K. BANKS
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Brooklyn College
Brooklyn 10, New York

*Agricultural Education*
HOWARD C. FETTEROLF
State Department of
Public Instruction
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

*Executive Secretary*
L. H. DENNIS
Denrike Building, 1010 Vermont Avenue
Washington 5, D. C.

# AMERICAN VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

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DENRIKE BUILDING, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
REpublic 6206

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Austin, Texas

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Cleveland Public Schools
Cleveland 14, Ohio

January 30, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We have received your letter dated January 27, 1947, in which you enclosed the January, 1947 issue of NEW SOUTH.

You called our particular attention to the article, "Vocational Schools for Veterans," appearing in the above publication.

We appreciate very much your courtesy in sending us this article.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Dennis

L. H. Dennis
Executive Secretary

dj

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the January, 1947, "New South". This will be a very appropriate document for our New Farmers of America library.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Tenney

A. W. Tenney
Specialist in Agricultural Education
Subject-Matter
and
Administrative Executive Secretary
New Farmers of America

February 4, 1947

The Director
Division of Investigation of Audit
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear I.V.

I received through the mail the joyful news of the arrival of Dave Allshouse, Jr.

Can somebody give me Dave's address.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

AIR MAIL

February 4, 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In checking through my folder on materials that are in, I note your letter of January 22 indicating that your chapter will be here some time before the 10th.

We appreciate your cooperation and are looking forward to receipt of the chapter any time now.

Thanks again for doing this for us.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Kirkpatrick

E. L. Kirkpatrick

ELK:BV

February 4, 1947

Mr. A. T. Robertson
V St. N.W. near Cabin John
Street Car Line
Washington, D. C.

Dear Archie:

Add to your collection of railroad nicknames one I picked up in East Tennessee the other day. A line 6 or 7 miles long from Harrimon to Petross (State Prison) where there are coal mines is named the Harrimon Northeast.

Nickname: "here or nothing hell".

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 SIXTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

February 4, 1947

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is copy of a summary statement from contributions of different collaborators to the Southern Educational Problems Report described in Foreword and Preface. This is intended to represent education's part of the larger study in the general summary on Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt (Project Report X in the Foreword), after it has had corrections or other changes and probably further cutting.

It is our hope that this statement also will serve to stimulate interest in the full report on Southern Educational Problems which, according to present intentions, is to be published, possibly as a House Document. Wherever used we want this summary and the forthcoming full report to appeal to the professional worker as well as the layman in Southern educational programs.

We may need to call on you for further adjustments or checks on the chapter on which you collaborated, but for the moment our interest is in the summary. Does it do justice to the chapter on which you worked? (Contain enough statements and are they properly footnoted?) If not, what more from this chapter should be added? How might, what is given be said more effectively?

Generally, how can the summary be strengthened? To what extent and in what places can it be cut? (It is now almost two times the length asked for by the Study Steering Committee). How can it be made more readable?

Our deadline on the summary is February 15. We should have your reactions by February 12, to get them in a revised copy. May we hear by that time?

Cordially yours,

E. L. Kirkpatrick

E. L. Kirkpatrick

ELK:f

Preliminary Draft - Not for Release
This manuscript is reproduced in this form for the restricted purpose of reviewing its general contents and checking the statements and figures for accuracy; it has not been approved for general use.

# SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

A Summary Statement from Contributions of Different Collaborators

Project VIII

of a study of

THE AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON BELT

United States Department of Agriculture,

United States Tariff Commission,

National Cotton Council of America, Inc., and

Southern Railway System

Cooperating

February, 1947

## FOREWORD

In the years immediately before World War II the South was much more dependent upon cotton than upon any other agricultural product. Considering the region as a whole, approximately a third of the farm income came from cotton and in nine of the Southern States half of it was from this cash crop. The South has about a half of the nation's farm population and a third of the nation's crop land but it receives only a fourth of the total farm income.

With this situation in mind together with the growing competition that American cotton is experiencing--from synthetic fibers, paper, and foreign-grown cotton--the Federal Government and many other agencies and many individuals have shown increased concern during the last few years over the future position of cotton and the future welfare of southern farmers.

The Federal Government's concern over the prospective position of cotton is evidenced by the extensive hearings which have been held since December 1944 by the Agricultural Subcommittee on a Postwar Cotton Program, of the U. S. House of Representatives, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Stephen Pace of Georgia. At the request of this Subcommittee a conference was held at Memphis, Tennessee, in May 1945, on "The Postwar Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt." Those in attendance included approximately 45 men who represented either agencies and institutions which were developing research programs on the agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt or other agencies which wanted to obtain the results of such research programs.

At this meeting plans were formulated for bringing together the existing information, supplemented by other facts that might be assembled, within a reasonable time, in certain specific problem fields relating to cotton and southern agriculture. The over-all responsibility for the execution of this program and for the final assembling and presentation of results was given to a Central Steering Committee selected at that meeting. The present (and the original) membership of this Committee is as follows:

Clarence Dorman (Chairman), Director, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

Joseph Ackerman, Chairman of the Cotton Committee, American Farm Economic Association.

William Rhea Blake, Executive Vice President, National Cotton Council of America.

M. J. Funchess, Director, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station

_____(Successor to C. W. Kitchen), Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

William V. Lambert (Successor to P. V. Cardon), Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Stephen Pace, Chairman, Subcommittee on Postwar Cotton Program, Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives.

Theodore W. Schultz, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

John V. Van Sickle, Professor of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

O. V. Wells (Successor to H. R. Tolley), Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To serve the Central Steering Committee, the following secretariat was named. This group, together with Chairman Dorman, has borne a major part of the task of organizing and directing the work of the several committees engaged in the over-all study.

Maurice R. Cooper, Agricultural Economic Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

M. K. Horne, Jr., Member of Staff of the Pace Cotton Committee and of the National Cotton Council of America.

Frank J. Welch, Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, and affiliated with the National Cotton Council of America.

The results of this over-all study, as outlined at the Memphis conference in May, 1945, and as subsequently revised somewhat, are being published in a series of ten reports. These are:

I. Production Adjustments to Improve Farming Opportunities in the South.

II. Ginning, Handling, and Marketing of Cotton and Cottonseed.

III. Cotton Goods Production and Distribution Techniques, Costs, and Margins.

IV. Competitive Position of Cotton and Other Materials.

V. Production Studies of Synthetic Fibers and Paper.

VI. Foreign Market Outlets for American Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

VII. Possibilities for Industrial and Other Non-Farm Developments in the South.

VIII. Southern Educational Problems.

IX. Health Situation in the South with Recommendations.

X. Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt. (General Summary)

The entire study was undertaken for the purpose of providing information that would be helpful in (1) developing and administering Government policies and programs; (2) bringing about better utilization of available resources in the South; (3) encouraging the maximum efficiency in ginning, marketing, processing, and utilizing cotton; (4) developing outlets for alternatives to the production of raw cotton; and (5) indicating the need for and the means by strengthening the longtimebasic research programs pertaining to the agricultural and general economic problems of the South.

## PREFACE

This statement is a summary of the report on Project VIII in a series based on studies outlined as a result of the hearings before the Congressional Subcommittee on a Postwar Cotton Program. The report was outlined at a meeting of the Project Steering Committee held in Washington, January 21 and 22, 1946 at which the following members were present:

Howard A. Dawson, Chairman, Director Rural Service, National Education Association.

Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Education for Negroes, U. S. Office of Education.

Walter H. Gaumnitz, Senior Specialist in Rural Secondary Education, U. S. Office of Education.

Mena Hogan, Agricultural Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

F. W. Lathrop, Specialist in Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education.

Arthur Raper, Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

C. A. Sheffield, Field Agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fred G. Wale, Director of Rural Education, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Members of the Steering Committee, not attending the meeting are:

John E. Brewton, Director, Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Edgar L. Morphet, Director of Education, State Department of Education, Florida.

The report back of this summary consists tentatively of fourteen chapters, several of which are still in process of preparation. The different chapters, with the writers and collaborators who are responsible for them are as follows:

I. Economic and Population Factors Affecting Southern Education - Ina Corinne Brown, collaborating with John A. Baker, John E. Brewton, Charles S. Johnson and James Maddox.

II. Cultural and Social Influences Conditioning Education in the South - Arthur Raper, collaborating with Charles A. Sheffield, T. Lynn Smith and Rupert B. Vance.

III. Educational Opportunity and Attainment in the South - Edgar L. Morphet in collaboration with Ambrose Caliver, Walter H. Gaumnitz, F. W. Lathrop, E. H. Shinn and M. S. Robertson.

IV. Basic General Education for all People - Laurence D. Haskew, Collaborating with L. J. Babin, Eloise C. Keebler, Alma Keys and W. Morrison McCall.

V. Elementary and Secondary School Personnel - Harry A. Little, collaborating with Horace Mann Bond, Hazel Davis and Fred G. Wale

VI. Guidance Needs and Services in the South - Dolph Camp, in collaboration with J. C. McAdams, E. E. Puls and H. L. Trigg.

VII. Education for Children in Migrant Families - Amber Arthun Warburton, with suggestions from an advisory committee including Howard A. Dawson, Walter H. Gaumnitz, Elizabeth Johnson, Samuel Liss and Gertrude Folks Zimond.

VIII. Vocational Education for the South - Thomas H. Quigley (Chapter in preparation).

IX. Education for Veterans in the South - George S. Mitchell (Chapter in preparation).

X. Higher Education in the South - A. J. Bond, Jr., in collaboration with Doak S. Campbell, Philip Davidson and David D. Jones.

XI. Education for Resource Development - John E. Ivey, Jr.

XII. Organization and Administration of Public Schools in States of the Cotton Belt - Howard A. Dawson.

XIII. Financing Education in the South - R. L. Johns.

XIV. Examples of Kind of Schools Needed in the Cotton Belt - E. J. Carter, with suggestions from Gordon Blackwell, John E. Ivey, Jr., and Arthur Raper.

(Note: Word pertaining to name of any collaborator omitted by mistake from the foregoing list will be appreciated).

# SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

## A Summary Statement from Contributions of Different Collaborators

"Could we but say that human population is social wealth the South would have a tremendous asset" says Rupert B. Vance in a terse, challenging summary of the area's problems and possibilities. The region has a higher birth rate and larger ratio of young people in the total population than has any other section of the country. It sends more of its youth into the general stream of the nation's social and industrial life than does any other part of the United States.1/

The fact of its being the nation's population reservoir challenges the country's leadership to provide the best possible educational facilities and services for the South. If Southern people are to make a satisfactory transition from a one-crop agriculture -- cotton-growing under a worn-out system of tenant farming -- to a diversified agricultural program, or to suitable jobs in conveniently located industries, or to still other callings in different communities and states where a better market will be found for their services and economic contributions, they must have needed amounts of the right kinds of education.

Although the Cotton South, for almost a half century, has made a more rapid increase in public expenditures for education than has any other large sector of the country, it still ranks surprisingly low in school expenditures per pupil. In 1900, approximately $21,000,000 was spent for educational activities in primary and secondary schools of the 12 principal cotton-growing states.2/ In 1942, the figure had risen to

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1/ Vance, Rupert B. The Nation's Place in the South. Pamphlet No. 6, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, 1944. 10¢

2/ As used in this treatise the South includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, unless exceptions are indicated.

$419,000,000 - almost a 20-fold increase - while the population had just about doubled. But, at present, the average expenditure per pupil for primary and secondary schools in the South is only $57, compared to more than twice this amount ($116) in all other states.

This severe disparity of expenditures per pupil between Southern states and the rest of the nation is even more serious than the comparative figures indicate, because of such factors as: (1) the high rate of population increase in the South, with consequent migration of youth to areas and jobs entirely different from their family modes of living and working; (2) the large proportion of people living in rural areas, where the maintenance of an adequate school system is relatively expensive; and (3) the traditional custom of segregating white and colored pupils, with the consequent necessity of maintaining a dual set of educational institutions.

## People of the South

The high natural rate of population increase in the South is reflected in the out-migration of people between 1935 and 1940, when with every state except Florida and Louisiana, more people moved out than moved in. The total population of the region is more than replacing itself by an excess of births over deaths. If there were no out-migration, it would increase by 18 percent in a generation of 28 years.

Although the density of total population is approximately the same as for the United States as a whole - 42 per square mile - that of the rural population is 26 persons per square mile, compared with 16 in states outside the South.

Not only is there a greater concentration of people in proportion to land area in the Cotton Belt, but a larger percentage of the total population lives in rural areas, 63 percent in 1940; whereas in other states, 64 percent lives in urban centers. Nearly two-fifths of the nation's rural population is found in this section. This includes nearly 16 million farm people - more than one-half of the nation's total. The farm population would pile up by 80 percent per generation of 28 years if farm people were unable to move out.

So, it is inevitable that many of the children born in the South will migrate to other parts of the nation. If those who do so are to be prepared for full participation in community life and work in their new locations their education must be provided in the South, and primarily the rural areas of the South, where birth rates are the highest.

The high birth rates of the region also mean that a greater proportion of the population is of school age compared to other areas of the nation. This puts a heavier than average drain for educational facilities and services on the productive work forces, if Southern children are to receive opportunities for learning commensurate with those in other parts of the United States. Persons between 5 and 19 years of age represent 30 percent of the total number in the Cotton Belt, compared to 25 percent for the rest of the country. In the 12 cotton states, in 1940, there were 3,400,000 children 5 to 9 years of age, 3,600,000, 10 to 14 years; and 3,600,000, 15 to 19 years - a total of 10,600,000 of primary and secondary school ages. Thus, a region possessing one-fourth of the nation's population has and must educate one-third of the nation's children, and this with only about one-eighth of the nation's wealth and one-sixth of the nation's school income.

The South's educational load is made still heavier by the fact that the population is not all of the same race. Of the nation's 12,000,000 Negroes, about 60 percent are in the South and three-fourths of the Southern Negroes are in rural areas.

The proportion of Negroes in the total population varies from sections that are predominantly white to such areas as the Mississippi Delta with a high concentration of Negroes. But the majority of Southern counties have considerable numbers in each group, meaning dual systems of educational institutions. In the South, as a whole, 25 percent of the population is non-white compared with 5 percent in all other states. Obviously, if most Negro children of the nation are to have educational opportunities, it is in the South, and within the framework of Southern institutions, that these opportunities must be developed.

## Educational Attainments and Needs in the South

In times like the present it seems unnecessary to dwell on the fact that illiteracy is higher in the southeastern states than in any other region -- 6.2 percent of the total population compared with 3.7 for the nation. It seems more meaningful to point out that each state has a higher than national average proportion of the population over 25 years of age with less than 5 years of schooling. Half of the states had more than 25 percent at this educational level, compared to 14 percent for the nation and less than 10 percent for one-half of the states outside of the South. Equally significant, all of the Southern states except Mississippi had less than the national average proportion (14 percent) of young persons, 5 to 19 years of age, enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools, in 1940.3/ Measuring another way, at this same

3/ Committee on Education, United States Chamber of Commerce. Education - an Investment in People. Washington, D.C. 1946.

time only 16 percent of the total public school enrollment in the South was attending high school whereas the average for the nation at large was 30 percent.

Looking at the situation from another angle, there were 2,176,000 youth 14-20 years of age inclusive, out of school in the South, most of whom were in need of some type of vocational education. In fact, less than one-fifth of the total, 3,317,000 including those in school, were getting vocational training of some kind and amount, - agriculture and home economics for the most part - in 1944-45.4/ In addition to the great need for expanded vocational education programs among youth of this age is that for equally effective programs among adults to equip them for best possible adjustment to changing conditions and situations in the South.

In the late 30's, the Advisory Committee on Education made special reference to adult education needs which applied aptly to the South.5/ More recently the United States Chamber of Commerce called attention to the relation of education to certain socio-economic factors by pointing out that the South, in 1940, had the lowest educational attainment level among adults, the lowest retail sales, the lowest income, the lowest magazine and newspaper circulation and the lowest purchasing power of any region in the nation.6/ Reminders such as these have tended to make the Southerners aware of their adult educational shortcomings and help them realize that one route to improvement is through the provision of adequate opportunities for learning among adults, especially those who are deficient not only in

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4/ Figures are for Southern states excluding Missouri.
5/ The Advisory Committee on Education. The Report of the Committee. February, 1938. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
6/ Committee on Education, United States Chamber of Commerce. Education - an Investment in People. Washington, D. C. 1946.

the three R's but also in vocational training, citizenship, health training, artistic appreciation and all other requirements of an enlightened population.

A chief reason for low educational attainment status in the Southern states may be length of the school term which has always been noticeably short. In 1941-42 it was only 165.7 days, while the average for other states was 179.4 days. The average number of days pupils attended school in the South was 138.6 days per year compared to 155.5 for all other states.

In some Southern states weak attendance laws permit many children to miss school altogether or to be there for such short periods that their attainments are negligible. While all Southern states require school attendance up to the age of sixteen years, many provide legal exemptions which with limited enforcement of existing laws make it possible for large numbers of pupils to drop school at an early age and for others to skip enrollment altogether. Furthermore, until recent years most of the Southern States provided only eleven years of school work while practically all others have had twelve years.

Another important factor is the salary of teachers. In 1940, one-half of the states in which teachers received less than a $1,000 average annual wage were in the South. The national average was $1,441.

There were marked increases in teachers' salaries for both whites and Negroes in all Southern states, between 1939-40 and 1943-44, but in some cases these did not keep pace with the rise in cost of living, and with the increases in salaries, generally. During this period the average salary for white teachers rose from $1,019 to $1,269. For Negroes it climbed from $567 to $758. By states, in 1943-44, salaries for white teachers and principals ranged from $909 in Arkansas to $1,654 in Louisiana. For

Negroes the range was from $526 in Mississippi to $1248 in North Carolina.7/

Not too much is known about the qualifications of public school personnel, on a comparative basis with other regions, but in most states of the South the proportion of white teachers with less than two years of college training increased during the war, going from 7.2 percent in 1939-40 to 13.7 in 1943-44. The major increases occurred in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The percentage of Negro teachers with less than two years of college training actually went down in contrast with what happened among the white teachers, - from 29.6 percent in 1939-40 to 22.1 percent in 1943-44. The proportion of Negro teachers who were college graduates rose from 32.6 to 42.6 percent.

The teaching load, measured in terms of the number of pupils per teacher, held practically steady for the whites during the four-year war period and decreased for the Negroes from 38 in 1939-40 to 35.4 in 1943-44. Major increases in teacher load for the whites were in Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Average value of the school plant also is in the picture. For whites in 1943-44 this ranged from approximately $130 per pupil in Tennessee and Arkansas to more than $280 in Louisiana, Florida and Texas. For Negroes, it varied from $31 in Mississippi to more than $80 in Texas and Virginia. It will be conceded that these averages make a poor showing when compared with the national figure, $341 per pupil enrolled, in 1943-44.

Current expenditures for schools per pupil is another index of educational status. For Southern states, this climbed from $314,000,000 in 1930 to $354,000,000 in 1940 and on to $463,000,000 in 1944. The

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7/ Southern States Work Conference. Selected School Statistics for Southern States for 1943-44 and Comparative Data for Other Years.

biggest jumps between 1940 and 1944, on a percentage basis, were in Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina. Although the current expense per pupil rose from $41 in 1939-40 to $57 in 1943-44 the average was still less than half of that for the nation.

But expenditures as a whole or on a per pupil basis do not indicate relative efforts of the people to provide funds for educational facilities and services. Generally, states with the smallest per capita income devote the largest proportion of the total to the support of education. In 1943-44 more than one-half of the Southern states exceeded the national average of 1.55 percent of total income going for education; one of them went as high as 2.47 percent.

Another dominant factor helping to account for the South's low educational status may be its inadequate facilities for higher education. Just before the outbreak of World War II, the Southern states with approximately 12 percent of the nation's wealth were responsible for 20 percent of the total expenditures for state-supported institutions of higher learning. More than 20 percent of the publicly supported and nearly 24 percent of the privately supported institutions of higher learning are in these states which have for a long time appropriated for higher education a greater proportion of their total income than has the rest of the nation. Yet, in spite of these efforts the region has continued to lag behind the rest of the nation in most aspects of its higher educational equipment and work. Fortunately, these aspects are beginning to receive needed attention.

## Ways of Improving Education in the South

For maximum improvement in the present status, the South's educational programs must be made more attractive to both children and adults, with

better teaching methods, newer materials and wider use of the school's resources and surroundings. Functional educational systems can and will be much more widely used than at present as newspapers, civic clubs, business associations, farm and labor organizations, and other agencies which mold public opinion bear the brunt of helping people realize their true value.

Organizational and Administrational Aspects. One of the first places to strike for improvement in the Southern education situation is in connection with the organizational and administrational aspects of elementary and secondary school systems. While the South has most of the states in the Union with county school units, it also has some with small local districts which make for uneconomical and inefficient operation. Six of the Southern states have some type of district systems with the number of units ranging from 1742 in South Carolina to 8661 in Missouri.8/ Other things being equal, higher costs are required to operate satisfactorily where a school system serves a small area containing a few pupils in contrast to one serving a larger area with more pupils.

In at least four of the Cotton Belt States - Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee - standards have been developed as to the desirable size of schools that should be organized where community structure and geographical factors make such larger units feasible.

It has been shown by several well-recognized studies that the minimum size for a satisfactory school's administrative unit is 45 teachers and about 1,500 pupils, and that there are gains in efficiency and economy in units that have up to 280 of the former and about 8,000 to 10,000 of the

8/ Southern States Work Conference, Building a Better Southern Region through Education. 1944.

latter.9/ In view of these standards as to size it is quite obvious that in some instances whole counties are too small to serve satisfactorily as complete administrative units. Most of the Southern states are in need of reorganizing their local units and all of them are in need of further school consolidation. Several, including Alabama and Louisiana, offer good examples of sound study and planning for the reorganization of school administrative and attendance units — suggestive ways of finding out what reorganization is basic to an adequate program for any school.

Standards and Salaries for Personnel. Higher standards for teachers and employees would do much to improve educational conditions in the South. Someone aptly has said, "As the teacher is, so is the school."

Higher salaries will help, but increasing attention must be paid to recruitment, preparation and proper certification of teachers. In recruiting, emphasis should be placed on quality, and admission to courses for training on a selective basis.

Pre-service education of teachers should and eventually will include as high scholastic standards and as much specialized professional training as are required for persons in other callings. The training of teachers is a costly process and no amount of effort toward having better personnel will get far until recognition is given to the need for more adequate teacher-education facilities.

With good facilities for training provided, it may be necessary to help young persons who give promise of becoming excellent teachers take advantage of them. This can be done through extending scholarships to those who are seriously handicapped financially as is done in Florida and

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9/ Refers to an administrative unit rather than an attendance unit. An administrative unit may and often should include several attendance units.

Louisiana with large numbers of promising applicants.

In addition to having new teachers well prepared, it is necessary to have those in service continue their education in order that the school may advance with other institutions. This makes it desirable to have continuity of employment which gives the feeling of personal security in teaching. If, then, an effective retirement system can be established and maintained on a state basis, there will be noticeable gains in efficiency and esprit de corps of the South's educational personnel.

Adequate Guidance Services. The changing South is confronted with a growing need for adequate guidance services. It is estimated that within the nest five years the use of modern machines will rout a million families from cotton farms. These are primarily the families with low incomes — the ones with substandard housing, inadequate health provision, inferior educ tional attainments. This group calls for education's maximum contribution to and with people of the region in making best possible adjustments.

Organized guidance services by professionally trained personnel, which become more and more essential to all youth of the region, can best be rendered through the school. Although a few city schools have provided some guidance services, the program is yet to be developed generally in the Cotton Belt. The entire region may do well to look to Arkansas, the first state in the nation to reimburse school districts for the services of trained counselors as is done for the services of other vocational teachers. A budget of $75,000 has been provided for this purpose, with more than fifty schools being reimbursed for the services of trained counselors during the current year. This may be an example for other states to follow as federal funds become available through the newly-enacted George-Barden Vocational Education Act.

Education for Migrant Children. Normal educational opportunity for migrant families, of which there are large numbers going and coming in the Cotton Belt, is a complicated problem developing out of a changing economy. It can only be solved by remedial measures attacking it from many angles. The children in these families already have paid a heavy penalty by having their lives begun in a depressed area of the country. The nation owes them a debt and payment should not be postponed. Children grow up quickly.

Communities from which these migratory families come and go must do their best to educate them. The states must help--and they are helping. But, even though some of them are contributing a greater proportion of their income to education than are many of the wealthier ones, their schools fall short of providing acceptable standards. Therefore, neither these states nor the local communities to which families come, can be expected to bear the whole burden of educating migrant children. Federal assistance seems imperative.

Suitable Education for Veterans. Vocational training is another educational field through which there can be almost unlimited improvement in the South. This applies to World War II veterans as well as to the civilian population including both young people and adults.

While many of the 3,000,000 or more World War II veterans in the South will attend college, mainly through the G I program on Federal Government expense, most of them want practical instruction such as will fit them in a year or two to hold jobs paying clerical or skilled or at least semi-skilled rates. They wish to equip themselves as quickly as possible for carrying civilian responsibilities. Both on-the-farm and on-the-job training will prove popular because these programs offer good income while

the men are in training. In fact, they are so popular and so basic to meeting the needs that full time vocational schools of secondary educational levels are under consideration in many instances for making them possible.

The South has a pressing need for schools of this kind now and in the near future, says a leading educator, "Industry continues to grow in the region, constantly opening new lines of work. As industrialization goes on, new and expanded factories will be demanding people trained to do technical, exacting, and responsible machine-tending jobs. Industry will soon pick and comb the South for skilled workers who can and should be trained in well-equipped trade schools which function on an adequate size area basis."10/

Junior Colleges and Area Trade Schools. Trade or vocational schools of this type might well be established on somewhat the same basis and coordinated with needed junior colleges for the provision of educational opportunities above those of the ordinary high school level. In regard to the organization of administrative units and plans for the support of such institutions, which are gaining ground throughout the South, Greene and Meadows point out that:

1. Location and establishment should be determined on the basis of careful state-wide and in some cases interstate studies of needs and possibilities.

2. Area vocational schools should be planned as integral units of or they should be coordinated with high schools or junior colleges to assure a complete and properly balanced program of education for the area to be served.

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10/ George S. Mitchell, Trade Schools for Veterans, Address before Association of Southern Chief State Officials, Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 16, 1946. Mimeograph. Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

3. Some of these schools or programs meeting highly specialized needs might serve the entire state and as a consequence come under the state board of education and be supported by state funds.

4. In small centers, needed vocational schools and a junior college may be organized as integral parts of one institution offering two years of work beyond high school; or some of the vocational work may be a part of the high-school program.

5. In the larger cities, these institutions except for the ones established to meet state-wide rather than regional needs, should be administered by the local board of education, but the state should provide funds to care for reasonable tuition and transportation for students from nearby areas.11/

Many of the privately supported and at least some of the publicly supported institutions of higher learning in the South could and perhaps will be utilized in new systems of junior college and area vocational school education. Others will gain strength through giving increased attention to the problems arising from a changing agricultural and industrial economy in its relation to improved home and community living. This applies to many that are so situated as to be able to expand their local community and larger college area usefulness through conducting short courses and conferences and developing campus-community relations in the fine arts, social welfare and even local industrial enterprise.

Higher Educational Institutions. The soundest and most durable solution of some of the knottiest Southern problems lies in the expansion and improvement of the entire higher educational system, for it is to college-trained people that we must look for leadership in the cultural and technical advances which will shape the South's future. But such people are not born full grown; they must be taught laboriously and effectively and brought gradually into an understanding of their society and of their responsibility for its successful functioning. Southern colleges and

11/ Greene, Crawford, and Meadows, A. R. "Structural Organization of State School Systems." The Forty-Fourth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Chapter IV, p. 138.

universities that want to live will equip themselves to provide this type of training in both a qualitative and a quantitative sense.

In 1940, only 14 Southern institutions of higher learning were offering the PhD degree in one or more fields, and there were fundamental gaps in the curricula. It is practical and realistic to insist that the graduate schools of the South be financed to provide centers where qualified students may find leadership and facilities equivalent to the best in the nation. It seem highly desirable that these institutions become the training ground for leaders of the South in such areas as agricultural economics, soil science, crop production and animal husbandry. Equally important are the rapidly expanding industrial potentials of the South. The problems arising from a changing agricultural and industrial economy constitute a body of raw materials that demand early and intensive research in the physical and social sciences alike. Obviously, no one state or school can presently offer work of high quality in all these areas. But with appropriate financial encouragement and intelligent cooperative planning, it is possible to go far in making higher education an effective source of trained leadership for the solution of functional problems in the South.

Education in the Use of Resources. In the South as well as elsewhere education for the fullest possible use of local and regional resources is gaining momentum. This newer type of education is based on appraisal and utilization of the environment in meeting the needs of the people. Briefly, it is concerned with the health and intellectual development of the people and requires understanding of the potentialities of the natural environment together with intimate familiarity with the customs, technologies, values and attitudes as they are interwoven in the social structure of the

locality or region.12/ As subject matter, it cuts across the several fields of learning - physical sciences, social sciences and humanities - with an emphasis which is broader than the horizons of conservation education.

Since the task of using available resources in education is magnified in proportion to the number and nature of the socio-economic problems existing in a given area or region, methods and curriculums must be adjusted and modified to meet the needs in specific situations and localities. This requires sober and deliberate thinking and planning on the part of competent educators working democratically with an intelligent and informed public. A school which is sensitive to the needs of its community usually works with and develops citizens who are cognizant of the needs of their school. Cooperative enterprise is the key for adjusting education to the needs of people.

Schools of the Needed Types. Throughout the Cotton Belt are many instances wherein community-centered schools are accomplishing things through functional resource-use education. Attention is called briefly to several of these in different localities, with different types of community problems, and different ways of solving them. Unfortunately, space does not permit telling the whole story in any instance. So, it is suggested that laymen as well as professional leaders in education get the more complete story from a later report or that they visit one or more places such as mentioned here for an enhanced appreciation of the possibilities and values of functional community education.

Holtville, in the lower Piedmont section of Alabama, is a notable

12/ Ivey, John E., Jr. Channeling Research into Education. Report of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. 1944.

example of an effort to fit a school program to community needs. Since nine years ago, the school system in a 180-square mile area which contains seven small centers, has practically transformed the economic and social life of the community. Agriculture has become more diversified; traditional cash crops are still grown but in a more efficient and economical manner through the employment of such farm practices as terracing, strip cropping, rotating and using cover crops. More and better livestock is being produced. Timber resources are being developed. Small community-owned and operated manufacturing projects are supplementing farm incomes. More young people are able to find gainful employment at home. The people are better fed, better clad, better housed, healthier, wealthier and happier; all due largely to the influence of a functioning school-community program.

The schools of Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, have made great progress toward becoming community institutions, during the past few years. Moving toward economic security, after the darkest depression years of the early 30's, the parish constructed and equipped necessary buildings for establishing needed vocational schools each of which soon became community centers — institutions to serve adults as well as children.

School curricula and programs were broadened. Through such activities as canning kitchens, repair shops, fairs, athletic events, band concerts and informal discussion meetings, the schools have found ways of making education contribute definitely to community living and development. For example, in canning kitchens with modern equipment at the schools, are farm women working in groups to preserve fruits and vegetables for home use. In connection with some of these kitchens are refrigerating units for freezing and storage of meats and other foods, with individual lockers for families who want them.

In June 1945, a new consolidated district was organized to integrate or coordinate programs of the 12 centralized white units, looking toward the further improvement of all schools in the parish, on a bond issue of $750,000 passed almost unanimously "to refund outstanding indebtedness of all the old school districts and bring the facilities of all to the level of the best." Reference to a single district in the parish system illustrates changing attitudes of the people. Fifteen years ago this district held three elections and fought two cases in court before its school could be built. At the recent election for bonding not a single dissenting vote was cast. Truly, there has been a real change in attitudes toward taxation throughout the entire parish within the past 15 years, due largely to the effective work done by a functional school system.13/

In the Jordan Area, near Greenville, South Carolina, increased neighborliness and changed attitudes toward living are among the intangible results attributed to cooperative efforts to improve the economic, social and religious life in the school community. Among the activities initiated and directed by the schools are a cooperative exchange, credit union, dramatics club, library, health center, cannery, sweet potato curing house, wood and metal shops and a sharing plan for exchange of seeds, bulbs, cuttings, shrubs and other garden materials. The entire program has gone far beyond possibilities seen by the residents who helped to start it in 1937.

This program has served to bring together all groups and individuals interested in making the community a better place in which to live. Through school-community council meetings, using needed committees, the people made a survey of their situation, decided on new points of attack, and

13/ From information gathered by Herbert Pryor formerly Social Science Analyst, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

pushed ahead in their work. They have many achievements to their credit, most important of which, they say, are that they learned to work together, that meetings of their different groups afford opportunity for planning together and that someone calls a community meeting when an emergency arises. Through its functional educational program this rural group of approximately 500 families has found for itself a more natural and less formal kind of community organization, indicating that the school can, if it will, build itself in the community.14/

Ideals or Beliefs - a Philosophy of Education. The educational programs at all or any of the above-named places are not recommended for use rubber-stamp fashion in all schools of the Cotton Belt. Needs and resources differ by communities, and the techniques and procedures must be modified to meet local conditions. But these examples suggest ideals or beliefs -- a philosophy of education -- applicable to most local situations. Without doubt a philosophy such as this will serve to stimulate and guide interest in the advancement of education in the South, more than would a set of detailed formal recommendations drawn from different sections or paragraphs of this report.

If the people of the South are to have better living conditions they must learn to use their natural and human resources more effectively. The pressure of population on the soil and other resources of the region is greater than the agricultural economy can bear unless improved farm and family living practices are employed and unless farming is accompanied by industrial developments that use effectively the many available physical and human resources. The value added to raw materials by manufacturing can make the difference between a flourishing and a decadent economy.

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14/See leaflets No. 11, 19 and 62, New Dominion Series, Extension Service, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

People must and can be taught to use the bulk of their available resources. This is a task which education can and will accept to help the South gain and maintain its rightful place in the nation.

## Financing Education in the South

Adequate financing of education in any state involves, first, sufficient total revenue to provide the services and facilities necessary for a good educational program; second, a system of taxation and revenue distribution which will substantially equalize educational opportunities throughout the state without placing undue tax burdens upon the citizens in any section; and third, an administrative organization which will make it possible for the taxpayers of the state to receive maximum value per dollar expended upon public education.

The total amount of money expended per child on education in Southern states is only about half the national average. Thus, the South fares badly with respect to total school funds available despite the fact that as a whole it is making a greater tax effort and in many ways handling its finances more effectively than any other section to support its schools. The total revenue available for the support of the public schools in the region is inadequate to provide a good educational program regardless of how equitably it might be distributed or how efficiently it might be expended.

Improvement and progress in the South's educational system depend finally on the availability of funds for financing the desired programs. Still further progress on the financing of education can and will be made. Ambitious plans for school improvement are underway in every Southern state. Never has sentiment for public education been so strong and never before has the public been so insistent in its demands for better schools. It is now

evident, however, that the South can not hope to provide exclusively from its own resources the revenue necessary for a really adequate system of public education. The ultimate solution of this problem can be found only when the Federal Government develops a sound and comprehensive plan for assisting the states in providing needed financial support for education.

# President's Commission on Higher Education

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FRANCIS J. BROWN

February 6, 1947

Mr. George Mitchell
Director Veteran Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me the January 1947 issue of New South. These facts are stimulating as we come to grips with the problems facing the President's Commission on Higher Education.

Cordially yours,

A. B. Bonds, Jr.

A. B. Bonds, Jr.
Assistant Executive Secretary

February 7, 1947

Major Bruce B. Hammond, USMC
Rehabilitation Division
Special Services Branch
Personal Department
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Hammond:

Thanks for your nice letter of 4 February 1947. You have my friend, Dr. George S. Mitchell, to thank for putting you on the mailing list of the "New South". I have conveyed your appreciation to him.

I am enclosing some information we have gathered on veteran problems in the South. We will be pleased to furnish you with any additional publications in the future which may assist the rehabilitation program of the Corps.

My best personal wishes to you.

Sincerely,

HLW/lg

Harry L. Wright

Enclosures: (4)

IN REPLYING
REFER TO No.
DSA-1252-baa
File

**HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS**

**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

REHABILITATION DIVISION
SPECIAL SERVICES BRANCH
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

4 February 1947

Mr. Harry L. Wright
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wright:

Am back again in the run after the conference in Detroit. Received the "New South" and I believe that I have you to thank for having me put on the mailing list. I greatly appreciate it.

As you may not know, since it is a relatively new development, we now have seventeen designated separation activities. These are the only posts authorized to discharge marines who are leaving the service (excepting medical and disciplinary cases). In each of these stations we have occupational technicians whose job it is to provide information for the prospective veteran. By providing the veterans with information as to what they are entitled we feel that they are given assistance in choosing and re-orienting themselves to civilian life. If you have any information you would like furnished as to services available that we may not be furnishing, I should be very glad to publish it to our stations.

My best personal wishes and again many thanks for the "New South".

Sincerely,

Bruce B. Hammond

BRUCE B. HAMMOND,
Major, USMC

February 7, 1947

Mr. E. L. Kirkpatrick
734 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

Here is the article on Veterans Education in the South.

It may not be at all close to what you want.

I can come up to Washington in the quite near future for general purposes and will be glad to add or substract in any way during such a visit. Let me know if needed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

January 13, 1947

Mr. E. L. Kirkpatrick
Analyst and Consultant
Community Organization & Youth
Activities
734 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

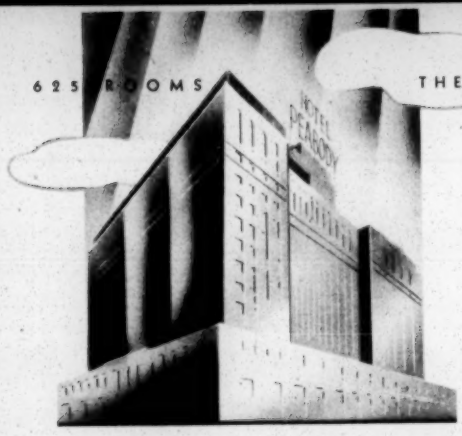
Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick:

I will undertake the article but I will have great difficulty in meeting a dead-line of January 20th. I have to be in Detroit for the week before that.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell




# HOTEL PEABODY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

F. R. SCHUTT, PRESIDENT AND GEN. MGR.

Jan 8 47

Dear Mr Mitchell

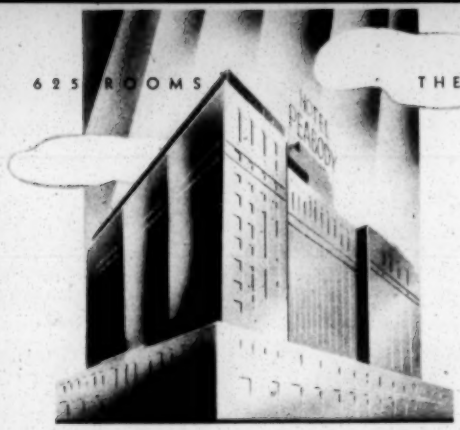
Thanks for yours of December 20, picked up in Chicago.

I like the tone and for the most part the content of your talk on "Trade Schools for Veterans". With a little more pulling together and sharpening up the last half - perhaps adding or drawing out a few general principles it should do nicely.

One morbering in my capacity could round out

2

625 ROOMS THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST

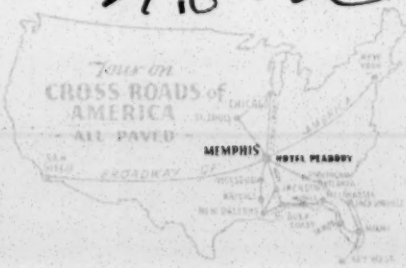


# HOTEL PEABODY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

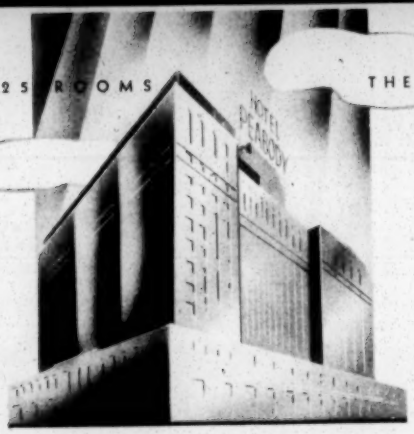
F. R. SCHUTT, PRESIDENT AND GEN. MGR.

the chapter - by taking certain basic materials from such statement as is included in the mimeographed report on "National Work Conference on Veteran's Education" (Cleveland Ohio Jan 17-19 1946) (Report of Committee 3, pertaining to rural areas) Am sure you have copy or one could be obtained from Leland Bradford, N.E.A. Washington




I hope you can do the job for us. The

625 ROOMS THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST



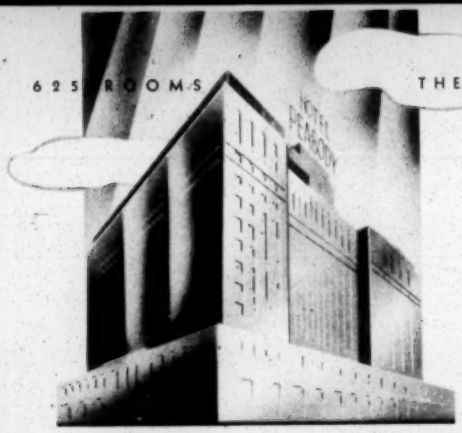

HOTEL PEABODY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

F. R. SCHUTT, PRESIDENT AND GEN. MGR.

dead line could be January 20, possibly a little later depending on decisions anticipated here within the next two days.

About 12 pages, double space would be adequate. Maximum could be 18 pages. It will be helpful to have needed references or documentations flat noted.

Your proposal of trade schools seems to include or cover a goodly portion of the needs - and it is well prepared with general information. Possibly it could be




625 ROOMS

THE SOUTH'S FINEST • ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST

# HOTEL PEABODY

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

F. R. SCHUTT, PRESIDENT AND GEN. MGR.

strengthened by a few more examples - that are or seem to be working satisfactorily. The rural-non farm vocations and possibilities are most important. The leaders in N.A. in Washington seem not too close to this phase, so far.

Let me know if we may count on your contribution. Address me after Jan 10

734 Jackson Place
Washington D.C.

Sincerely
E. L. Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE

# Southern Conference for Human Welfare

127 B Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. LIncoln 4820

February 10, 1947

Dr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

In answer to your letter of January 29th, which I found on my return from California, you were right- I did suggest to the Board that the next meeting be in February and the Board seemed in agreement. At the first meeting of the Administrative Committee however Jim said that he didn't think it necessary to have a meeting of the Board until April and the Administrative Committee agreed that the meeting could be delayed that long.

I, of course, would like to have a Board meeting soon. I am particularly anxious that the Board issue a very strong statement on the Georgia situation and the Talmadge putsch.

The cost of a Board meeting is, however, always a factor to be considered. If you think though that the Board could help out in the present financial stringency, I would be very glad to get your ideas.

Yours sincerely,

Clark

Clark Foreman

CF/mw

Washington Committee—Executive Board: Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Chairman; Mrs. Madeline Donner, Secretary; John Anderson, Treasurer; John Beecher; Henry Beitcher; Anna Berenson; Mrs. Dorothy S. Bowles; Dr. Ralph Bunche; Mrs. Virginia Durr; Mrs. Lucille Ezekiel; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier; Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins; Mrs. George M. Johnson; Belford V. Lawson; Dr. R. E. R. Lovell; Mrs. Morris Rodman; Samuel Rodman; Malcolm Ross; Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly; Carlton Skinner; Mrs. Carmelite Smith; Alfred E. Smith; Mrs. Michael Straus; Mrs. J. Daniel Weitzman; Mrs. Luke I. Wilson; Myrtle Powell, Executive Secretary.

National Officers: Dr. Frank P. Graham, Honorary President; Dr. Clark Foreman, President; Paul R. Christopher, Roscoe Dunjee, Mrs. Virginia Durr, William Mitch, Hollis V. Reid, Vice-Presidents; Tarleton Collier, Secretary; Josephine Wilkins, Parliamentarian; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Treasurer; Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Administrator.

February 10, 1947

Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Your addressograph plates include the enclosed.

Mr. Levinson was assigned to me very briefly in my P.A.C. days. I do not know his present whereabouts but think he is probably an organizer somewhere and therefore otherwise on your mailing list.

I suggest that CIO will save a few pennies by deleting this plate.

Sincerely, and with best wishes,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 11, 1 9 4 7

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter and the copies of "New South." I have read your article with much interest. I am sure that I shall find many opportunities to refer to it.

Please let me see you some time when you are in Washington.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

Ambrose Caliver
Specialist for Higher Education of Negroes
and Adviser on Related Problems.

February 12, 1947

Mr. Joe Brooks
3718 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I thought you would like to see this and maybe send it to somebody else.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**
**RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION**
**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING**
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

FEB 7 1947

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 24, 1947, and the enclosed informative article on vocational schools in the South.

I agree with you that the problem of providing adequate trade training opportunities for Southern youth is one which the people of the South are called upon to solve. Such opportunities can be advanced materially during this period when large sums of money are available for the education and training of veterans.

It is gratifying to note that a start has been made in this direction. It is my hope that the movement will spread and that the vocational training programs established will be based on such sound educational principles and practices that their continuance will be assured over the years when Federal funds for veterans' training are no longer available.

Thank you again for sending the article. I shall circulate it among the members of my staff.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

February 4, 1947

Dr. Ambrose Caliver
United States Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Caliver:

Here are some copies of a recent article on Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South. I know this is down your alley.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

February 4, 1947

Dr. E. C. Dorton
United States Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Dorton:

Mr. L. D. Haskew at Emory here in Atlanta suggested that I send you a copy or two of the enclosed article page 3 preaching Vocational Schools for Veterans in the South.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosures: (2)

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
1608 K ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

January 28, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
The American Legion
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
62 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Training Program for negro veterans in the south. We will be interested in the promised leaflets. They haven't arrived to date.

I have gone over the material you gave me in Detroit and found them very interesting. I am hoping we can do something to give the negroes program in the south a lift.

It was a pleasure to meet you and Mr. Wright, and I look forward to visiting with you again.

Sincerely

C. H. Munson

C. H. MUNSON, Chief
Vocational Training & Education

P.S. The leaflets arrived. Thanks!

127 B Street, Southeast
Washington 3, D.C.

January 27, 1947

To: Board members, Southern Conference Educational Fund

From: Clark Foreman, president

Subject: Economic Report

The absence of an executive secretary must not stop the fundamental educational job which we are doing. Present proposals in Congress and in many state legislatures make the danger of another economic depression much greater. We must plan to do our utmost to prevent such a calamity.

I think it would be helpful if we had a clear statement on the economic issues now confronting the South. The report to the President on economic conditions is now nearly nine years out of date. The facts presented then should be brought up to date and provide us with a charter for future action.

In order that the Board at the April meeting may consider adoption of such a charter, I am appointing the following committee to work with me in preparation of a draft report and charter:

1. Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr
2. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
3. Miss Helen Fuller
4. Mr. Samuel Rodman
5. Mr. J. Daniel Weitzman

I am sure that the committee will welcome any suggestions from any member of the Board.

uopwa 27

127 B Street, Southeast
Washington 3, D. C.
January 23, 1947

TO: Members of the Board of the Southern Conference Educational Fund

FROM: Clark Foreman

SUBJECT: Selection of Executive Secretary

It appears now that the next meeting of the Board will not be before April 18. In the meantime the office of Executive Secretary of the Educational Fund is vacant as a result of the resignation of Dr. James A. Dombrowski. The resignation came following the decision of the Board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare that the Administrator should give his entire time to that organization.

In order that full consideration may be given to the choice of an Executive Secretary I am appointing a committee to investigate and recommend to the Board the best possible person for this job. The following people are hereby asked to serve on this committee:

1. Dr. Rufus Clement, Chairman
2. Mr. Tarleton Collier
3. Miss Helen Fuller
4. Mr. Myles Horton
5. Rev. Charles Webber

Alternates:

1. Mr. Louis Burnham
2. Mrs. Virginia Durr

I hope all members of the board will cooperate with this committee by submitting suggestions either to the members of the committee directly or through this office. It is my hope that the committee will then be able to make its report in advance of the April meeting so that final action may be taken at that time. In the absence of an Executive Secretary the burden of carrying the details of the Corporation falls upon the President and occupies time and effort I would prefer to use in other directions.

uowa 27

February 17, 1947

Mr. J. M. Broughton
C/o National Planning Association
800 Twenty-First Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

My dear Governor Broughton:

Through other channels, this may have come to your attention but I am hopeful that you will find its ~~problem~~ program fits into your work on Southern agricultural planning.

I have marked a passage written with you in mind.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

February 17, 1947

Democratic National Committee
Jefferson Day Committee
Mayflower Hotel
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have Mr. Davies' letter of February 13th regarding the 1947 Jefferson Day dinner in the District of Columbia.

I shall not be able to attend the dinner and I cannot afford $100.00, but I gladly enclose my check for $25.00 as a contribution to the Committee, through the Jefferson Day campaign.

Please have someone correct the files to show my address as, 906 Lullwater Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. You have me listed at 33 Towana Road, Richmond, Virginia which is no longer correct.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

February 17, 1947

Mr. William Devlin
National Planning Association
800 Twenty-First Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Devlin:

Guy Johnson showed me your letter of February 12th.

I have sent copies of the enclosed pamphlet to Mr. Broughton and to Calvin Hoover.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM/lg

Enclosure: (1)

REPUBLICANS
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, MASS.
BERNARD W. (PAT) KEARNEY, N. Y.
ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, WIS.
HOMER A. RAMEY, OHIO
FRANK A. MATHEWS, JR., N. J.
WILLIAM J. CROW, PA.
W. HOWES MEADE, KY.
RICHARD B. VAIL, ILL.
HERBERT A. MEYER, KANS.
EDWARD A. MITCHELL, IND.
JAMES T. PATTERSON, CONN.
DAYTON PHILLIPS, TENN.
ROBERT TRIPP ROSS, N. Y.
GEORGE W. SARBACHER, JR., PA.
CLAUDE I. BAKEWELL, MO.

KARL STANDISH, CLERK.

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS
CHAIRMAN

# House of Representatives U. S.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATS
JOHN E. RANKIN, MISS.
A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
WALTER B. HUBER, OHIO
MELVIN PRICE, ILL.
OLIN E. TEAGUE, TEX.
GLEN D. JOHNSON, OKLA.
JOE L. EVINS, TENN.
GEORGIA L. LUSK, N. M.
W. M. (DON) WHEELER, GA.
HAMILTON C. JONES, N. C.
HAROLD D. DONOHUE, MASS.

February 17, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for sending me the article "Vocational Schools for Veterans".

I am glad to have the information it contains concerning the needs of the non-college veteran, and assure you it will be brought before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Nourse Rogers

Chairman

February 17, 1947

Mr. Calvin Hoover
C/o National Planning Association
800 Twenty-First Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Through other channels, this may have come to your attention but I am hopeful that you will find its ~~problem~~ program fits into your work on Southern agricultural planning.

I have marked a passage written with your study in mind.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

Atlanta, Georgia
February 18, 1947

Congressman Brooks Hays
U. S. Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brooks:

The Lord knows how long ago your predecessors passed a law fixing "penalty" interest at 6%. That goes for guys who steal from the Government; and used to go for such of our FSA supervisors as without fraudulent intent got mixed up with their travel vouchers; and I find that it also goes for people who make arithmetical mistakes on their income tax returns and are subsequently billed for the shortfall.

Apparently, I made such a mistake on my 1942 or 1943 return. I am bad at arithmetic anyhow and I missed it by $400.00. The income tax people tell me I will have to pay it which is O.K. but with 6% interest back for three years or so.

I would suppose that the country over a lot of poor guys are in my fix.

It just occurred to me that you might like to be the knight upon a charger who would rescue us all.

I will of course pay my 6% and hush but maybe my children, if they inherit their daddy's bad arithmetic will have opportunity to benefit from The Hays-Pepper Bill of 1948 by virtue of which the medieval penalty rate of 6% will have come down to 4 or 5.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

February 18, 1947

Colonel R. T. McDonnell
Office of the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel McDonnell:

On several pages of the enclosed proof, a forthcoming survey on Negro veterans in Mississippi, I have marked passages which add emphasis to the plea for official VA statistics on services to Negro veterans.

No need to return this proof.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Enclosure: (1)

February 19, 1947

Mr. Dick Gregory
Vocational Education
U.S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gregory:

At the suggestion of Mr. Harry Rosenfield I called at your office the other day but missed you.

I am sure that you will find many opportunities to assist the program sent out in the enclosed.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK OFFICE:
514 FEDERAL BUILDING

MEMBER
BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

SECRETARY:
CLAUD D. CURLIN

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

February 20, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I was interested in your observation on the penalty now charged on delinquent tax payments. I am inclined to think that this is excessive, but before taking any action I want to discuss this with some members of the Ways and Means Committee and members of the Tax Div.
I will let you know the results from my investigation.

Sincerely,

Brooks —

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to thank you for sending me copies of your article concerning vocational schools for veterans in the South. I shall be glad to study this material carefully and to call it to the attention of other appropriate members of our staff in the Office of Education.

Yours sincerely,

E B Norton

E. B. Norton
Deputy Commissioner

February 25, 1947

Colonel R. T. McDonnell
Office of the Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel McDonnell:

I have received the great good news that the statistical arrangements discussed some few days ago in Washington are already of notice in the field in the manner hoped for.

This is a decision to be commended most warmly.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

February 25, 1947

Mr. Chat Paterson
AVC 207 Barr Building, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chat:

You saved my bacon and I greatly appreciate it.

Having the statistics will do worlds of good.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Read

February 27, 1947

Mr. Samuel Liss
Farmers Home Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sam:

Harry Wright brought me the reprint of your article in the January 1947 Southern Economic Journal.

I read it with pleasure and profit.

It is so clear a matter to some of us that political democracy can only live if it has roots in popular local institutions; it is refreshing to have this evidence that some people in military government knew this and pushed to get the principle put into practice in post-war Germany.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

Atlanta, Georgia
March 10, 1947

Mr. Russell Smith
The National Farmers Union
Washington, D. C.

Dear Rus:

I have learned that two Bills were lately introduced in the House affecting on the farm training. They are HR-2170 and HR-2188. (1)

I do not know the nature of these Bills but think they are probably helpful rather than hurtful.

It would be useful if you would check into them and decide whether you should take a hand.

Sincerely,

GSM/lg

George S. Mitchell

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veteran Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Sorry to have delayed so long in answering your letter of August 14. The Mississippi problem about which you wrote has been referred to George Glasheen. I understand that a conference is being arranged for next week with the appropriate officials in the United States Office of Education to discuss possible steps that may be taken to insure that the conditions observed by you are corrected.

Your letter regarding disposal of veterans' educational allotments in Arkansas has been referred to the Veterans Administration for action. We have been checking up with them and have been assured that a field investigation is now in process. We shall continue to follow through on the matter.

Please continue to keep me informed as problems in our field of activity come to your attention. We are interested and anxious to do what we can to correct situations such as you have described.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert T. Amis
Executive Assistant

Geo: Jim pressing Glasheen on these matters - hope we can get V.A. busy also checking in Okla, Bob